IMPERIAL RECORD DEPARTMENT

CALENDAR

OF

PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE

BEING LETTERS WHICH PASSED BETWEEN SOME OF THE COMPANY'S SERVANTS AND INDIAN RULERS AND NOTABLES

VOL. VII, 1785-7

PUBLISHED BY MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI
PRINTED BY MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, CALCUTTA
1940

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PREFACE

The Persian letters calendared in the present volume conclude with the closing month of 1787. They throw a flood of light on the Lalsot campaign and the complicated politics of the South. As these letters are likely to be used by a growing number of research students in India, short notes on places and persons mentioned in the correspondence have been supplied to meet the special needs of the beginner. Indian proper names are sometimes difficult to reproduce in Persian script ; variant readings have, therefore, always been noted although every effort has been made for correct identification. Almost in every case the Persian form of proper names has been retained, *e.g.*, Tej Chand and Sheo Chand instead of Tejachandra and Shivachandra. A list of *vakils* and agents has been compiled for ready reference. For some of the footnotes I am indebted to Mr. Khursheed Ali of Hyderabad-Deccan, the Keeper of the Records of the Government of Bengal, Sardar Ganda Singh of Amritsar and Mons. Lehuraux of Chandernagore.

S. N. SEN,
Keeper of the Records of the Government of India.

IMPERIAL RECORD DEPARTMENT,
NEW DELHI,
The 28th November 1940.

ABBREVIATIONS

CI—Copy of Issues.
CR—Copy of Receipts.
TI—Translation of Issues.
TR—Translation of Receipts.
AI—Abstract of Issues.
AR—Abstract of Receipts.
OR—Original of Receipts.

In the Persian Correspondence the dates (in italics) on the margin against receipts are dates on which those letters were received while those (in Roman) against issues are the dates on which the letters were issued.

CALENDAR OF PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE

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INTRODUCTION

In the eighties of the eighteenth century India was passing through a period of transition. The old order had vanished but the new order was yet to be established though the political, economic and cultural forces that ultimately brought it about had been in operation for some time past. During the interval the country suffered from the inevitable political disorder, administrative confusion and intellectual anarchy that the dissolution of an old and effete system and the evolution of order out of the resultant chaos necessarily involved. Meanwhile rival powers were desperately fighting for self-preservation and self-aggrandisement. Out of this struggle the British finally emerged victorious. When Warren Hastings left India in February, 1785, the future of the British empire in this country was no longer in question. In theory the Company's sovereignty was still confined within a narrow territorial limit. The fiction of Timuride suzerainty was still maintained. The Nawab of Arcot and the Nawab Vazir of Oudh were still regarded as the equal allies of the East India Company. The Nawab of Murshidabad was the *de jure* ruler of the province of Bengal where the Company functioned as the *Diwan* on the strength of a *sanad* granted by Shah Alam II, himself a pensioner of Mahadaji Sindhia, an officer of the Mahratta Empire, then ruled by Nana Farnavis in the name of the Peshwa who derived his authority from the puppet Raja of Satara. The current theory of state had no basis in facts but the contending powers cared little for such trifles and the anomalies continued until British supremacy was firmly established and realities could no longer be ignored.

The Mahrattas and the Sikhs.—In the meantime the struggle for existence and expansion continued unabated. The Mahratta Empire was a spent force but its weakness was not yet perceived. It had apparently revived from the shock of Panipat and the Mahratta claims had been reasserted in the north by one of their greatest soldiers and statesmen, but the component elements of the feudal empire, wrongly described as the Mahratta Confederacy, were so loosely knit that the tiger of Mysore became a real menace to its southern frontier and the Nizam succeeded in surviving the disasters of Kharda. In the Punjab the Sikhs reappeared as a military power of no mean importance. The slackening of the Durrani grip caused by political and tribal dissension in Afghanistan left the warlike Sikhs free to organise themselves into predatory hordes under different chiefs. They harried the neighbouring districts and preyed upon the peasants and tradesmen of Saharanpur and Chandausi. The Nawab Vazir could hardly defend his subjects against the incursions of the mobile Sikh forces. Their leaders like

the Mahrattas were prepared to extend their protection to the defenceless people of the invaded country in lieu of a regular contribution which they called *rakhi*. Nor were they reluctant to lend their armed support to those ambitious chiefs who could pay an adequate price. Thus we find Mahadaji Sindhia, the Raja of Jaipur and Ghulām Qādir competing with each other for the services of the Sikh Sardars. Their agent once offered their co-operation to Prince Jahandar Shah who wanted to rescue his father from Mahratta domination with the aid of the discontented princes of Rajputana. The Sikhs themselves, if one of their principal chiefs is to be credited, were anxious to conclude an alliance with the East India Company, for the lessons of the Mahratta and Mysore wars had not been entirely lost upon them.

The Roi Faineant *of Delhi.*—The Emperor of Delhi was a living anachronism, the relic of an obsolete past. In theory he was the supreme overlord of India. The Nawab of Oudh was, on paper, one of his principal ministers, the Nizam was his viceroy in the Deccan, the Peshwa was his vicegerent, the Nawab of Bengal was one of his provincial governors and the East India Company owed their legal status as the *Diwan* of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa solely to a *sanad* granted by him. Even in the closing years of the eighteenth century the titular Emperor used to receive formal *nazr* and humble petitions (*'arẓīs*) from the Governor-General to whom he condescended to send his replies in the form of *shuqqas* alone. He still retained the right of granting and alienating *jagirs* in distant provinces; in theory at least he was entitled to the tribute which his ancestors were accustomed to receive from the provincial governors and subordinate princes. Shah Alam had indeed once demanded, obviously under the inspiration of his nominal servant and real master, Mahadaji Sindhia, the tribute of Bengal but when the officiating Governor-General (Mr. Macpherson) made an angry protest both the Emperor and his minister promptly disavowed all knowledge of the offending letter. Again, when a part of the *jagir* formerly assigned to the Nawab of Surat, a British protégé, was alienated in favour of a Mahratta grandee, a mild representation from the British agent sufficed to have the decree reversed. When in 1787 he appealed to his *Vazir*, the Nawab of Oudh and the Governor-General, in whom was vested the *Diwani* of three of his provinces, to come to his rescue, Lord Cornwallis politely declined and informed him that the Company would prefer to maintain a strict neutrality in a quarrel in which friendly powers were engaged and it was no concern of theirs to interfere in His Majesty's affairs since he had voluntarily left their protection. The unhappy King had the humiliation of imploring Capt. Kirkpatrick to come with an army and restore peace and order at the metropolis though he had only a few months back complained to the Governor-General against his unseemly conduct and unprecedented discourtesy. The nominal sovereign of the Timuride empire could be exploited for political purposes by unscrupulous adventurers and every aspirant to power at Delhi tried to make the fullest use of the King's traditional rights in furtherance of his personal interests.

The Feeble Efforts of Jahāndār Shah.—Prince Jahandar Shah, the eldest son of the King, an exile from his father's court, was living on the bounty of the Nawab Vazir under British protection. He was in close correspondence with the discontented nobles of Delhi and the disaffected princes of Northern India who smarted under the iron rod of Mahadaji Sindhia. The prince was chafing under the wise restraints which his hosts deemed it necessary to impose on him in his own interests and repeatedly sought a personal interview with the Governor-General. He imagined that he could retrieve the lost fortunes of his family if he was only allowed to return to Delhi with a small force and the necessary sinews of war and he thought that the proper moment for action had arrived when Mahadaji was engaged in a life and death struggle with the combined forces of Jaipur, Jodhpur and Muhammad Beg Hamdani. But he did not possess the self-confidence so needed by the champion of a lost cause and when at last the long coveted opportunity of joining the fray arrived, he prudently provided for his return to the safe asylum, he was so readily forsaking, should his hopes be frustrated and efforts prove vain.

A New Agreement with the Nawab Vazir, 1787.—The Nawab of Oudh, *de jure* prime minister of a defunct empire, should have been the *de facto* ruler of a prosperous province but he had been reduced to the humble status of a British protégé. But for the protection afforded by the fighting forces of the East India Company stationed within his territories the Mahratta horse would have swept over his lands and the hardy Sikhs would have made short work of his feeble army in no time. The Rohilla chiefs subjugated for him by the friendly British proved a source of constant anxiety and uneasiness. But the protecting army was not an unmixed blessing. It involved an additional financial burden which the Nawab could hardly bear and he solicited the Governor-General to withdraw the Fatehgarh brigade. It was to settle this question that Haidar Beg Khan had made his journey to Calcutta. Lord Cornwallis had an opportunity of making a personal study of the problem when he visited Fatehgarh and Cawnpore among other places during his North Indian tour and he came to the conclusion that Oudh still stood in need of British protection against her aggressive neighbours but a new agreement was concluded with a view to relieving the financial liabilities of the Nawab.

Mubāraku'd-Daulah, a mere pensioner of the Company.—If the Nawab Vazir had some semblance of authority his neighbour of Bengal had none. By 1785 he had been shorn of all his power and he did not count even as a political force of any importance. He was treated with the respect due to his rank but neither he nor his people had any illusion about his real status. Munni Begam, his step-mother, bluntly writes that "as the Governor-General is the master and ruler in all matters she will write to him all about her concerns," and Mubāraku'd-Daulah's minor son wrote to Cornwallis that "being only a child he looks upon him as his father and hopes that paternal love and kindness will always

be shown to him". Mīr Saidu, a grandson of Nawab Mīr Ja'far, solicited the Governor-General to "consider him as one of his servants". When the Nawab received a *shuqqa* from his nominal sovereign he had to seek the instructions of the Governor-General as to the form and nature of the reply he should send. He was not in a position to answer a very natural and proper enquiry from the Dutch Chief of the Chinsurah factory about the validity or otherwise of the old *sanads* on which his trading rights were based without a reference to Calcutta. When Haidar Beg Khān passed by Murshidabad on his way to Calcutta the Nawab had to receive him according to the instructions of the Governor-General, but when the Nawab Nazim of Bengal paid a visit to Calcutta it was the Governor-General who instructed the prominent nobles of the province like the Rajas of Nadia and Burdwan to wait upon their *de jure* ruler. The loss of power and prestige unfortunately had not been compensated by a corresponding financial gain. The Nawab and his dependants continually clamoured for increased pension. The Nawab's palace at Murshidabad was out of repairs. He could not celebrate his daughter's marriage for lack of funds. He argues that when he agreed to a reduction of his pension he was a minor but now that he was the head of a growing family and had to provide for his children it was but fair that his pension should be proportionately increased. At last Mr. Ives was deputed to look into his affairs and the Nawab had reluctantly to part with his favourite *Diwān*, Maharaja Sundar Singh to whose incompetence Lord Cornwallis attributed his master's difficulties.

The Nawab of Arcot's claim to Tanjore.—From Bengal we may turn to the Carnatic whence another incompetent and impecunious Nawab was casting greedy eyes on the small principality of Tanjore. He argues that the Raja was his feudal vassal and the principality escheated to him on the death of Tuljaji. The Governor-General, anxious as he was to stop the prevailing misrule in the small kingdom, could not entertain the inequitable claims of the Nawab who had brought confusion and ruin on his own country. The Nawab referred to his steadfast loyalty to the East India Company which would not, even if it had been genuine, entitle him to gamble with the revenue of Tanjore.

Tipu Sultan's relations with the Mahrattas and the English.—The Tanjore dispute could be easily disposed of but a storm was fast brewing in the Deccan which threatened the *status quo* in the south. The treaty of Mangalore was in the opinion of many Indian and British statesmen only a truce which was not expected to last very long. Both the Nizam and the Peshwa's Government had been banking upon the expectations raised by Warren Hastings, but while Tipu Sultan had been quietly preparing himself for the coming war his Hindu and Muslim adversaries were still unprepared. The Mahrattas had some financial claims on the Mysore Government which always afforded them a ready excuse for sending a punitive expedition. Tipu wanted the town and district of Adoni and the Nizam's patent weakness and military inefficiency

were not calculated to ensure peace. Moreover, the Mahrattas had many unsettled disputes with the Nizam and Tipu could reasonably discount any permanent alliance between his two hostile neighbours. The Poona and the Hyderabad Governments on the other hand were anxious to make a triple alliance with the English against the common enemy and both the Peshwa and the Nizam addressed the Governor-General on the subject. The British were approached with similar proposals by Mudhoji Bhonsla of Nagpur and Mahadaji Sindhia of Gwalior and the suggestion was supported by the Nawab of Arcot but the Governor-General decided to maintain a strict neutrality as in his opinion the existing treaties did not permit any breach of peace with the ruler of Mysore. The British, however, could not be said to have been on the best of terms with Tipu. They openly complained that inspite of the conclusion of peace prisoners of British nationality were still being detained in Tipu's territories. It was also suggested that at Tipu's instigation one of his subjects the Raja of Cherika (Chirakkal) forcibly seized the territory of Rhandaterrah (Randetana) which he had assigned to the East India Company as security for the payment of a loan. Both the allegations were stoutly denied and Tipu asserted that all the prisoners had been set at liberty and if any were still found in his lands they had voluntarily chosen to stay, and far from encouraging the Raja of Cherika in his unfriendly attitude towards the English he had expelled a large body of the Raja's subjects from his lands. Although the Governor-General did not find this explanation quite satisfactory he still preferred to pursue his previous policy of peace. The Nizam and the Mahrattas did indeed urge that as Tipu had received substantial help from the French the Governor-General need not stand aloof while his friends were fighting the common enemy. But no arguments could deviate Lord Cornwallis from his preconceived course and in the war that followed the superior organisation, enterprise and generalship of Tipu had the better of his adversaries inspite of some initial success achieved by the Mahrattas. At last Tipu found it expedient to come to terms with the Court of Poona and the treaty of Gajendragarh was concluded. Shortly afterwards, when another Anglo-Mysore war became inevitable it was the Governor-General's turn to approach the Poona and Hyderabad Governments with the very proposal of a tripartite treaty which he had so recently turned down.

The Eclipse of Mahadaji Sindhia and rise of Ghulām Qādir.—The preoccupation of the Poona Government in the south was partly, if not wholly, responsible for the Rajput challenge to Mahadaji's growing authority in the north. This is not the place to deal with the early career of the great Mahratta leader, nor is it intended to relate here the events that led to the famous campaign of Lalsot where a drawn battle was converted into a serious discomfiture, not by the valour of the Rajput cavalries but by the defection of Mahadaji's mercenaries. Never did Sindhia's great qualities of leadership shine more brightly than in the dark days after Lalsot when his soldiers were constantly haunted by the dread spectre of Panipat. While Mahadaji was effecting

his masterly retreat Ghulām Qādir, grandson of the famous Najību'd-Daulah who contributed more than any other Muslim chief to the disaster of Panipat, appeared before the gates of Delhi like a bird of evil omen. Mahadaji's agents left Delhi as promptly as practicable and the poor King, forlorn and weak, had to face the crisis as best as he could. Armed opposition to the Rohilla rebel was out of question. Every one of his demands had to be conceded and the King sent frantic appeals to all and sundry, to his Mahratta protector, to the hereditary Vazir, to the Governor-General and even to Prince Jahāndār Shah. At this crisis the English alliance stood Mahadaji in good stead. Not that the Governor-General intervened on his behalf, but he stood neutral and enforced neutrality on the Nawab Vazir as well. The Gosains, Umraogir and Himmat Bahadur, then refugees in the territory of the Vazir, could not be prevented from creating troubles despite the best efforts of the English; but Faiẓu'llah Khān was ordered to prevent his Rohillas from swelling the ranks of Ghulām Qādir and Mahadaji knew that if he could not expect any armed assistance from his English friends, he had at least nothing to fear from Oudh.

Sindhia's Firm Alliance with the English.—Mahadaji's friendship with the English was firmly founded on mutual trust and goodwill. As his minister Sadashiv Malhar, better known as Bhao Bakhshi, wrote to the Governor-General, "The Maharaja's relations with the English Company are twofold. Firstly there is the treaty between them as principals and secondly, he is the guarantee for the due observance of the treaty between the Company on the one hand and the Peshwa and all the other Mahratta Chiefs on the other". The Governor-General assured Mahadaji that he would not listen to the representations of his enemies. "He chose to leave to Sindhia that freedom of action in his own affairs as he himself will ever maintain in his government......... His personal esteem and respect for Sindhia have been roused by the observation of truth in all his correspondence and sincerity in all his actions. Seeing that he possesses these qualities more than his compeers the English declined the offer of other chiefs and endeavoured to clear rather than obstruct his road to power." This was not a formal compliment but a sincere declaration of policy.

The English Residents with Sindhia.—Sindhia valued this alliance above everything else, or he would not have gone so far as he did to conciliate Anderson when he left Mahadaji's camp in a huff. He was not so forbearing with Kirkpatrick, but he knew that a breach with Kirkpatrick would have no serious diplomatic repercussions. He was anxious, above all, as Sadashiv Bhao so unambiguously stated, to act as the accredited plenipotentiary of the Mahratta empire in its relations with the English East India Company and that is why he could not at first approve of Malet's appointment at Poona. The Governor-General, however, appreciated Mahadaji's apprehensions and Malet paid a visit to his court before he proceeded to Calcutta on his way to the Peshwa's capital.

The Consolidation of British Power.—Although the British hegemony had not been definitely established as yet in India there was no mistake about the predominant political position of the East India Company. Their friendship was sought by all the Indian powers. The King solicited their protection at the worst crisis of his life. His heir-apparent was a British protégé who went so far as to address the Governor-General as his brother. The Vazir offered to fight with all his resources in defence of their rights when the King demanded the tribute of Bengal. The Rajput princes vied with each other for some trifling tokens of their favour and the agent of the Raja of Jaipur expressly requested the Governor-General to honour his master with formal gifts as he had come to learn that a present was being sent to Poona. The poor Raja of Tanjore plaintively protested—" to whom should he prefer his appeal ? It must be made to God. But who is his God ? None but the English King and the English Nation." Even Faiẓu'llāh Khān, the Rohilla Chief of Rampur, and Mahabbat Khān, son of Hāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān, who had the greatest grievances against the British, were completely reconciled to their lot. The Afghan menace was a dream of the past. The most powerful potentates of India, the Peshwa and the Nizam, were anxiously soliciting British alliance. The only important prince who sullenly pursued a different course was Tipu Sultan of Mysore, but the last war had ended in a draw and the next was to prove incontestably the superiority of British arms and British resources over those of Mysore. The future was steadily shaping itself.

Days of Mistrust and Suspicion.—In a period of transition when everything is in the melting pot the small and the poor suffer equally with the great and the rich. We hear of flood and excessive rain and the consequent failure of crops from Midnapore. The Raja of Burdwan also reports scarcity in his *Zamindari*. The social order was thoroughly upset and dissension and misunderstanding marred the peace and happiness of normal family life in all grades of society. The Prince (Jahāndār Shah) was not in the good books of his father, the King. One of his wives, left at Delhi, complained that her allowance was by no means adequate. The mother and grandmother of the Nawab Vazir were not on good terms with him. The relations between Diler Himmat Khān, the Nawab of Farrukhabad, and his brother, Dil Diler Khān was far from fraternal ; nor did Bishan Kunwar, one of the widows of Raja Balwant Singh of Benares, think that she was receiving from Raja Mahip Narayan that dutiful attention to which she was entitled. At Murshidabad, Miran's son and wife were openly at variance and Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah politely insinuated that his step-mother, Munni Begam was not always properly advised. Shambhu Chand had no respect for his brother Sheo Chand, Raja of Nadia ; at Burdwan there was an unseemly quarrel between mother and son, and at Bishnupur Nimai Singh openly defied the authority of his father, the Raja. Raja Rajballabh's grandson complained against the tyranny and injustice of his uncle. Kalyan Singh, son of Raja Shitab Ray, once the virtual ruler of Bihar, was in a worse plight. His *jagir* had been confiscated

and with the pension that he received he could not maintain that standard of life to which he had been so long accustomed. His wife, sister-in-law and son all complained about financial stringency. Apparently the new order had considerably reduced the income of the once affluent Zamindars and filial piety, fraternal affection, and conjugal devotion weakened in the face of adverse economic influences.

Sundry Administrative Problems.—On the administrative side also there was some amount of confusion particularly on the Mahratta and Nepal frontiers. Political troubles and internecine wars in Cooch Behar frequently called for armed intervention. The *Faujdār* of Hooghly complained of encroachments on his jurisdiction and the Raja of Benares thought that the noble *émigrés* from Lucknow and Delhi were abusing his hospitality. Over the din and turmoils of these troublesome times come the piteous appeal of Luṭfu'n-Nisa Begam, once the first lady in the province, and I'jāz 'Alī Khān, a poor descendant of Nawab Murshid Quli and Shuja'ud-Dīn, not for a generous allowance but a living pittance.

Some Prominent Indian Bankers.—Though their political predominance was no longer in doubt the East India Company still clung to their trading rights. It was to investigate about the state and future prospects of the Company's investments that Mr. Barlow was deputed to Oudh and Mr. Baillie was sent to Assam. The Company had to depend in their financial transactions a good deal on the good offices of Indian bankers, two of whom Gopal Das and Kashmiri Mal figure prominently in these letters. The banking house of Gopal Das had its branches at Calcutta, Murshidabad, Patna, Gaya, Ghazipur, Mirzapur, Allahabad, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jaipur, Nagpur, Surat, Bombay, Masulipatam, Madras, Tanda, Phulpur, Poona and Mahratta army agencies at Agra, Delhi, Ahmadabad and Baroda. The services rendered by Gopal Das were so highly appreciated that when he died the Governor-General directed the British Resident at Benares to pay his brother, Bhawani Das, a visit of condolence. Kashmiri Mal held a high office at Benares and came to grief for some of his intentional or unintentional delinquencies. When Khushhal Chand's wife died the Governor-General sent a *khil'at* of condolence to Jagat Seth Harakchand. The English officials in those days used to observe all the formalities that social customs of the country demanded.

Social Life of the Times.—The prayers for exemption from pilgrim tax and the *dastaks* granted to persons of high rank and noble birth refer to vexatious levies and tolls long since abolished. The petition of the Feringhees to leave them in enjoyment of their customary rights and privileges remind us of obsolete communal rights once widely recognised all over India. The Dutch still had their factories in Bengal, the French still competed for the silk trade of Maldah, the Zamindar still retained his armed forces and the *pax Brittanica* was yet to be established. The last years of the eighteenth century found India on the threshold of a new age, and the correspondence, calendared in

the following pages, illustrate to a certain extent the political problems, the economic changes, the social disorder and the spiritual revolution that characterised the period of transition. If in these letters we read of palace intrigues and ruthless aggression we also find the hopeful augury of coming humanitarianism when two wealthy Brahmin citizens of Calcutta placed before the Governor-General an elaborate scheme for alleviating human misery and improving the unhappy lot of the poor and destitute.

PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

1785

Feb. 1. **1.** Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān[1] to Warren Hastings. A short time ago the Nawab came to learn that the Governor-General had been confirmed in his high office by the authorities in England. The news was most welcome to him because he realised that the time had arrived when affairs in these parts would be settled according to his cherished wishes. Mr Johnson[2] has since acquainted him with the Governor-General's situation and the Nawab has accordingly communicated to him the objects he has in view. Refers him to the letter of that gentleman for particulars. Dated 30 December 1784. (*CR 10, p 1, no 1 ; TR 23, pp B1/2, no B-1 ;*[3] *AR 4, p 259.*)

Feb. 2. **2.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah[4] (Mu'taminu'l-Mulk Firoz Jang Bahadur). During Mr Hastings' visit to Murshidabad all the virtues and good qualities of Mudabbiru'l-Mulk Brij Indar Maharaja Sundar Singh Bahadur[5] were explained to him and he was pleased to show great favours to the Maharaja. Says that the ease and satisfaction which now exist in the *Niẓāmat* notwithstanding monetary distress was never felt before and that therefore the Nawab is greatly pleased with his services. He has made such advantageous arrangements in this *sarkār* as no other person could have done. The ancestors of the Maharaja held high offices about the throne for many generations and

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[1] Son of the first Niẓāmul-Mulk and ruler of Hyderabad from 1761-1803.

[2] Richard Johnson was appointed assistant to the Accountant to the *Dīwānī* in November 1772. He was sent to Lucknow as assistant to the Resident, Nathaniel Middleton, and when the latter was absent from the Residency for a short time, Johnson remained in charge but abused his trust and was recalled in 1782. He then went to Hyderabad as Resident in 1784 and had to resign as a rsult of the charges brought against him by the minister of the Nawab Vazir of Oudh. In 1789 he returned to England and joined a firm of bankers and remained with them till 1807. He fell into pecuniary diffiulties and was arranging to return to India when he died. The firm was obliged to wind up in consequence of Johnson's conduct. *The Farington Diary* quoted in *Bengal : Past and Present*, Jan.-Dec. 1922.

[3] This letter is incomplete in the volume of translation.

[4] Nawab Mubārku'd-Daulah, third son of Mīr Ja'far, succeeded his brother, Saifu'd-Daulah as the Nawab Nāẓim of Bengal at eleven years of age in 1770. Munnī Begam, his stepmother, was appointed Regent, but in 1775 she was removed and the administration was placed in charge of the *Nāib Nāẓim*, Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. In 1778 when Mubārak came of age he dismissed the Khān but was obliged to reinstate him next year in consequence of the orders of the Court of Directors. The Nawab died on September 6, 1793. Persian Records in the Imperial Record Department.

[5] Mudabbiru'l-Mulk Brij Indar Maharaja Sundar Singh was the *Dīwān* of Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah from 1783 to 1787. He was dismissed from office at the instance of Lord Cornwallis who held that the *Dīwān* had sacrificed the true interests of the Nawab in order to establish his own influence and authority. The Nawab was unwilling to part with him but Cornwallis remained firm. In the end the Nawab yielded and appointed Mirzā Muḥammad Khalīl, his son-in-law, in his place. *Secret and Pol. Progs.*, 30 May-25 June 1787 ; Walsh : *History of Murshidabad.*

1785 their virtues and good name are echoed through the whole of Hindustan. The credit of the *Nizāmat* and the satisfaction of the Nawab therefore depend upon the retention of the services of such a noble, wise and affectionate person. In short, the Maharaja's good qualities can never be fully described. The Nawab considers him as one of his best friends. Hopes that a translation of this letter will be placed before the Council.

Many wicked persons, particularly the son of Nanda Kumar[1], who on account of his wickedness has incurred the displeasure of the Nawab, are working underhand. If his follies and wickednesses are described they will form a *daftar* of their own. For instance, the Nawab's allowance is paid according to the solar year and the servants of the *Nizāmat* are paid by him in accordance with the lunar year and thus by this difference of ten days in every year a loss of Rs 40,000 is caused to him. His mismanagement had similarly entailed a loss of large sums of money on the Nawab. God forbid, as the disgrace and ruin and distress of the *Nizāmat* can never be the intention of the gentlemen of the Council it is hoped that the Governor-General will not give access to him or any other person of his kind. If such wicked persons get admittance into the presence of the Governor-General many false reports and stories will be circulated by them and thereby the Nawab's concerns will be jeopardised.

Requests therefore that in recognition of the services of the Maharaja the Governor-General will bestow on him a *khil'at* of 7 pieces with jewels and gold fringed palanquin, and issue a *parwāna* of confirmation to him. Further requests that a translation of this letter may remain as a record in Council for reference in future. *(CR 11, pp 1-3, no 1; TR 24, pp 9-12, no B-1; AR 4, p 274.)*

Feb. 5. **3.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān.[2] It is known to the Nawab that for the teaching of Muhammadan Law a Madrasah has been established and that some students have duly passed out of it. They are qualified and intelligent people. The Nawab is therefore requested to appoint them in courts and other places when vacancies occur. *(CI 15, pp 100-1, no 181.)*

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[1] Raja Guru Das.

[2] Muḥammad Riẓā Khān was the Governor of Dacca during the second regime of Mīr Ja'far. Through the intrigues of Nanda Kumar he was dismissed and brought a prisoner to Murshidabad. In 1765 when Nawab Najmu'd-Daulah ascended the *masnad* he was appointed *Nā'ib Subah, i.e.*, the Nawab's Deputy through the influence of the English and was not to be dismissed except with the consent of the Company. When the English obtained the *Dīwānī* he was appointed *Dīwān* to the Company. Clive procured for him the title of Nawab Muẓaffar Jang. In 1772 he was charged with misappropriation and malpractices and brought down to Calcutta to stand his trial which lasted from 12 February to 13 September 1773. In the end, he was honourably acquitted. In 1775 he was again appointed to his former offices under Nawab Mubārku'd-Daulah who, on coming of age in 1778, dismissed him. Next year he was once again restored to office by order of the Court of Directors and continued therein till his death on 2 *Ṣafar* 1206 A.H. (1 October 1791). Firminger: *Fifth Report*; Persian Records in the Imperial Record Department; *Farington Diary.*

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Feb. 5. **4.** To the Nawab of Arcot.[1] Says that the Nawab has already been informed by Mr Hastings that the latter was leaving India for Europe on 1 February. Notifies that the writer[2] has now taken over charge of the office of the Governor-General. Professes his friendship for the Nawab and expresses his fond desire of strengthening the same in the future. Hopes that the Nawab will also communicate his sentiments. (*CI 15, pp 101-2, no 182.*)

Feb. 7. **5.** From Maharaja Kalyan Singh.[3] Says that he looks upon the Governor-General as his only protector and hopes that he will help him out of his difficulties. The particulars of his distress and debt were fully represented to the Governor-General at Patna and his requests were submitted to Mr Webber.[4] Prays to him to issue orders for the release of his *jāgīr* and for the grant of his other requests. Is solicitous to kiss his feet and hopes that he will be permitted to proceed to the Governor-General. (*CR 11, p 3, no 2 ; TR 24, pp 12-13, no B2 ; AR 4, p 271.*)

Feb. 8. **6.** The Raja of Jaipur to Warren Hastings. Has received his letter intimating that as he was leaving for Calcutta in a hurry he had made over certain presents intended for the Raja to Munīru'd-Daulah with instructions to forward them to the recipient. Says that Ram Singh has arrived and delivered the elephant, valuable cloths and jewels which the Governor-General out of his friendship had sent to the Raja as a wedding gift. May God reward him for all his goodness. The present situation is this. The Mahrattas[5] who hold the King[6] in their power have come with him to the Raja's country and they are putting him to all sorts of harassment. Hopes that in view of their intimate friendship the Governor-General will help him out of his difficulties. For

[1] His full title was Nawab Wālājāh 'Umdatu'l-Mulk Amīru'l-Hind Āṣafu'd-Daulah Anwaru'ddīn Khān Bahādur Ẓafar Jang Sipah Sālār, Subahdar of the Carnatic, and his personal name was Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. His father Anwaru'ddīn Khān having died in 1749 the English recognised him as the Nawab of the Carnatic. But the French backed his rival, Chanda Sahib, who was murdered by the Raja of Tanjore. Eventually a treaty was concluded between the English and the French in December 1754 by which Muḥammad 'Alī Khān was practically left the Nawab of the Carnatic. He died on 13 October 1795.

[2] John Macpherson.

[3] Maharaja Kalyan Singh, son of Maharaja Shitab Ray, was *Nā'ib Nāẓim* of Bihar. In 1773 he succeeded to the *jāgīr* of his father in south Bihar and *sarkār* Champaran and was appointed *Nā'ib Nāẓim* of Bihar with the title of Mahraja Bahadur. In 1778 he was granted the title of Intiẓāmu'l Mulk Tahavvur Jang by the Emperor Shāh 'Ālam. At the end of 1780 he had fallen into arrears and was confined at Patna when he was called to the Presidency by the Governor-General. Here the farm of whole of *Subah* Bihar was given to him and he was asked to pay a *naẓrāna* of four lakhs of rupees. In 1783 his arrears amounted to about 6¼ lakhs. Kalyan Singh's *jāgīrs* were attached for five years from January 8, 1784 in order to realize the arrears and the *Dīwānī* was abolished. J. W. F. James: *Selection from the Correspondence of the Revenue Chief of Bihar 1781-1786.*

[4] William Webber, Secretary to Board in Revenue Department.

[5] Mahadaji Sindhia is meant.

[6] Shah 'Ālam II (1759-1806). In Persian correspondence he is referred to as the King except where otherwise stated.

further particulars, refers him to Bal Kishan[1] and to the letters of Major Browne.[2] *(CI 10, p 2, no 2 ; TR 23, pp B 3-6, no B-2 ; AR 4, p 257.)*

Feb. 8. 7. To the King, the Prince[3] (Jahāndār Shāh), the Nawab Vazir,[4] Ḥaidar Beg K͟hān,[5] Ḥasan Riẓā K͟hān,[6] Nawab Faiẓu'llāh K͟hān,[7] Almās 'Alī K͟hān,[8] the Nawab of Farrukhabad,[9] Raja Mahip Narayan,[10] Muḥammad Riẓā K͟hān, Munnī Begam,[11] Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah, Nawab Niẓām 'Alī K͟hān, the Nawab of Arcot, the Peshwa,[12] Nānā Farnavis,[13] Mahadaji Sindhia,[14] Bhāo Bak͟hshi[15] and Mudhoji Bhonsla.[16] Intimates that Mr Hastings has tendered his resignation in writing from

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[1] *Vakīl* of the Raja of Jaipur and others at Calcutta.

[2] Major James Browne was deputed by Warren Hastings to the Court of Emperor Shah 'Ālam in August 1782 in order to obtain first hand information of the Royal Court and to find out on what conditions His Majesty wanted British assistance, for which he had been appealing to them since the death of Nawab Najaf K͟hān. The mission accomplished nothing and Major Browne left the Royal Court on 12 May 1785. Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Volume XIV, *Mission of James Browne* by Sir Jadunath Sarkar.

[3] Prince Jawān Bak͟ht Mirzā Jahāndār Shah (1740-88) was the eldest son of Emperor Shah 'Ālam. In 1784 he fled from Delhi to Lucknow on account of the unsettled condition of the Royal Court and tried in vain to induce the English to assist his father. At the earnest request of Hastings, Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah granted him an allowance of 4 lakhs per annum. From Lucknow he moved to Benares which place he chose as his residence and lived there till his death on 1st June 1788 except for a short interval. Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Vol. XIV, *Prince Jawan Bakht Jahandar Shah by* A. F. M. Abdul Ali.

[4] Āṣafu'd-Daulah was the Nawab Vazir of Oudh from 1775 to 1797. He held the titular office of the Nawab *Vazīru'l-Mamālik* or the Grand Vizier of the Indian Empire. He was in alliance with the English and employed their troops for the defence of his country and paid a subsidy to the English Company. He built the modern city of Lucknow and beautified it with stately edifices. His generosity was proverbial. He had a fine taste in poetry and wrote Urdu and Persian verses.

[5] Ḥaidar Beg K͟hān was the *Nā'ib* or Deputy of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah from 1776 to 1791. He proved a capable minister and negotiated the treaty of 1787 by which the subsidy to the Company was fixed at 50 lakhs annually, the powers of the Resident were restricted and no Europeans were allowed to live in the Nawab Vazir's dominions without the written permission of the Governor-General. He died in 1791. Persian Records in the Imperial Record Department.

[6] Mirzā Ḥasan Riẓā K͟hān was an intimate personal friend of Nawab Āṣafu'd Daulah. In 1776 the Nawab appointed him his *Nā'ib* or deputy with full powers. But as he lacked administrative experience Ḥaidar Beg K͟hān was made his coadjutor. Though he continued to hold the high office and enjoy the Nawab's favours he was in a short time eclipsed by the more able Ḥaidar Beg K͟hān. Hoey: *History of Asafud-Daulah.*

[7] Nawab Faiẓu'llāh K͟hān was the son of Nawab 'Alī Aḥmad K͟hān, the Rohilla Chief. He inherited the province of Rampur from his father and was the founder of the present Rampur State. After the defeat of the Rohillas in 1774 at the hands of Nawab Vazir Shujā'u'd-Daulah and his English allies, Faiẓu'llāh withdrew to the hills and entrenched himself at Lal Dhang with the remnant of the Rohilla army. After some skirmishes here a treaty was concluded between him and the Nawab Vazir under the British guarantee by which he was secured in the state of Rampur on condition of military service to the Nawab Vazir. In 1783 the obligation of military service was commuted under the guarantee of the British Government to a cash payment of 15 lakhs. He was born in 1733 and died in 1793. *Rampur State Gazetteer.*

[8] Almās 'Alī K͟hān was a Hindu convert to Islam. He became the richest and most powerful eunuch of the court of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. He was for many years the Governor of Etawah on the part of the Nawab Vazir and had stationed his *'āmils* in Etawah, Phaphund and Kudarkot. At the last mentioned place he built a strong fort and occasionally held court there. He was of a charitable disposition and spent his large fortune for the benefit of the people committed to his charge. He died in 1808. *District Gazetteer of Etawah.*

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the office of the Governor-General of Bengal. In accordance with the orders to the effect that the one second in Council shall officiate as Governor-General in the event of a vacancy caused by the death of the permanent incumbent or by his resignation the writer (Mr

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Footnotes continued from previous page.

[9] Diler Himmat Khān succeeded his father, Aḥmad Khān Bangash, as the Nawab of Farrukhabad in 1771. He received the title of Muẓaffar Jang from Shah 'Ālām II. At the time of his accession he was 13 or 14 years of age but was loyally served by his paymaster, Fakhru'd-Daulah. In 1773 he joined Shujā'u'd-Daulah, Nawab Vazir of Oudh, in expelling the Mahrattas from his territory and subsequently a treaty was concluded between them by which Muẓaffar Jang agreed to accompany the Nawab Vazir in his campaigns with nine to ten thousand followers. It was in consequence of this undertaking that he joined the Nawab Vazir in the campaign against the Rohillas in 1774. When he returned he brought with him two regiments of Oudh sepoys with whose help he crushed his mutinous Bangash soldiery and established his authority. From this time he agreed to pay an annual *naẓrānah* or tribute to Oudh. When Āṣafu'd-Daulah succeeded Shujā'u'd-Daulah, he wanted to annex Farrukhabad but through the intervention of the English he allowed Muẓaffar Jang to continue and the tribute was fixed at 4½ lakhs annually. Āṣafu'd-Daulah assigned this amount to the English for the payment of the English contingent at Fatehgarh. This falling in arrears, Warren Hastings appointed an English Resident to collect the revenues of the assignment. The affairs of this country were mismanaged in turn by the Nawab, the English Residents and the Oudh officers. The English Resident was withdrawn by Lord Cornwallis in 1787. Muẓaffar Jang was poisoned by his son and died on 22nd October 1796. Imperial Record Department: *Secret Proceedings*, 1-19 March 1787, pp 1357-1423.

[10] Mahip Narayan Singh succeeded his uncle, Chait Singh, as the Raja of Benares in 1781. He was the son of Drigbijai Singh by Rani Padam Kunwar, the daughter of Raja Balwant Singh. The zamindari of Benares was conferred on Mahip Narayan for an annual revenue of 40 lakhs, while the civil and criminal administrations of the city of Benares, together with the mint, were taken out of the Raja's hands. In 1794 the Raja was removed from the Government of the province and left with a limited jurisdiction in those *parganas* which have since been known as the Family Domains. The Raja died in 1795.

[11] Munnī Begam was the wife of Mīr Ja'far and the mother of his sons, Najmu'd-Daulah and Saifu'd-Daulah, who in turn succeeded their father to the *masnad* of Murshidabad but both died within five years (1765-70). When her young stepson, Mubāraku'd-Daulah, became the Nawab Nāẓim in 1770, Warren Hastings appointed Munnī Begam to be the Regent. She conducted the administration smoothly but was divested of her authority by the Supreme Council in May 1775. She was however granted a monthly pension of Rs 12,000 to maintain her dignity and rank. She died on 10 January 1813 at the advanced age of 90. *Bengal: Past and Present*, April to June 1925.

[12] Madho Rao Narayan Peshwa (1774-95) was the posthumous son of Peshwa, Narayan Rao. During his minority, Nana Farnavis and other ministers carried on the administration in his name. When the young Peshwa came of age Nana would not part with his power and kept him in strict tutelage. Weary of the galling restraint he threw himself from the top of his palace on 25th October 1795 and died two days after.

[13] Nana Farnavis, the famous minister of the Peshwa.

[14] Mahadaji Sindhia, the famous Mahratta Chief of Gwalior.

[15] Bhao Bakhshi's name was Sadasheo Malhar. He was one of the principal officers of Mahadaji Sindhia. He first came into prominence in his negotiations with the English. By order of Sindhia he visited Warren Hastings at Lucknow in 1784. He had a conciliatory disposition and promoted peace and amity between the English and the Mahratta Chiefs. When Daulat Rao Sindhia succeeded Mahadaji in 1794 he appointed Bhao Bakhshi as his *Dīwān* which office he held off and on till his death about the beginning of the year 1802. Persian Records in I. R. D.

[16] Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla ruled the kingdom of Nagpur as the Regent of his son, Raghuji Bhonsla, from 1772 to 1788. He cultivated friendship with the English and though under the pressure of Nizam's confederacy of 1779 he was obliged to send troops towards Bengal he delayed and diverted their march and took care that no harm was done. He helped the English brigade under Col. Goddard in its overland march to Surat and allowed a big English force under Col. Pearse to pass through his provinces on its way to Madras to fight Haidar Ali in 1780. In 1785 Mandla and Upper Narbada valley were added to the Nagpur dominions under a treaty by which Mudhoji agreed to pay 27 lakhs annually into the Poona treasury. He died on the 29th May 1788.

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Macpherson) has succeeded to that office. Hopes that the same friendly relations as subsisted with Mr Hastings will continue between the writer and the addressees. (*CI 16, pp 17-18, no* 19.)

Feb. 8. **8.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Has already informed the Khān of Mr Hastings' departure for England having left Calcutta on the 1st February.[1] Reports about the incursions of the Sikhs have made him uneasy, but it is believed that the Khān will impress upon the Vazir the necessity of keeping the troops of the Company at Cawnpore and Fatehgarh ready to exert themselves at a moment's notice for the protection of his country. Asks him to rest his mind at ease, for he will find the Governor-General ever ready to support the Vazir's government and to render every help in accordance with the agreements concluded between Mr Hastings on the one part and the Vazir and his ministers on the other. The late disputes with the Company's servants have left no prejudice in his mind and he wishes the prosperity of the Vazir's affairs as much as that of the Company's. Major Palmer[2] will deliver this letter to the Khān. (*TI 31, pp B 1-3, no 1 ; AR 4, p 264.*)

Feb. 8. **9.** To Almās 'Alī Khān. Reports from Lucknow say that the Khān has lately been under some alarm and that consequently he has sent away his family from there. Says that he has a good opinion of the Khān's merits and attachment to the English. The latter should not give way to any misgivings but he should fully depend upon the justice and friendship of the Governor-General. Accordingly he is asked to attend to his affairs with peace of mind and perform his engagements faithfully to the Vazir. (*TI 31, pp B 3-4, no 2 ; AR 4, p 262.*)

Feb. 9. **10.** From Saiyid Mīr Murtaẓā Khān Bahadur Asad Jang (Mīr Saidū).[3] Is much pleased to hear the good news of the addressee's appointment as Governor-General. Says that his late grandfather, Mīr Ja'far, and his late father, Nawab Naṣīru'l-Mulk,[4] always received favours at the hands of the English. Requests that the Governor-General will similarly consider him as one of his servants and honour him with his countenance like his predecessors and inform him from time to time of his welfare. His *dīwān*, Lala Kali Parshad, will attend on the Governor-General and speak to him about the writer's concerns. Hopes

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[1] On the 1st February 1785 Mr Hastings delivered the keys of Fort William and on the 8th finally left the shores of India.

[2] Lt.-General William Palmer entered the Bengal army in 1766. He served as Military Secretary to Warren Hastings. In 1782 he was appointed Resident at Lucknow. In October 1787 he became Resident at Mahadaji Sindhia's court where he earned the Governor-General's commendation for his policy of conciliation. After the death of Mahadaji he was continued with Daulat Rao Sindhia till 1798 when he was appointed Resident at Poona which post he held till 1801. Subsequently he commanded at Monghyr and Berhampore and died at the latter place on May 20, 1816 at the age of 76. Dodwell and Miles: *Indian Army List*; *Bengal Past and Present*, April-June 1924; *Poona Residency Records*, vols. 1-2.

[3] Saiyid Murtaẓā Khān *alias* Mīr Saidū was the son of Nawab Mīran, eldest son of Mīr Ja'far. He received a pension of Rs 3,000 a month from the *Niẓāmat*, and his mother, Faẓīlatūn-Nisā Begam and his stepmother, Ṣāliha Begam, received Rs 1,000 each per month. Mīr Saidū died January 14, 1810.

[4] Better known as Mīran, son of Mīr Ja'far, Nawab Nāẓim of Bengal.

that he will give a patient hearing to the Lala. (*CR 11, pp 3-4, no 3; TR 24, pp 13-14, no B-3; AR 4, p 277.*)

Feb. 10. **11.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter intimating his succession to the office of the Governor-General and is much obliged for the assurances of favour and protection conveyed therein. (*CR 10, p 2, no 3; TR 23, pp B 6-7, no B-3; AR 4, p 258.*)

Feb. 10. **12.** *Intelligence from Hyderabad.* His Highness (Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān) went to shikar with the members of his family. Tīpū has sent orders to Kanchikota[1] asking the Zamindar to collect a sufficient force and settle the *bandobast* of all the country in the neighbourhood of Adoni and to do no injury to the fort and town of Adoni in case the Governor of that place should assist them in the execution of this business. The Nawab is consulting about sending an army to that quarter.

Qādir Khān Karora[2] was levying enhanced duties at Hyderabad and was using force to collect them so that the prices of articles worth Rs 5 rose to Rs 15. The dealers, artizans and others of the poorer classes therefore closed their businesses with the result that not a grain of salt was available in the city. When the matter was reported to the Nawab he ordered Rai Dulla Ray[3] to settle the affair. Ray sent a banker named Balya to reason with the people but he did not succeed. One Nattha Ram next went and summoning the *chaudhrīs* attempted to confine them in Char Minar when they suddenly fell upon him and assaulted him. Several people were injured in the scuffle. Karora has since been recalled by the Nawab and, through the efforts of Tuljaram,[4] the people have been induced to open their shops and carry on their business as usual. The increased rates of duties have been cancelled and the former rates now prevail. (*CR 10, pp 2-3, no 4; TR 23, pp 7-10, no 4; AR 4, p 256.*)

Feb. 10. **13.** To Sakharam, Company's agent at Mocha. Says that the *Lord Camden*, a ship belonging to the Company, is proceeding with some merchandise to Mocha. Mr Walker, Captain of the ship, has been ordered to sell the goods there in consultation with the addressee and to purchase coffee with the entire sale proceeds of the consignment and carry the same safely on board the ship to Calcutta. Asks the addressee therefore to give every assistance in the transaction of this business. (*CI 15, pp 102-3, no 183; AR 4, p 290.*)

Feb. 12. **14.** *Intelligence* from the Sikh Army on the banks of the Ganges[5] between Potha and Garhmuktesar dated 8 *Rabī'* I (19 January 1785). The Sikh *sardārs* who on the 3rd instant (14 January) plundered

[1] An impregnable fort in Carnatic Balaghat, according to the *Maasirul-Umara.*
[2] He appears to have been the tax-gatherer of the markets of the city of Hyderabad. *Karora* means the tax-gatherer or overseer of markets.
[3] He appears to be an officer of the Nizam.
[4] Another officer in the Nizam's service.
[5] Mangun, according to the volume of translation.

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Chandausi[1] remained there two days, looted lakhs of rupees and set fire to houses and property worth as much. On the 4th, information was received that Jagannath, a relation of Raja Surat Singh,[2] had arrived at Bisauli[3] which is ten *kos* away with an army consisting of both horse and foot and a train of artillery and that he would deliver the attack next morning. The *sardārs* held a consultation among themselves and agreed that, burdened as the Khalsa army was with the loot of Chandausi, it would not be able to give a fight. It was decided therefore that they should move away from the place and after safely depositing their plunder among the baggages on the opposite bank during the night they would return to give battle to the English army.[4] The plan was carefully executed and they passed the night at a distance of 15 *kos* from the camp between Hasanpur[5] and Sambhal.[6] On the morning of the 6th, having remounted, they crossed the river at a ford opposite their baggage[7] and rested in their tents. The English army under the command of Rai Jagannath following them along the bank of the river came up and opened fire. The Sikh horsemen replied with their muskets. Some camels and mules belonging to the Sikh army which had gone to the other side of the river for bringing fuel and grass were taken and carried off. A banker of Sambhal who had been made prisoner offered Rs 2,000 as ransom but it was not accepted. After nightfall some thieves carried him off. On the 7th the *sardārs* decided to quit the place when the English army arrived and to march to Bareilly where Surat Singh was encamped. Gurdit Singh said that first of all they should provide for the safety of their baggage and plunder which had come to them in such abundance. All of them agreed to this proposal. Accordingly today, the 8th instant, they are packing off. (*CR 10, p 3, no 5 ; TR 23, pp 10-13, no 5 ; AR 4, p 256.*)

Feb. 12. **15.** Mahadaji Sindhia to the King of England. The particulars of his devotion and attachment to His Majesty will be fully explained at an audience by Warren Hastings, ex-Governor-General. Pays a warm tribute to the foresight, wisdom and statesmanship of Mr Hastings who healed up the breach caused by the Government of Bombay between the Company and the Peshwa and finally made the writer a captive in the net of his friendship. God willing, this cordiality will grow from day to day and from generation to generation. Mr Hastings has proved his solicitude for the welfare of the people by providing for the safety

[1] Indoosi, according to the volume of translation.

[2] Raja Surat Singh held the hereditary office of the *Dīwān* of Nawab Vazir of Oudh. During 1776-7 he was collector of Bareilly division which yielded a revenue of nearly 70 lakhs. In 1780 he was posted at Sarwar. In 1781 he was transferred back to Bareilly where he died in 1785 and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Raja Jagannath. Hoey: *History of Asafud-Daulah.*

[3] Town in Budaon District, United Provinces.

[4] This appears to refer to the British subsidiary force employed by Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.

[5] Tahsil and township in Moradabad District, United Provinces.

[6] Town in Moradabad District, United Provinces. The volume of translation gives Sehill, which is obviously wrong.

[7] Dargah, according to the volume of translation.

and comfort of the pilgrims to the holy places of Kashi, Prayag and Gaya, and his name will go down in history as a great benefactor. Hopes for letters from His Gracious Majesty. (*CR 10, pp 3-4, no 6 ; TR 23, pp 14-17, no 6 ; AR 4, p 260.*)

Feb. 12. **16.** Mahadaji Sindhia to the East India Company. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CR 10, pp 4-5, no 7 ; TR 23, pp 17-20, no 7 ; AR 4, p 260.*)

Feb. 12. **17.** Nawab Ẓiāu'd-Daulah[1] to Mr Hastings. Has not received his letter for a long time. Hopes he will write to him now and then. Says that Mahadaji Sindhia is occupied in seizing the forts belonging to the late Nawab Zu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah[2] and in making the settlement of the country. He has despatched his army towards Delhi and Mewat. He and His Majesty are encamped without the fort of Dig. Is attending on Major Browne and Mr Anderson according to the orders of Nawab Vazir who has written to the two gentlemen and Sindhia commending the writer to their favour. Requests similar recommendations from Mr Hastings. (*CR 10, pp 5-6, no 8 ; TR 23, pp 20-2, no 8 ; AR 4, p 261.*)

Feb. 15. **18.** From Nawab Mubāraku'ḍ-Daulah.[3] Has received his letter notifying his accession to Government. Hopes he will show him favours and brotherly affection. Is in dire want on account of his meagre income and the large number of dependants. Commends Raja Sundar Singh to his favours. (*CR 10, pp 7-8, no 9 ; TR 23, pp 22-41, no 9 ; AR 4, p 258.*)

Feb. 15. **19.** *Intelligence*[4] from the Sikh army on the banks of the Ganges near Miranpur,[5] five *kos* from Daranagar. On 11 *Rabī'* I (22 January) the Sikh army was encamped between Parichhatgarh[6] and Bisauli. Sardars Baghel[7] Singh and Jassa Singh Ramgarhia[8] having consulted together prepared for marching. As Sardar Karam Singh has arrived near Ghorgarh, 15 *kos* from Parichhatgarh, Baghel Singh wrote to Gurdit Singh, Diwan Bhag and others asking them not to march that day but

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[1] His personal name was Farzand Khān and was styled as Nawab Ẓiāu'd-Daulah Tahavvur Jang. He was the son of Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah I.

[2] Amīru'l-Umarā Nawab Zu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah Mirzā Najaf Khān Bahadur Ghālib Jang (1737-82) was the Chief Minister and Regent of Emperor Shah 'Ālam. He was a Persian by birth and migrated to India with his sister who was married to Mirzā Muhsin, elder brother of Nawab Safdar Jang. He was first appointed *Bakhshī* by Shah 'Ālam when the latter moved from Allahabad to Delhi and by his courage and skill rose to the highest position in the Royal Court. During his regime he brought peace and plenty to the Emperor's dominions. He died on 6 April 1782.

[3] To Mr Macpherson, the Acting Governor-General.

[4] Enclosure in a leter from Major Browne dated 22nd January 1785.

[5] Berrampore, according to vol. of translations.

[6] Ramcheelghurra, according to the volume of translations.

[7] Muckeel Singh, according to the volume of translation appears to be a misreading of the Persian text. Baghel Singh was the head of the Karora Singhia *misal* which had its territories partly in the cis-Sutlej region and partly in the Jullundur Doab. He possessed considerable military genius and had a large number of horse and foot always at his command. He was wounded in 1767 in his struggle with Ẓābiṭa Khān. About 1775 he along with Rai Singh and Tara Singh raided the territory of Ẓābiṭa Khān who had to buy them off by the payment of Rs 50,000. He later joined Ghulām Qādir Khān in his campaign against Shah 'Ālam in 1788. He died about the year 1797.

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wait till a consultation had been held with Karam Singh. Baghel Singh replied that after making all the preparations for a march they could not now stop. Karam Singh could join them at their next encampment. This district belongs to Raja Gulab Singh Gujar and Mohar Singh collects the *rākhī*.[9] The latter agreed to pay something to Baghel Singh so he did not stop but moved away three hours after daybreak. After marching 12 *kos* he encamped near Miranpur and reaped and carried off the crops in the neighbouring villages. On the 12th, all the *sardārs* met together and held a consultation under a tree outside the camp. It is said that the subject under discussion was a letter from Mahadaji Sindhia but the contents of it are not known. It is reported that Baghel Singh suggested that they should deposit their plunder on the other side of the Jumna and send their baggage to Shakartal[10] and then a body of ten to fifteen thousand horse should go plundering as far as Bareilly. Accordingly they have sent horsemen to look for a suitable ford and in the meantime they are awaiting the arrival of Karam Singh. (*CR 10, pp 8-9, no 8 ; TR 23, pp 24-7, no 10 ; AR 4, p 256.*)

Feb. 15. **20.** *Intelligence*[11] from the Sikh army at Bhawanipur, 4 *kos* from Sambhal,[12] dated 4 *Rabī'* I (15 January). Gurdit Singh and Baghel Singh who were encamped here repeatedly raided Chandausi and on the 2nd, razed to the ground the villages of Barsi and Mahmudpur which were inhabited by the Saiyids. They next decided to plunder Moradabad. On the morning of the 3rd being Panchami,[13] they mounted their horses to set out towards Moradabad. One of the parties had already marched off when a messenger brought information that Chhattu Lal and Sobha Ram, the *Dīwān* of Banne Khān, the Collector of duties, who were defending Chandausi had quietly left the town and that therefore the *mahājans* were removing their property to different places. All the *sardārs* immediately countermanded the march towards Moradabad and turned to Chandausi instead. As it was 5 *kos* off they arrived at the gate at 9 o'clock and attacked it. The retainers of the merchants made a feeble resistance but at last the gate was broken. The Sikhs rushed in and set fire to all the houses and markets and plundered all the property worth lakhs of rupees. Banne Khān removed his family to a distance of two days' journey to a fortress in the village of Banawali. Today,

Footnotes continued from previous page.

[8] Jassa Singh Ramgarhia had in 1752 taken service with Adīnā Beg, viceroy of the Punjab but on his death he conquered a considerable tract in the north west of the Jullundur Doab. In 1776 he was driven across the Sutlej by the Ahluwalia and other *misals*. In 1783 he recovered his lost territories, established himself near Hissar whence he proceeded to levy exactions up to the walls of Delhi. In 1785 together with other confederates he entered Rohilkhand and plundered as far as Chandausi. Cunningham: *History of the Sikhs, Ed.* Garret : *Jullundur District Gazetteer.*

[9] This was a contribution levied by the Sikhs on the district that fell in their power. Literally, *rākhī* means protection and the term was used to denote tribute paid for protection. Its amount varied from place to place and time to time and could be anything from 12½ per cent. to 50 per cent. of the revenue.

[10] This sentence is omitted in the volume of translation.

[11] Enclosure in a letter from Major Browne dated the 28th January 1785.

[12] Sehill, according to the volume of translation.

[13] Friday, according to the volume of translation.

the 4th, all the *sardārs* have marched off. Bhim Singh, son of Gulab Singh Gujar, at the head of 500 horse crossed over the Ghat of Qamaruddin Nagar and laid waste the towns of Bachhraon[1], Salempur[2] and Garhi[3] Sher Muhammad Khan. No one has yet taken any steps to check this disturbance. (*CR 10, pp 9-10, no 11 ; TR 23, pp 27-30, no 11 ; AR 4, p 256.*)

Feb. 15. **21.** Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Raja Gobind Ram.[4] Asks him to represent to the Governor-General that Nawāzish 'Alī Khān *alias* Mīr Nawab who claims to be a brother of the Nawab is no relation of his. (*CR 10, p 10, no 12 ; TR 23, pp 30-1, no 12 (1) ; AR 4, p 261.*)

Feb. 15. **22.** Ḥasan Riẓā Khān to Raja Gobind Ram. Is regularly receiving his letters and papers of news from Calcutta. Says that he sent the letter of Nawāzish 'Alī Khān *alias* Mīr Nawab to Miāṇ Laṭāfat Nāẓir at Fyzabad for enquiry and the latter's report is now enclosed herewith for the Raja's perusal. (*CR 10, p 10, no 13 ; TR 23, p 31, no 12 (2).*)

Feb. 15. **23.** Miāṇ Laṭāfat Nāẓir to Ḥasan Riẓā Khān.[5] Has received his letter enquiring about the identity of Nawāzish 'Alī Khān *alias* Mīr Nawab. Has made a thorough enquiry into the matter but nothing is known here about him. Nor has the writer ever heard his name. Had he been a son of the late Nawab (Shujā'u'd-Daulah) he could not have remained unknown. Requests that he may be summoned from Calcutta. In his letter Nawāzish 'Alī does not mention the names of his mother or mother-in-law[6] nor does the envelope bear a seal. He appears to be some person of obscure origin. (*CR 10, pp 10-11, no 14 ; TR 23, pp 32-3, no 12 (3).*)

Feb. 15. **24.** Rajaram Pandit[7] to Hastings. Has received his letter saying that the climate of Bengal not suiting his health and for some other reasons he was leaving for Europe and that Macpherson would succeed him as the Governor-General. As desired by Hastings he has addressed a letter to Macpherson which will soon be delivered to him. Hopes he will personally speak to Macpherson to maintain and promote the existing friendship between the two states. Hopes further that he will ask Macpherson to give effect to the proposals which have been communicated by Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla from Nagpur and which were further

[1] Town in Moradabad District, United Provinces.

[2] Village in Amroha, United Provinces. It is said to derive its name from Salim or Islam Shah, the son and successor of Sher Shah.

[3] H. *Garhi*, small fort.

[4] He was the *vakil* of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah from 1775-88 at Calcutta. He enjoyed the confidence of both the Governor-General and the Nawab. In fact in 1782 Hastings recommended increase of his pay which the Nawab granted. His full title was Prithvi Indar Amīrul'l-Mulk Imtiāzu'd-Daulah Farzand-i-Wafādar Raja Mirza Gobind Ram Bahadur Sipahdar Jang.—Persian Records in I. R. D.

[5] Enclosure in the foregoing.

[6] Probably grandmother is meant, *i.e.*, mother-in-law of Shujā'u'd-Daulah.

[7] Rajaram Pandit was the *Subahdar* of Orissa from 1778-93. Orissa was at that time a dependency of Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla, the Mahratta Raja of Nagpur.—Persian Records in I. R. D.

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explained by Beniram Pandit[1] at a personal interview. *(CR 10, p 11, no 15 ; TR 23, pp 33-5, no 13 ; AR 4, p 259.)*

Feb. 15. **25.** From Rajaram Pandit. Has learnt about the many noble qualities of the Governor-General from Hastings and is glad to hear that he has now assumed charge of the Government of Bengal. Says that a close friendship exists between the English and Maharaja (Mudhoji Bhonsla) and that he is a well-wisher of both. The Maharaja had written to Hastings about certain points which Beniram Pandit and the writer were employed in negotiating. Hopes the Governor-General will attend to Bishambhar Pandit's[2] representations on the subject. *(CR 10, pp 12-13, no 16 ; TR 23, pp 36-7, no 14 ; AR 4, p 259.)*

Feb. 16. **26.** Extract from the Delhi newspaper. Ghulām Muḥammad reports that messengers have been despatched by Raja Chait Singh of Benares and Mahadaji Sindhia with letters for the Peshwa, Nana Farnavis and Ahalya Bai.[3] Raja Chait Singh with Sindhia's permission has asked for military assistance offering to pay its cost. Sindhia has written that he has captured the fort of Dig, that Akbarabad will fall to him in no time, that His Majesty (Shah 'Ālam) is in his power and the conquest of all Hindustan will be complete, if they immediately send him assistance. If they have any ambitions they should at once send a large army, otherwise whatever ground has been gained will be lost. *(CR 10, p 13, no 17 ; TR 23, p 38, no 15 ; AR 4, p 257.)*

Feb. 17. **27.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān (Mu'īnu'd-Daulah Mubārizu'l-Mulk Khān Khānān Bahadur Muẓaffar Jang). Has received his letter directing him to give due consideration to the deserving students of Calcutta Madrasah for appointments in the *Faujdārī 'Adālat*. Says in reply that the establishment of his *'adālats* has now been much reduced

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[1] Beniram Pandit, a Mahratta Brahmin residing at Benares, was appointed in 1773 by Raja Sabaji Bhonsla of Nagpur as his *Vakil* or Public Minister at Calcutta. After the death of Sabaji, his brother, Mudhoji Bhonsla, employed him in the same capacity. By his ability and tact, Beniram established cordial relations between Hastings and Mudhoji. He became attached to Hastings and rendered him invaluable service during the insurrection at Benares in 1781 at the risk of his life, family and property. For this mark of attachment Hastings bestowed upon him the *pargana* of Bahriabad in district Ghazipur yielding an income of Rs 25,000 annually as a *jāgīr* in perpetuity. His brothers, Bishambhar Pandit and Rambhadar Pandit, also following his example served the English interests. He died some time between October 1792 and March 1793. —Persian Records in I. R. D.

[2] Bishambhar Pandit was the younger brother of Beniram Pandit, *vakil* of the Raja of Nagpur at Calcutta. He acted as coadjutor to his brother. In 1780 he was deputed by Hastings to the camp of Chimnaji Bhonsla who had arrived with an army on the frontiers of Bengal. He attended on Hastings during the insurrection of Benares in 1781. After the death of Beniram he succeeded him as the *vakil* of Raghuji Bhonsla, the Raja of Nagpur. He also succeeded to his brother's *jagir* of *pargana* Bahriabad in district Ghazipur. He died on 28th January 1810. Ghazipur District Gazetteer; Narration of Insurrection at Benares.—Persian Records in I. R. D.

[3] Daughter-in-law of Malhar Rao Holkar. Her husband, Khande Rao, the only son of Malhar Rao died in action during his father's lifetime in 1754. Her son, Male Rao, a boy of weak intellect, passed away in 1767 after a brief reign of one year. Ahalya Bai thereupon took charge of the administration and ruled the principality with ability and success. She was well known all over India for her charity, piety and love of justice. Ahalya Bai died in 1795.

and the present staff is working satisfactorily. As soon as any vacancy occurs the Governor-General will be informed. Requests that instructions may be given to the Principal of the Madrasah that he should send, when asked for, suitable candidates for the posts of *dārogha*, *qāzi*, *nāib qāzi* or *munshī*. (*CR 11, pp 4-5, no 4 ; TR 24, pp 14-15, no B 4 ; AR 4, p. 274.*)

Feb. 18. **28.** To the Vazir. Says that on the 8th February Mr Hastings having finally resigned his office of the Governor-General left for England and the writer succeeded him. Is disposed to support the Vazir's alliance with the Company in every respect and wishes to make it fortunate to him, his family and people.

The expenses of the different wars in which the Company were lately engaged have greatly disturbed their affairs. It has therefore been resolved to reduce the expenses in every department and in every office. Accordingly the unnecessary bodies of troopers will be disbanded and those that are to be retained will be paid regularly. The regiment of the bodyguard which was lent to the Governor-General by the Vazir and which is at present attending on Prince Mirza Jawān Bakht is among the troops to be retrenched. If the Prince desire to keep any of these soldiers the Vazir is requested to give directions accordingly but in that case the presence of an English officer to command the soldiers will not be necessary. The Governor-General is also anxious to curtail the expenses to which the Vazir's treasury is put on account of the Company's troops. The gratuity which is now paid to the Company's servants in his dominion shall be discontinued unless it is considered to be in the real interest of their masters. He is therefore asked not to grant any such allowance as are not recorded in the Company's accounts. If in future it is desired that he should pay any allowance to the Company's servants, the matter will be placed before the Council and with the approval of the members it will be entered in the Company's books. The Company must know in every instance the allowances of their servants at his court and in his dominions, for this will save much expense to the Vazir and trouble to the Governor-General from the applications of the Company's servants who wish to have leave to reside in his court or in his country. An invariable regulation in these matters will be greatly appreciated. Every regulation tending to check the expenses of the Company's government and those of the Vazir's will go to strengthen their friendship. Promises his unstinted support to every article of the regulations which Mr Hastings settled with Vazir's ministers for the increase of his revenues and the settlement of them for 5 years. Hopes that the utmost attention is exerted to check the attempts of disorderly neighbours to plunder or disturb his subjects. (*TI 31, pp B 4-10, no 3 ; AR 4, p 267.*)

Feb. 18. **29.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 31, p B 10, nos 4, 5 ; AR 4, p 264.*)

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30. *Intelligence* from the court of Hyderabad. On 15 *Rabī'* I (26 January) the Nawab gave a private audience to Shikoh Jang[1] and Rai Dulla Ray. Having consulted with them he sent for Qādir Khān Karora, got him introduced to the notables of the city and settled their dispute to the satisfaction of both the parties. He then gave the Khān a *pāndān* as a token of confirming him to his appointment. *Pān* was distributed to the prominent citizens and the audience came to a close.

It is reported that Mudhoji Bhonsla has collected 15,000 horse and intends to march towards Cuttack. Mushīru'l-Mulk[2] sent for his *vakīl*, Bikaji[3] Pandit, and warned him that the Nawab might take this move in a bad light and asked him to write to Mudhoji in positive terms to lay aside such designs.

Ṭīpū intends to send 30,000 horse and foot towards Khamam Kalan (Khammamet) from Seringapatam. Some people say that he has already despatched Hirji. Kashiram says that a body of 5,000 horse has come towards Adoni for collecting the *chauth* of Narayanpet,[4] Gadwal, Kurnool, Gulbarga, Gurmatkal, etc. But it is pretended that they have come for the defence of Adoni where Ṭīpū is expected shortly to arrive.

Sivaji Bhonsla, one of Sindhia's companions, who used to maraud about on Khandesh has plundered the village of Pachkohan (in Berar) which is the *jāgīr* of Ṣalābat Khān, the son of Ismā'īl Khān. He has put to death two or three bankers and carried off lakhs of rupees.

25 boxes of articles which were ordered arrived in the city today. They have been sent by 'Azīmu'd-Daulah[5] who, it is said, has also applied for leave to go to Owsa.[6] (*CR 10, pp 13-15, no 18 ; TR 23, pp 39-42, no 16 ; AR 4, p. 257.*)

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[1] His name was 'Abdullah Khān and his titles were Shikoh Jang, Shikohu'd-Daulah, Iqtidārul-Mulk. During the last decade of the twelfth century Hijri, he was 'āmil (collector) of the *Pargana* of Pratabgarh and in the beginning of the 13th century Hijri, his work was extended to the *Parganas* of Udgir and Rajgopalpur. Finally, he was called to Hyderabad and was appointed Nāẓim (the officer in charge of the administration of Criminal Law and Police) of the city.

[2] His name was Ghūlam Saiyid Khān and his titles were Suhrab Jang, Mu'inu'd-Daulah, Mushīrul-Mulk, A'zamul-Umarā, Arastu Jāh. His father's name was Farrukh Nizād Khān who descended from the famous Iranian Emperor, Chosroes I, Anushirwan. He was first appointed as Collector of Berar. Then was promoted to the post of the Governor of Aurangabad. Mushiru'l-Mulk took an active part in the important battle of Kardala. After the battle was over, he had to go to Poona with the Mahrattas. His negotiations were at last fruitful and after two years in 1212 A.H. (1797 A.D.) he returned from Poona. He was also sent to Nagpur on a mission of goodwill. Nawab Mīr Niẓām 'Alī Khān Bahadur, the fifth Niẓām, was so much pleased with his services that he bestowed upon him the unique titles of Farzand-i-Arjimand and Vakil-o-Mukhtar-i-Daulat-i-Āsafia. He was Prime Minister for a quarter of a century and died in his 73rd year in 1219 A.H. (1804 A.D.).

[3] Tekaji, according to the volume of translation.

[4] Naragan Punt, Kerwal, Kurnole, Kulburla, Kurmatgal, according to the volume of translation.

[5] Mīr Jumla Naṣīr Jang 'Azīmu'd-Daulah 'Azīmu'l-Mulk's father Saiyid Lashkar Khān was a well-known Prime Minister of Hyderabad. 'Azimu'd-Daulah was deputy Naẓim at several important places like Berar and Balaghat. For some time he was Qil'adār at Ghanpur. Later on, in 1198 A.H. (1783 A.D.) he was appointed Nāẓim of Hyderabad.

[6] Town in Osmanabad District, Hyderabad State.

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Feb. 22. **31.** Maharaja Mudhoji Bhousla to Warren Hastings. In view of the close friendship between the two states, requests that the representations of Rajaram Pandit may be carried into effect, specially those on the subject of the refractory zamindars of Orissa. (*CR 10, p 15, no 19 ; TR 23, pp 42-3, no 17 ; AR 4, p 258.*)

Feb. 24. **32.** *Dastak* granted to Motigir, Sumer[1] and other Gosains who are going on a pilgrimage from Cuttack. The *rāhdārs*,[2] *guzarbāns*,[3] *chaukīdārs*[4] and *mustaḥfizān*[5] on the way are directed to give them free passage. (*CI 16, p 18, no 20.*)

Feb. 25.[6] **33.** From Ṣāliḥā Begam.[7] Congratulates the addressee on his appointment as Governor-General. (*CR 11, p 5, no 5 ; TR 24, p 15, no B 5 ; AR 4, p 277.*)

Feb. 25.[6] **34.** From Mirzā Sulṭān Dā'ūd.[8] To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CR 11, p 5, no 6 ; TR 24, p 15, no B 6 ; AR 4, p 277.*)

Feb. 25.[6] **35.** From Saiyid Muḥammad 'Alī Khān. To the same effect. (*CR 11, p 6, no 7 ; TR 24, p 15, no 7 ; AR 4, p 273.*)

Feb. 25.[6] **36.** From Saiyid Fatḥ 'Alī Khān. To the same effect. (*CR 11, pp 6-7, no 8 ; TR 24, p 15, no 8 ; AR 4, p 272.*)

Feb. 25.[6] **37.** From Maharaja Sundar Singh Bahadur. Says that he has reached Murshidabad and that the Nawab (Mubāraku'd-Daulah) is extremely pleased on hearing from the writer the Governor-General's kind and friendly expressions which he used for him. Hopes that he may now and then be honoured with answers to his *'arẓīs*. (*CR 11, p 7, no 9 ; TR 24, pp 15-16, no 9 ; AR 4, p 277.*)

Feb. 26. **38.** From Sri Ram Raja (Rajaram Pandit). Requests the Governor-General to grant a *dastak* in favour of Motigir, Sumer and other Gosains for their passage to Chandarsekhar Babwakund.[9] Says that the Gosains were sent to him by Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla with instructions to pay them one lakh of rupees in charity and that the amount has accordingly been paid to them. They resided in Cuttack during the rains and performed their religious ceremonies at the shrine of Sriji.[10] They are now desirous of going to Chandarsekhar Babwakund. (*CR 11, p 7, no 10 ; TR 24, p 16, no 10 ; AR 4, p 277.*)

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[1] 'Sumet' appears in the volume of copies.

[2] P. A collector of tolls or transit duties.

[3] P. An officer appointed to take tolls both on the high roads and at ferries.

[4] H. A police or custom peon, a village watchman.

[5] A. Watchmen.

[6] February 15, according to the volume of abstracts.

[7] Wife of Nawab Ṣādiq 'Alī Khān *alias* Miran and stepmother of Mīr Murtaẓā Khān.

[8] He was the son-in-law of Ṣāliḥa Begam, having married her daughter by Nawab Mīran.—*For. Misc. Records, Memoranda* Vol. V.

[9] Probably this is a distortion of Chandranath Sitakund, the famous shrine in the Sitakund range in Chittagong Hill Tract. It is considered a holy place by the Hindus and the Buddhists alike.

[10] Marathi "Shri" means god. The reference is probably to the Lingaraja temple of Bhubaneswar which the Gosains must have visited during their stay at Cuttack.

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Feb. 28. **39.** From Muḥammad Rizā Khān. Is much pleased to receive his letter informing him that the addressee has been appointed Governor-General in place of Mr Hastings who has resigned. May the Almighty render this exalted dignity fortunate and glorious to him! As the writer has at all times been his sincere well-wisher he will now strive to show greater fidelity and attachment to him. In obedience to the Governor-General's desire he will henceforth write to him frequently all that may be worthy of his notice. *(CR 11, p 8, no 11; TR 24, p 17, no 11; AR 4, p 275.)*

Feb. 28. **40.** From Munni Begam. Is delighted to receive his letter intimating that Mr Hastings has resigned and that he has succeeded him in the office of the Governor-General. This news gave her such pleasure as words cannot express it adequately. May God make this dignity fortunate to him! Feels greatly encouraged to read in his letter that he will maintain the same friendship as subsisted between her and Mr Hastings. Hopes that the addressee's favours and kindnesses towards her will exceed those of his predecessor. As the Governor-General is the master and ruler in all matters she will write to him all about her concerns when occasion demands it. Hopes to receive his letters of friendship and favour now and then. *(CR 11, pp 8-9, no 12; TR 24, pp 17-18, no 12; AR 4, p 275.)*

Feb. 28. **41.** *Intelligence*[1] from the Sikh army, 4 *kos* to the west of the Ganges, opposite Ghat Sabilgarh, 14 *kos* from Najibabad.[2] Has already sent a report of the activities in this place up to 16 *Rabī'* I (27 January). After that Sardar Jassa Singh, Gurdit Singh and Baghel[3] Singh held a consultation and decided immediately to cross over the Ganges at fords which the Gujar horsemen had found. At this moment word was brought that Nawab Ẓābiṭah Khān[4] had breathed his last. Hearing this news Baghel Singh said that it was advisable to march to Ghausgarh.[5] The *harkāras* who had gone to the other side of the Ganges brought intelligence that the English army was advancing along the banks on the other side of the river to attack the Sikhs. At night the report of guns was heard from across the river and the Sikh *sardars* also fired their *shuturnāls*.[6] Finding that the *ghāts* on the other side were well guarded, the *sardars* moved on towards Deoband on the 19th. Baghel Singh and

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[1] Enclosure in a letter from Major Browne dated the 9th February 1785.

[2] Jeetabad, according to the volume of translation.

[3] Mukhal, according to the volume of translation.

[4] Ẓābiṭah Khān was the son of Najību'd-Daulah, the Rohilla Chief. In 1770 he succeeded to his father's office of *Mīr Bakhshī* and also to the estates in the Doab. But he refused to attend on the Emperor, Shah 'Ālam, or pay the tribute. The Emperor assisted by the Mahrattas then waged war on him and sacked his stronghold of Shakartal in March 1771. In 1776 another Imperial force was sent against him which was routed. But in 1777 Najaf Khān defeated him and his Sikh allies near Ghausgarh and Ẓābiṭah's power was broken. In 1779 however he was pardoned and restored to his possessions in Saharanpur. After this he took no part in politics but his estate was annually raided by the Sikh hordes. He died on January 21, 1785.

[5] Ghausgarh lies 13 miles north-east of the city of Shamli in Muzaffarnagar District. Najību'd-Daulah had built a strong fort here in the midst of a dense and prosperous Afghan population. Ẓābiṭah Khān spent his last days here in quiet retirement.

[6] P. Small gun carried on camels.

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Jassa Singh pitched their tents at a distance from each other as a dispute had arisen between them on account of the plunder of a *rākhī* village. On the 20th, they remained encamped. Harji Ambaji[1] arrived with letters from Rao Pratap Singh of Macheri[2] and the *vakīl* of Baghel Singh. Has written on a separate sheet[3] whatever he learnt from Baghel Singh's *munshi* regarding the contents of these letters. On the 21st, news arrived that Karam Singh, Dulcha Singh and Rai Singh had come from the neighbourhood of Ghausgarh and were encamped four or five miles from the Sikh army. Baghel Singh immediately went out to see Karam Singh and offered him condolence on the death of his wife. At a private talk he told Karam Singh that as all the chiefs were now assembled and an army of 30,000 horse and foot had collected they should now deposit their baggages at some fixed place and must cross over the Ganges with expedition. By this means they would be enabled to gather together a large booty. Karam Singh (Nirmala[4]) replied that there was no hurry and that the differences between him and Jassa Singh must be removed first. When they were reconciled one of the chiefs must be appointed to take charge of the baggage and then they would decide their next course of action by mutual consultation. Baghel Singh then showed him the letters that he had received from Sindhia, Raja Himmat Bahadur,[5] Rozmal, *vakīl*, and Rao Pratap Singh of Macheri. He also informed him how Harji had arrived for negotiations. He then returned to his tent. A consultation will be held tomorrow or the day after. Whatever transpires then will be reported in due course. *(CR 10, pp 16-18, no 20 ; TR 23, pp 43-7, no 18 (1) ; AR 4, p 257.)*

Feb. 28. **42.** Rao Pratap Singh to Baghel Singh.[6] The expulsion of the Turks will be easily effected now and it is a business in which the addressee's

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[1] Ambuzee, according to the volume of translation.

[2] Machree, according to the volume of translation.

[3] Nos 42 and 43 below.

[4] Not given in the volume of translation.

[5] Raja Himmat Bahadur was the title of Anupgir Gosain. He was a Brahmin by birth and when quite young he and his elder brother, Umrāogir, were sold by their widowed mother during a famine to Naga Gosain, Rajindragir, who commanded the Naga force in the service of the Nawab Vazir of Oudh. The two brothers were brought up by Rajindragir and on his death they succeeded to the command of his force. In 1762 Himmat Bahadur waged war against Hindu Pat, the Raja of Bundelkhand, on behalf of Shujā'u'd-Daulah. In 1764 he fought on his master's side at the battle of Buxar. After Shujā'u'd-Daulah's death the Gosains were turned out of employment and in 1776 they joined Najaf Khān and continued to serve him and his successors till Mahadaji Sindhia's rise to the regency of Delhi. Sindhia at first befriended Himmat Bahadur but later on there was a disagreement between them and it was settled that Himmat Bahadur should retire to Brindaban and receive a *jāgīr*. But after a time Umrāogir rebelled against Sindhia and was joined by his brother. They applied to the Nawab Vazir for re-entering his service but this was not allowed and they continued to give trouble to Sindhia. In 1789 Himmat Bahadur joined Ali Bahadur with 3,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry and 20 pieces of artillery and helped him in getting Bundelkhand. In 1803 he offered his services to the British and joined Col. Powel against the Mahrattas. As a reward for his services and allegiance he was granted a part of Bundelkhand and a tract near the Jumna and the town of Kalpi were also assigned to him where he lived till his death in January 1804. —J. Sarkar : *Fall of the Moghul Empire*, Volume III ; D'Cruz : *Political Relations existing between the British Government and Native States and Chiefs subject to the Government of North Western Provinces.*

[6] Referred to in the foregoing.

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religion is concerned. If he is prepared to join in the attempt, let him say so and the writer will settle the terms with Sindhia and supply him with necessaries. Harji Ambaji will make certain representations to the addressee. Asks him to consider them true. Is going with Ambaji[1] towards Delhi and will be glad to have a personal interview with the addressee. Sindhia is desirous of making new conquests. (*CR 10, p 18, no 21 ; TR 23, pp 48-9, no 18 (2) ; AR 4, p 257.*)

Feb. 28. **43.** Rozmal, *vakīl*, to Baghel Singh.[2] Has settled all the negotiations with Sindhia and is now coming with Ambaji. As soon as the army (of Sindhia) arrives in the neighbourhood of Delhi he shall quit it and proceed to the addressee in order to inform him of Sindhia's designs. (*CR 10, p 19, no 22 ; TR 23, pp 48-9, no 18 (3) ; AR 4, p 257.*)

Feb. 28. **44.** *Intelligence*[3] from the Sikh army at Daryapur,[4] two *kos* from the Ganges at Ghat Sahasgarh.[5] The army remained encamped on 22 and 23 *Rabī'* I (2 and 3 February). Baghel Singh paid a visit to Karam Singh when the latter told him that it was not proper that the chiefs should pitch their tents at a distance from one another or that they should be at variance with one another. The other replied that Jassa Singh had separated himself for three or four days on account of his dispute with Gurdit Singh and Diwan Singh but that in every other respect they were all united and that whatever might be Karam Singh's advice should be followed by all the chiefs. They then consulted about the march. Each *sardār* being jealous of his own *rākhī* villages evaded the question.[6] Finally, it was resolved to march the next day towards Daryapur and cross over the Ganges at Ghat Sahasgarh. A reply has been sent to Rao Pratap Singh through Harji Ambaji saying that an interview should take place first and then if he can satisfy the *sardārs* with regard to the terms they would join him with the greatest pleasure. Lajja Singh, the *vakīl* of Jassa Singh, who has reached Ghausgarh after settling the negotiations with Sindhia has brought with him a pandit as *vakīl* on the part of the Mahrattas. He will join the Sikh army in a day or two.

On the 24th, the chiefs made preparation to march when suddenly rain began to fall. At the advice of Karam Singh the move was put off till the next morning. On the 25th, they set out and arriving near Daryapur made a halt and plundered the village. The chiefs discussed how to effect mutual reconciliation among themselves. About two or

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[1] Apajee, according to the volume of translation. Probably Ambaji Inglia, one of the principal officers of Mahadaji Sindhia. When the latter seized the fort of Gohad from Rana Chhatar Singh in 1784 he placed Ambaji in charge of it. In 1803, however, Ambaji, seeing the prospect and success of the British arms all around, threw off his allegiance to Sindhia and concluded a treaty, without reference to his suzerain, with the British and surrendered Gohad to them. Ambaji died in 1809 A.D.—*C. I. State Gazetteer, Gwalior.*

[2] See no. 41 above.

[3] Enclosure in a letter from Major Browne dated 12th February 1785.

[4] Dunyapur, according to the volume of translation.

[5] Sehessghurra, according to the volume of translation.

[6] This sentence is omitted in the volume of translation.

three thousand horsemen went out to raid the villages on the opposite bank but they could not find a ford. Besides, the English forces sighted them and opened fire; so they returned to their camp. Letters have arrived in the name of the *sardārs* from Ghulām Qādir Khān, son of Ẓābiṭah Khān, saying that their *rākhī* would be paid as before but they must remove their hords from his fiefs and refrain from overrunning the villages. Ḥusain Khān who came here on the part of Ghulām Qādir is waiting for a reply. (*CR 10, pp 19-20, no 23; TR 23, pp 49-54, no 19; AR 4, p 257.*)

Feb. 28. **45.** From the King. Says that several villages in Sasaram and *mauza* Ataullahpur in *pargana* Basara in Bihar were granted as an *altamgha* to Muḥammadī Khān *alias* Muḥammad Bhachchu. The Khān having died, his son, Muḥammad Ḥusain *alias* Muḥammadī Khān, has succeeded to the estate. Asks the Governor-General to direct his officials to leave the Khān in peaceful enjoyment of the said property. (*OR 1.*)

Feb. 28. **46.** To Rajaram Pandit. Informs him that he has given leave to Motigir and other Gosains to perform their pilgrimage. (*AR 4, p 289, no 22.*)

——— **47.** Treaty[1] of peace between Ṭīpū Sultan, on his own behalf, and the East India Company, settled by Anthony Sadlier,[2] George Leonard Staunton[3] and John Huddleston,[4] on their behalf, on 11th March 1784. This treaty establishes perpetual peace and friendship between the Company and the Sultan. The parties bind themselves to restore their mutual conquests and prisoners to each other within 30 days from the date on which the treaty is signed. The fort and district of Cannanore are to be restored to Ali Raja Bibi,[5] the ruler of the district. The Sultan will make no claims on the Carnatic; he is to renew and confirm all commercial privileges and immunities given to the English by the late Nawab Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān. As a testimony and proof of his friendship to the English the Sultan shall refrain from molesting the Rajas and zamindars who had sided with the English during the late war. (*CI 15, pp 103-7, no 184.*)

Mar. 1. **48.** To the King. Being anxious to know particularly the state of His Majesty's health it has been thought proper to give Major Browne leave to withdraw from the Presence and return to Calcutta. Mr James

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[1] This treaty was concluded in March 1784 but in the volume it appears among the correspondence of 1785. *See* C. U. Aitchinson: *A collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Volume IX, pp 228-32.

[2] Anthony Sadlier, Member of the Council at Madras and subsequently, Chief of Masulipatam.

[3] He was Secretary to Lord Macartney.

[4] J. Huddleston, Secretary to the Select Committee at Madras.

[5] Ali Raja, more correctly Ari Raja, literally means "lord of the deep" a title conferred on the head of the Cannanore family by the ruling Kolattiri prince in 1550. The lords of Cannanore had a big fleet of their own and were soon in a position to defy their nominal suzerain. Towards the close of the eighteenth century a lady (Bibi) became the head of the Cannanore family and was styled as Ali Raja Bibi.

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Anderson[1] who remains in the Presence will inform the Governor-General of His Majesty's commands. (*TI 31, pp B 10-11, no 6 ; AR 4, p 265.*)

Mar. 1. **49.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah, Nawab Muzaffar Jang (Muhammad Rizā Khān), Munnī Begam and Babbū Begam.[2] Notifies the appointment of Mr Robert Percival Pott[3] as Resident at the court of Murshidabad in place of Sir John D'oyly.[4] Mr Pott is a trustworthy person and a faithful adherent of the Governor-General. They are requested therefore to show him all favours consistent with his rank. (*CI 16, p 19, no 21 ; A14, p 287, nos 23-6.*)

Mar. 3. **50.** From Nawab Āsafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter containing assurances of freiendship and affection. The alliance that existed between the Nawab's deceased father on the one hand and the English Company and Hastings on the other need not be recounted here. By the blessings of God that friendship will daily increase. Hastings was at all times ready to improve the affairs of the Company and increase the stability of the Nawab's government and preserve the credit of his ministers who are faithful servants to both the parties. When he (Hastings) came to Lucknow he settled an agreement with them for the payment of the debt to the Company and for the good management of all the concerns of the Nawab. Is happy to learn that the Governor-General is determined to support that agreement. Hopes that he will maintain the existing friendship in the same degree as Hastings and assures him that he will be equally steadfast to him. Is glad to learn

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[1] Lt. James Anderson joined the Bengal Army as cadet in 1775 and became Lieutenant in 1778. He was with his brother, David Anderson, at Benares during the disturbance of 1781. In November of the same year Hastings appointed him his aide-de-camp. During 1782-3 he acted as assistant to his brother, David, who was then Resident with Sindhia and succeeded him in the post on his retirement in 1784. In 1786 he left Sindhia's durbar due to bad health and was succeeded by Kirkpatrick. He displayed considerable diplomatic skill and political insight as Resident when he was called upon to persuade Sindhia to agree to Malet's mission to Poona and again when Sindhia had put forth the demand of the Bengal tribute in the name of Emperor Shah 'Ālam the claim was rejected and he was made to withdraw. He carried his point in both the cases.—Hodson : *Officers of the Bengal Army*; *Poona Residency Records*, I.

[2] Mother of Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah.

[3] Robert Percival Pott was appointed Assistant to the Council of Revenue at Murshidabad on 16th March 1774 and in 1777 was an Assistant at the Maidapore out-factory near that station. In February 1778 he resigned the Company's service and returned to England. Pott was taken prisoner at Madrid by the Spaniards while returning to India in 1780. He eventually reached India in 1782. In December 1783 he was appointed Resident at Burdwan. In 1785 he succeeded Sir John D'oyly as Resident of Murshidabad and remained there till 1787 when that post was abolished. He was later employed at Lucknow where he remained till 1793 after which date he is not traceable.—I. R. D.: *Sec. and Pol. Progs.*, 30th May-25th June 1787 ; *Bengal: Past and Present*, January-June 1923, p 108.

[4] Sir John Hadley D'oyly (1754-1818) was Persian Translator to the Bengal Army and subsequently to the Governor-General's Council. From 1780 to 1785 he was Resident at Murshidabad. Then he retired from India and went to England. He took letters from Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah to the Court of Directors in which the Nawab pleaded for an increase of his stipend. During the historic trial of Hastings, he was member of Parliament for Ipswich. His wife wasted all his fortune in England and after her death he sailed for India in 1804 in order to recoup himself. Arriving here, he became Collector of the 24-Parganahs, Post-Master General and finally Salt Agent of Chittagong. He died at Calcutta in 1818.—*Bengal : Past and Present*, January-December 1922 p. 22.

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that Major Palmer will continue to reside at his court in the same capacity as at present because the Major is ever exerting himself to promote mutual friendship. Refers him to the Major's letter for further particulars. (*CR 10, pp 21-3, no 24 ; TR 23, pp 54-8, no 20 ; AR 4, p 261.*)

Mar. 3. **51.** From Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter containing particulars of his friendship for the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah) and of his resolution to maintain the plan which Hastings had settled (for the payment of the Nawab's debt to the Company) when he was on a visit to Lucknow. Has similarly received a letter from Hastings intimating how the Governor-General (Macpherson) was determined to preserve the friendship of the Nawab and to show favour to his ministers and dependants. These particulars were further explained by Major Palmer and gave the highest satisfaction to the Khān. The Nawab himself and all his well-wishers are happy and grateful for his favours. Says that he has ever been a well-wisher of both the governments and now, as before, relying upon the Governor-General's favour and protection, will perform the duties of attachment and will carry out his orders without fail. Refers him to Major Palmer's letter for further particulars. Hopes to be honoured with frequent letters. (*CR 10, pp 23-5, no 25 ; TR 23, pp 58-61, no 21 ; AR 4, p 256.*)

Mar. 3. **52.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CR 10, pp 25-7, no 26 ; TR 23, p 61, no 22 ; AR 4, p 256.*)

Mar. 3. **53.** To the Niẓām. Has received his letters addressed to Mr Hastings. Has already informed him of the latter's departure for England and of the writer having succeeded to the office of the Governor-General.

The addressee's high rank among the powers of Hindustan and his superior wisdom and accomplishment as a prince and a statesman are fully known to the Governor-General, and ever since he has been in the Council of Bengal he has been anxious for a closer connection between him and the English people. Has observed with great pleasure in Mr Johnson's letters that the path of friendship between the two governments is growing solid and to make that path lasting for ages was the sincere desire of Mr Hastings when he left the shores of India and he will undoubtedly adopt the wisest means in Europe to gain this end. As the Governor-General also desires to have his share of credit in this work he has asked Mr Johnson to come back to Calcutta with the addressee's permission in order to explain everything fully to him. Requests him therefore to give Mr Johnson leave to return as soon as possible.

Will soon send the addressee a copy in Persian of an Act of the King and Parliament of Great Britain which displays their keen desire to make their alliances steady and useful to their friends in Hindustan and which at the same time gives higher powers to this government. (*TI 31, pp B 11-14, no 7 ; AR 4, p 266.*)

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Mar. 4. **54.** Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Wombwell.[1] Has received his letter saying that Majors Lumsdaine[2] and Gilpin[3] have submitted to the Supreme Council claims against the Nawab for money said to have been expended by them on account of the battalions with which they were detailed agreeably to the Nawab's orders for the punishment of Balbhaddar Singh,[4] deceased. They affirm that Middleton[5] had discussed this question with Ḥaidar Beg Khān who had promised to reimburse them by monthly payments. The addressee therefore seeks the Nawab's orders to include this charge in the accounts. Says in reply that Ḥaidar Beg Khān denies that the subject was ever mentioned to him. God knows how these gentlemen could have said so. *(CR 10, pp 27-8, no 27 ; TR 23, pp 62-3, no 23 ; AR 4, p 261.)*

Mar. 4. **55.** Sivaji Vithal Rao[6] to Warren Hastings. Is sorry not to have received any letters for a long time. Has written the particulars of this quarter to Rao Shankar Das who will represent them to the addressee for his information. Commends the said Rao to his favour as one who enjoys the confidence of the writer. *(CR 10, p 28, no 28; TR 23, pp 62-4, no 24 ; AR 4, p 254.)*

Mar. 4. **56.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Is growing very anxious for not having received any reply to his previous letters and requests the Governor-General to honour him with answers containing his favour and friendship. Says that some mischievous persons, who were servants of his mother (Nawab Munnī Begam), reside at Calcutta and, being united with those Bengalis who are after bribes, adopt disgraceful means

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[1] John Wombwell came to India in 1776 as a writer in the Bengal establishment. On August 31, 1778 he was appointed Paymaster of Āṣafu'd-Daulah's English troops. Subsequently he became Paymaster General of the E. I. Company's troops beyond the Karamnasa. In 1786 he was appointed the Company's Accountant at Lucknow and he appears to have remained on this post till 1796.—I. R. D.: *Public Proceedings*; *Bengal: Past and Present*, Jan.-Jun., 1923.

[2] Major John Lumsdaine held the command of the forces of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah, and was deputed to quell the rebellion of Raja Balbhadar Singh, Zamindar of Taloi, in the Vazir's territory. The Major succeeded in his mission and crushed the rebellion totally. On 20 April 1783 he captured the rebel Raja who died of his wounds the following day. The Major resigned the service on 18 December 1784.—I. R. D.: *Public Proceedings* and *Calendar of Persian Correspondence.*

[3] Major Martin Gilpin was born in 1743 and joined the E. I. Company's service as cadet in 1765. He became Lieutenant on 7 September 1768, Captain on 8 July 1776 and Major on 2 February 1781 in the Bengal Army. He resigned from the service on 8 January 1785 and proceeded to England. He died at the age of 81, on 20 December 1824, at Broomhill, near Broughton-in-Furness.—Hodson: *Officers of the Bengal Army.*

[4] Raja Balbhadar Singh was the Zamindar of Taloi in Oudh. In 1776 he rebelled against Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah, put up a stubborn resistance but was ultimately defeated and captured on 20th April 1783 and died of his wounds the following day.—I. R. D.: *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Volumes V & VI and *Public Proceedings.*

[5] Nathaniel Middleton was appointed Resident at the court of Shujā'u'd-Daulah, Nawab Vazir of Oudh, in January 1774. But in the same year, after the Rohilla War, he was recalled from Lucknow. In 1776 he was reinstated at that court but, again in 1780 he was replaced by John Bristow. Middleton was then appointed Collector of the assignments made by the Nawab Vazir for the payment of the Company's troops. Later he was called as a witness at the trial of Warren Hastings. He died in 1807.—I. R. D.: *Public Proceedings* and *Calendar of Persian Correspondence ; Bengal : Past and Present*, October to December 1924.

[6] Sivaji Beetul Rao, according to the volume of translation. Sivaji Vithal, son of Vithal Shivdev is meant.

for the success of their evil designs. The Nawab is greatly disgusted with such people. They are up to anything. By making the mountain of a mole-hill they can cause rupture between two brothers and even between a mother and her son. The Nawab has of course nothing to fear on that account, for there is no disagreement with his beloved mother. On the contrary, he has always been attentive and constant in the respect due to her. But in the interest of his government and in that of the peace and amity of the *Niẓāmat* the Governor-General is requested to turn out such persons from Calcutta. The Nawab will never permit them to get into authority, for by their mismanagement and mischief in the past they caused much harm to the Begam's concerns. And even now they are producing discredit by the same conduct for their own advantage. Hopes that the Governor-General will accord exemplary punishment to them. (*CR 11, pp 9-10, no 13 ; TR 24, pp 18-20, no 13 ; AR 4, p 274.*)

Mar. 5. **57.** From Tej Chand, Raja of Burdwan.[1] A stranger in a palanquin attended by some sepoys and *harkāras* suddenly appeared before his house with great pomp and dignity at about 9 o'clock in the night and attempted to enter it. His sepoys and peons who were on duty prevented him from doing so and asked him his name and the business he had there at that hour of the night. Thereupon he leaped out of the palanquin and instead of giving any answer to the questions he drew his sword and attacked the Raja's servants. As the latter were well equipped with arms they defended themselves gallantly. Meanwhile a crowd had gathered round and created a great uproar which apprised the Raja of the incident. In obedience to his commands the Raja's men disarmed the stranger without inflicting any injury to him and then it was discovered that the latter was Nawāzish 'Alī Khān who called himself the son of the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. The matter was reported to Mr Leslie[2] who took him in his custody. Says that the Khān's arrival at his house in that manner cannot be without some ulterior purpose and the Raja has therefore informed the Governor-General. (*CR 11, p 11, no 14 ; TR 24, pp 20-1, no 14 ; AR 4, p 270.*)

Mar. 7. **58.** Mahadaji Sindhia to Warren Hastings. Has received his letter saying that he was returning to Europe on account of certain important business and that the direction of the Company's affairs now vested in the hands of Macpherson who was as anxious as Hastings to promote the friendship between the Company and the Peshwa. Says in reply that he is equally determined to preserve the existing friendship and

[1] Maharaja-dhiraj Bahadur Tej Chand Ray, Zamindar of Burdwan (c. 1764-1832), was the son and successor of Tirlokya Chandar Ray (d. May 24, 1774). He was the last member of the family to receive investiture from the Emperor of Delhi (1778) and to maintain a considerable body of troops. He built a road from Burdwan to Kalna and a bridge at Mogra, 5 miles north of Hooghly.—*Calcutta Review 1872, pp 186, 192 ; Burdwan Distt. Gazetteer.*

[2] Mr Mathew Leslie was Judge of the *Dīwānī 'Adālat* at Burdwan with charge of the Police.

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that it is not possible that any deviation shall take place. James Anderson will write more fully on the subject. (*CR 10, p 29, no 29; TR 23, pp 64-5, no 25; AR 4, p 260.*)

Mar. 7. **59.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Has received his letter saying that he has succeeded Warren Hastings in the office of the Governor-General and expressing his firm resolve to preserve and maintain the friendship formed between the Company and the Peshwa through the writer's mediation. Reciprocates the sentiment and says that no differences shall exist between them. On the contrary their friendship shall increase with the passing of days. For further particulars refers him to the letter of James Anderson. (*CR 10, pp 29-30, no 30; TR 23, pp 65-6, no 26; AR 4, p 260.*)

Mar. 7. **60.** From Prince Jahāndār Shah. Has received his letter containing assurances of his allegiance and loyalty and the representations of Major William Palmer have thoroughly convinced him of his fidelity and attachment. Hastings was ever anxious to promote the Prince's concerns and even intended to visit 'these' parts in order to fulfil this object but he was called away to Europe on important business. Hopes similar proofs of allegiance will show themselves in the Governor-General's conduct. Depends firmly on his attachment and assures him of his favour and protection. (*CR 10, pp 30-1, no 31; TR 23, pp 66-8, no 27; AR 4, p 259.*)

Mar. 7. **61.** To Maharaja Sundar Singh Bahadur. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter intimating his arrival at Murshidabad and his interview with Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah Fīroz Jang. Is glad to hear that the Nawab is pleased with him. Says that the Maharaja will always have the support of the Governor-General. Expects to hear from him every now and then. (*CI 16, pp 19-20, no 22; AI 4, p 290.*)

Mar. 7. **62.** To Nawab Murtaẓa Khān Bahadur Asad Jang (Mīr Saidū). Acknowledges the receipt of his letter congratulating him on his appointment as Governor-General. Thanks him for the same and promises his support. (*CI 16, p 20, no 23; AI 4, p 290.*)

Mar. 7. **63.** To Sāliḥa Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 16, p 20, no 24; AI 4, p 290.*)

Mar. 7. **64.** To Saiyid Fatḥ 'Alī Khān Bahadur. To the same effect. (*CI 16, p 21, no 25; AI 4, p 284.*)

Mar. 7. **65.** To Mirzā Dā'ūd Sultan. To the same effect. (*CI 16, p 21, no 26; AI 4, p 290.*)

Mar. 7.[1] **66.** To Saiyid Aḥmad 'Alī Khān Bahadur.[2] To the same effect. (*CI 16, p 21, no 27; AI 4, p 290.*)

Mar. 7. **67.** To Imtiāzu'd-Daulah (Saiyid Aḥmad 'Alī Khān).[3] Assures him of his protection. (*AR 4, p 285.*)

[1] March 18, according to the volume of abstracts.
[2] He was grandson of Jasārat Jang, *Nāib Nāẓim* of Dacca and brother of Mukarramu'd-Daulah Hashmat-Jang, *Nāib Nāẓim* of Dacca (1778-85).
[3] He was the second son of Nawab Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah.

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Mar. 8.

68. From Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter containing assurances of favour and protection. Says that he would exert himself whole-heartedly to give him satisfaction by carrying out his orders as he considers that his own interests depend upon the proper management of the concerns of both the governments. The Governor-General has expressed his solicitude at the recent disturbances created by the Sikhs in the neighbourhood of Bareilly. The case is this. In the beginning, the *ghats* of the Ganges being fordable the Sikh had crossed over the river but immediately on the approach of the Government forces they retired. The army of the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah) under the command of Raja Jagannath has effectively secured the ferries of the Ganges and, for greater protection, two regiments from the Fatehgarh brigade have been sent to Anupshahr with Lt.-Colonel Knudson[1] at their head.[2] As a result of these measures, the Sikhs, who were camping near Daranagar at the ferries in the King's dominion and in the fief of Ẓābiṭah Khān, are now preparing to cross over the Jumna and the disturbances created by the Sikhs are now at an end.[3] For further particulars refers him to Major Palmer's letter. (*CR 10, pp 31-3, no 32 ; TR 23, pp 68-73, no 28 ; AR 4, p 256.*)

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69. From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CR 10, pp 33-5, no 33 ; TR 23, p 73, no 29 ; AR 4, p 256.*)

Mar. 9.

70. From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Is much pleased to receive his letter intimating the appointment of Mr Pott in the *Niẓāmat* in the place of Sir John D'oyly. Says that he considers the obedience to the Governor-General's commands to be in all situation for his good and advantage and as Mr Pott is wise, prudent and possessed of virtues and particularly as he is the Governor-General's friend the writer shall not be deficient in the duties of friendship and attachment to him but will always strive to give him satisfaction. Hopes that Mr Pott will also on his part show his friendship and attention to the writer and that the Governor-General will honour him with his letters now and then. (*CR 11, p 12, no 15 ; TR 24, pp 21-2, no 15 ; AR 4, p 275.*)

Mar. 9.

71. From Saiyid Muḥammad Khān (Mukarramu'd-Daulah Ḥashmat Jang).[4] Is much pleased to hear the good news of the addressee's appointment as Governor-General. May the Almighty render this dignity happy and glorious to him! Says that he himself and his late grandfather[5], Nawab Jasārat Khān, received favours and protection

[1] Col. Christopher Knudson came to India in October 1763 as Lieutenant in the Bengal Army. In 1786 he became Colonel. He served in the army till his death at Chunar on 31 August 1792.—Dodwell and Miles: *Indian Army List*.

[2] This sentence is omitted in the volume of translation.

[3] This sentence is obscure in the volume of translation.

[4] He was the *Nāib-Nāẓim* of Dacca from 1778-85. His full title is Nawab Mukarramu'd-Daulah Saiyid Muḥammad Khān Ḥashmat Jang. He was the daughter's son of the previous *Nāib-Nāẓim*, Jasārat Jang. He had two brothers, Saiyid 'Ali Khān and Saiyid Aḥmad 'Ali Khān, of whom the former succeeded him in his office at Dacca with the title of Nāṣiru'l-Mulk Intiẓāmu'd-Daulah Nuṣrat Jang.

[5] Mother's father.

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at the hands of Mr Hastings. Hopes the Governor-General will extend his favours similarly to him. (*CR 11, p 13, no 16; TR 24, pp 22-3, no 16; AR 4, p 272.*)

Mar. 9. **72.** From Saiyid Aḥmad 'Alī Khān. Congratulates the addressee on his appointment as Governor-General of Bengal. (*CR 11, p 14, no 17; TR 24, p 23, no 17; AR 4, p 278.*)

Mar. 9. **73.** From Saiyid 'Alī Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CR 11, p 14, no 18; TR 24, p 23, no 18; AR 4, p 278.*)

Mar. 11. **74.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. To the same effect as no 70 above. (*CR 11, p 15, no 19; TR 24, pp 23-4, no 19; AR 4, p 274, no 19.*)

Mar. 11. **75.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Seeks an interview with the Governor-General and hopes that he will permit the writer to proceed to his presence at Calcutta. (*CR 11, p 16, no 20; TR 24, p 24, no 20; AR 4, p 275.*)

Mar. 11. **76.** From Almās 'Alī Khān. Complimentary, in reply to the notification of the Governor-General's accession. (*CR 10, pp 36-7, no 35; TR 23, pp 76-7, no 31; AR 4, p 257.*)

Mar. 11. **77.** From Akbar 'Alī Khān.[1] Says that the Prince (Jahāndār Shah) has received his letter containing assurances of his allegiance and attachment. Is convinced that in regulating the affairs of the Royal House of Timur and in carrying out the orders of the Prince he will be found as attentive as Hastings. A *shuqqa* has been sent to the Governor-General by the Prince. Seeks his favour and requests letters. (*CR 10, p 37, no 36; TR 23, pp 77-8, no 32; AR 4, p 254.*)

Mar. 11. **78.** From Diler Himmat Khān. Has received his letter notifying his accession and assuring the Khān of his favour. Is highly grateful for this kindness. May his honour and happiness increase! Is firmly attached to the English gentlemen as he knows that he will serve his interests best by doing so. Requests that considering him a friend the Governor-General will write to him every now and then.

With respect to the Governor-General's directions to the Khān to preserve his attachment to the Nawab Vazir, says that he will never fail in his duties to him and that he has regularly paid his *qisṭs*[2] and will continue to do so in future. (*CR 10, pp 39-40, no 38; TR 23, pp 73-5, no 30; AR 4, p 255.*)

Mar. 12. **79.** Diler Himmat Khān to Warren Hastings. Has received his letter saying that he was returning to Europe and that Macpherson would take his place and look after his (Khān's) interests like a friend. Hopes that he would explain his situation to that gentleman and would not forget to commend the Khān to his favour whenever he may have occasion to write to him after his return to Europe. With regard to

[1] He was an uncle of Prince Jahāndār Shah.

[2] The reference is to the *nazrāna* or tribute of Rs 4½ lakhs which he agreed to pay to the Nawab, *see* p. 5, f. n. 1.

the allegiance and obedience which the addressee directs him to show to the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah) says that he has never been nor will be deficient in his duties to the Nawab and he has to this day paid his *qists* regularly and will continue to do so in future. Hopes he will frequently honour him with letters. (*CR 10, pp 38-9, no 37 ; TR 23, pp 80-2, no 33 ; AR 4, p 255.*)

Mar. 13. **80.** From Diler Himmat Khān, Nawab of Farrukhabad. Complimentary, in reply to the notification of the Governor-General's accession. (*CR 10, pp 35-6, no 34 ; TR 23, pp 80-2, no 34 ; AR 4, p 255.*)

Mar. 13. **81.** From Faizu'llāh Khān. Thanks him for his kind letter delivered by Major Palmer announcing the departure of Hastings and his own accession to the office of the Governor-General. It is hardly necessary for him here to enlarge on his friendship to the Company as the particulars of it must have been explained to him by Hastings. Is overjoyed to hear of his exaltation to this high office and assures him of his firm attachment and implicit obedience. Hopes he will keep up a correspondence with him. Has deputed Fath Singh, his confidential servant, to attend on him and keep the Khān informed of the state of the Governor-General's health. Formerly, this man waited on Hastings on the part of the Khān and only took leave of him at Benares to report to the Khān.

PS.—The Governor-General knows very well how Hastings always showed him favours and gave him protection and how the writer on his part faithfully carried out his wishes nor looked up to any one else for protection and favour. Assures him that in the same manner, while he has the Governor-General for his friend, he shall hold no connection with anybody. Asks him not to pay attention to what the designing persons may say or write against him. If the Governor-General should have anything to communicate he should write direct to the Khān and his wishes will be complied with. Requests that this point may always be kept in view. (*CR 10, pp 40-2, no 39 ; TR 23, pp 82-6, no 35 ; AR 4, p 256.*)

Mar. 15.[1] **82.** To Balaji Gobind, Mahratta Sardar (of Kalpi). Says that at the request of his *vakil*, Rao Shankar Das, a *dastak* has been granted for the addressee's pilgrimage and is sent along with the three letters in English addressed to Major Palmer, Mr Fowke[2] at Benares and Mr Thomas Law[3] at Gaya. Hopes to hear about the addressee's welfare on his return from pilgrimage. (*CI 16, p 22, no 28 ; AI 4, p 282.*)

[1] March 18, according to the volume of abstracts.

[2] Francis Fowke was appointed Resident at Benares on 16 September 1775. In December 1776 he was recalled to the Presidency. On 9 March 1780 he was reinstated to his former post as Resident of Benares. In 1786 he retired and went to England.—I. R. D. : *Persian Records* and *Public Proceedings.*

[3] Thomas Law served in India from 1773 to 1791 as the Collector of Gaya, Rohtasgarh and Bihar and finally (in 1790) he became a member of the Board of Revenue at Calcutta. In 1788 when Collector of Bihar he submitted his plan for a fixed settlement of the landed revenues of Bengal. This system was embodied in Cornwallis's permanent settlement scheme. In 1791 he resigned from his service and went to London and later to America in 1793 where he tried to establish a national currency. He died at Washington in 1834 at the age of 78.—*Dictionary of National Biography.*

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Mar. 15. **83.** *Dastak* granted to Zainab Khānam and Durdāna Khānam who are going with two maid-servants from Calcutta to Lucknow. The *rāhdārs, guzarbāns, chaukīdārs* and *mustaḥfiẓān* on the way are directed to give them free passage. *(CI 16, p 22, no 29.)*

Mar. 16.[1] **84.** From Babbū Begam. To the same effect as no 70 above. *(CR 11, p 16, no 21 ; TR 24, pp 24-5, no 21 ; AR 4, p 270.)*

Mar. 17. **85.** From Prince Jahāndār Shah. The particulars of the Governor General's devotion to His Majesty (Shah 'Ālam) are well known and these have been fully explained by Raja Gobind Ram to the Prince. The management of the Royal affairs is entrusted to the wisdom of the Governor-General who should now endeavour to increase his influence knowing that the Royal mind is favourably inclined towards him. Directs him to send his '*arẓīs* through Raja Gobind Ram who attends the Governor-General on the part of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and who also enjoys the confidence of the Prince. Rao Anant Rao, brother of Raja Gobind Ram, waits on the Prince and acquaints him with particulars of the Governor-General's allegiance. Is very anxious to see the Governor-General. *(CR 10, pp 42-3, no 40 ; TR 23, pp 86-8, no 36 ; AR 4, p 259.)*

Mar. 17. **86.** From Akbar 'Alī Khān. Has before this sent him a letter which he may have perused by now. The letters of Raja Gobind Ram have fully convinced the Prince (Jahāndār Shah) of the fidelity and devotion of the Governor-General. The said Raja enjoys the full confidence of the Prince and the Governor-General should therefore pay attention to his representations and carry them into effect. Hopes to be favoured with replies to his letters. *(CR 10, pp 43-4, no 41 ; TR 23, pp 88-90, no 37 ; AR 4, p 254.)*

Mar. 17.[2] **87.** To Sivaji Vithal. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter addressed to Mr Hastings. Says that Mr Hastings has left for England and that the writer has taken over charge of his office. Assures him that the same relations will be maintained with the addressee as he had with his predecessor. The addressee's agent, Rao Shankar Das, who is staying in Calcutta will communicate to him full particulars. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. *(CI 16, pp 25-6, no 36 ; TI 31, pp B 14-15, no B 8 ; AI 4, p 263.)*

Mar. 18. **88.** From Prince Jahāndār Shah. The Governor-General must be thoroughly acquainted with what measures Hastings proposed to take with a view to settling the Royal affairs. He has assured in his '*arẓī* that he would be found as loyal and obedient as Hastings. Now that he is the head of his government the Prince is confident that his affairs would be properly adjusted. Has come to know that Lt. Polhill's[3]

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[1] March 26, according to the volume of abstracts.

[2] March 22, according to the volume of copies.

[3] In 1781 Hastings appointed him to the command of his bodyguards and when he went to Lucknow in 1784 and met Prince Jahandar Shah he stationed Polhill's battalion with the Prince. After Hastings' resignation the battalion was transferred back to the service of the Nawab Vazir. In 1796 Polhill was commanding officer at Penang.

battalion, which Hastings had appointed to wait on him is going to be transferred as a measure of economy to the establishment of the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah) and that henceforth it will attend on him on the part of the said Nawab. Says that Hastings had stationed this battalion with him as a token of the firm friendship of the English Company. If it is now withdrawn from that capacity it would be derogatory to the position of the Prince. Asks him to effect retrenchment in any other direction but this. Reminds him of his assurances to be as dutiful as Hastings and asks him to continue the battalion on his own behalf. This will give satisfaction and pleasure to the Prince and will be the proof of his (the Governor-General's) attachment. (*CR 10, pp 44-6, no 42 ; TR 23, pp 90-4, no 38 ; AR 4, p 259.*)

Mar. 18. **89.** From Bhao Bakhshi. Is glad to learn that he has succeeded to the office of the Governor-General and that he is resolved to preserve the friendship of Maharaja Sindhia. The Maharaja's relations with the English Company are twofold. Firstly, there is the treaty between them as principals and secondly he is the guarantee for the due observance of the treaty between the Company on the one hand and the Peshwa and all the other Mahratta chiefs on the other. By the blessings of God no differences shall arise between the Maharaja and the English. On the contrary their friendship will increase. The correspondence which Hastings carried on with the Peshwa passed through the Maharaja and the practice should be adhered to now as before. Should any of the Mahratta chiefs write to the Governor-General the reply should be written with the knowledge of the Maharaja. Refers to the letters of Major Palmer for further particulars. Commends Bhagwant Rao[1] to his favour and says that communications may be sent through him. (*CR 10, pp 46-7, no 43 ; TR 23, pp 94-8, no 39 ; AR 4, p 254.*)

Mar. 18. **90.** To the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Has received his letter. Is sincerely attached to the Prince and is disposed to show him the same degree of honour and respect as he would show to the eldest son of the King of England if he were in Hindustan.

Lieut. Polhill's corps was not a regular battalion but it consisted of soldiers whom the Vazir had lent to Mr Hastings. The Lieutenant, though a most deserving officer, is not of the rank equal to the officers who hold the command of the Company's regular regiment. Hence an order with respect to this corps has been sent to the officer commanding the Company's regiment at Lucknow and Major Palmer will explain it to the Prince. According to the order the soldiers of the said corps shall be under the direction of the Prince and shall wait upon his person. Is very happy to hear about the Vazir's dutiful and hospitable conduct towards him. (*TI 31, pp B 15-17, no 9 ; AR 4, p 266.*)

[1] He was the *vakil* of Bhao Bakhshi and Mahadaji Sindhia at Calcutta from about the year 1785. When Daulat Rao Sindhia succeeded Mahadaji he continued him in the same capacity on his behalf. In 1807 Bhagwant Rao retired from service and settled at Benares. He was succeeded in his office by his son, Kishan Rao.—Persian Records in I. R. D.

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Mar. 18. **91.** To Ḥashmat Jang. Assures him of his protection. (*AR 4, p 285, no 53.*)

Mar. 19. **92.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Is grateful to receive his letter intimating that Mr Hastings resigned his office on 8 February and that the addressee was appointed in his place. This news gave him such pleasure as cannot be expressed adequately in words. May the Almighty make this dignity fortunate to him and extend his protection over the whole country of Hindustan! Has the same degree of attachment and brotherly affection for the Governor-General as for his predecessors. A reply was written to him before but it appears that the Governor-General has not received it. Is therefore writing to him again. Hopes to receive henceforth increased support and honour for himself as also for the *Niẕāmat* from the addressee. (*CR 11, p 17, no 22 ; TR 24, pp 25-6, no 22 ; AR 4, p 274.*)

Mar. 21. **93.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. A few months ago particulars of his immeasurable difficulties and distresses were communicated to Mr Hastings and it was brought to his notice that the Nawab's allowance of 16 lakhs of rupees is hardly sufficient to meet his own expenses and those of his large family. Mr Hastings was also asked to consider the question of a *jāgīr* for his son, Nawab Nāṣiru'l-Mulk 'uzdu'd-Daulah Bahadur Babar Jang, along with several other requests. In answer he was informed that a translation of the paper of requests had been recorded in the Council and that some of his requests would be complied with immediately and others would be considered later in their proper time. A copy of Mr Hastings' letter is enclosed herewith for ready reference. Says that the marriage ceremony of one of his daughters has been fixed for the month of *Rajab* but for want of means he has not been able to make any preparation up to date and depends mainly upon his favour. According to the family custom the daughter has reached her marriageable age. It will therefore be very objectionable and disgraceful for him if the ceremony is put off any longer. If the wedding is celebrated consistently with his name and position it will redound to the credit of the Governor-General. He will be relieved of his anxiety if a small degree of favour is shown to him. It is eight years since the Nawab completed his 21 years of age but no increment in his allowances has beeen granted to him as yet. Seeing that the Company were engaged in wars against the French, Mahrattas and Ḥaidar Nāik the writer did not make any requests for an increase in his allowance. But for the last 2 years he repeatedly wrote to Mr Hastings and now moving the addressee kindly to accede to his requests and also to consider the question of a *jāgīr* for his son. Full particulars of his distresses and difficulties will be explained to the addressee by Mr Pott with whom the Nawab is entirely pleased and satisfied and who is possessed of great virtues. Any amount of praise for him will not fully express the Nawab's sentiments. Hopes that the Governor-General after hearing Mr Pott will graciously do all in his power to relieve him of his distresses and to see that his daughter's marriage is completed early.

PS.—It was reported to him that the Governor-General will pay a visit to Murshidabad but now he learns that the addressee wants to have an interview with the Nawab at Calcutta. Says that if he is to go to Calcutta he will require a large sum of money for his travelling expenses, for he will have to move according to the established practice of the former *Nāẕims*. As the interview is likely to bring about a settlement of his request and turn to his own advantage he is prepared to go to Calcutta provided a certain amount equal to his needs is granted to him in addition to his stipend.

Mr Hastings to Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah.[1]—Has received his letter and learnt all other particulars from the report of Sir John Do'yly. Says that being very busy he is unable to attend to all his requests at the present moment. The most pressing questions will be brought forward soon and his other requests will be recorded in the office of the Council and considered later when time and opportunity offers. (*CR 11, pp 18-20, no 23 ; TR 24, pp 26-30, no 23 ; AR 4, p 274.*)

Mar. 22. **94.** From Dulhan Begam. Complimentary (in reply to the notification of the Governor-General's accession). (*CR 11, p 20, no 24 ; TR 24, p 30, no 24 ; AR 4, p 272.*)

Mar. 22. **95.** To Ṭīpū Sulṯān. Informs him that Mr Hastings has returned to Europe and that the writer has succeeded him in the office of the Governor-General. The King and Parliament of England have made new laws[2] vesting the Governor-General of Bengal with full powers over all the English settlements in every business whether of war or of peace.

The addressee is a wise prince and is fully acquainted with the situation of affairs both in Hindustan and in Europe. He has seen that the English were at once engaged in war with four states[3] in Europe and with the leading powers in Hindustan. Peace has now been honourably concluded everywhere and he desires, as far as it lies in his power, to continue that peace in Hindustan for the good of the mankind and to strengthen the alliances which have been made. Hopes the addressee will reciprocate his sentiments and will strive to maintain peace and improve the great kingdom which his illustrious father has left him. Has requested Lord Macartney[4] to forward this letter to the addressee. (*TI 31, pp B 17-19, no 10 ; AR 4, p 267.*)

Mar. 22. **96.** *Dastak* granted to Rao Balaji Gobind, Sardar of Kalpi, who is going with his companions and servants on a pilgrimage to Allahabad,

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[1] This is not given in the volume of copies. It has been taken from the volume of English translations.

[2] Pitt's India Act.

[3] The United States of America, France, Spain and the Netherlands appear to be meant. The American War of Independence broke out in 1774. France joined the side of the new Republic in the summer of 1778. The influence of France brought Spain into the alliance in April 1779 and in the same year, the Netherlands joined the war against England.

[4] George Lord Macartney (1737-1806) was the Governor of Madras from 1781 to 1785. Afterwards he became the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope (1796-8).

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Benares and Gaya. The *rāhdārs, guzarbāns, chaukidārs* and *mustaḥfiẕān* on the way are directed to give them free passage. (*CI 16, p 23, no 30.*)

Mar. 22. **97.** *Dastak* granted to Moroba Pandit[1] who is going on pilgrimage to Benares and Gaya with eight hundred companions and servants. The *rāhdārs, guzarbāns, chaukidārs* and *mustaḥfiẕān* stationed between Lucknow and Benares are directed to give them free passage. (*CI 16, p 23, no 31.*)

Mar. 22. **98.** To Nawab Mukarramu'd-Daulah, *Nāib Nāẕim* of Dacca. Acknowledges with thanks the receipt of his letter of congratulation accompanying a *naẕr*, sent through 'Alī Ẕāmin Khān, on the occasion of his appointment as Governor-General. (*CI 16, pp 23-4, no 32.*)

Mar. 22. **99.** To Saiyid 'Alī Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 16, p 24, no 33.*)

Mar. 22. **100.** To Saiyid Aḥmad 'Alī Khān. To the same effect. (*CI 16, p 25, no 35.*)

Mar. 22. **101.** To Rao Balaji Gobind. The same as no 82 above. (*CI 16, pp 24-5, no 34.*)

Mar. 24. **102.** *Dastak* granted to Dr Koenig[2] who is proceeding from Calcutta to Vizagapatam with his staff and servants. (*CI 16, p 26, no 37.*)

Mar. 24.[3] **103.** To Rajaram Pandit. Says that Dr Koenig, who is a trustworthy friend, is going from Calcutta to Vizagapatam on an important private business. Requests the Pandit to give him a safe passage and to see him through his jurisdiction. (*CI 16, p 26, no 38 ; AI 4, p 289, no 37.*)

Mar. 24. **104.** Notification. It is hereby notified in accordance with the orders of the Supreme Council that the Governor-General will henceforth not accept congratulatory *naẕrs* or presents from any of the inhabitants of Hindustan (Upper India) or Bengal or from those of foreign states. (*CI 16, pp 26-7, no 39.*)

Mar. 25. **105.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Congratulates him on his accession to the office of the Governor-General in the place of Hastings. Hopes that his conduct towards the Nawab will bring relief to his heart which is suffering from the pangs of separation from Hastings. Whatever assistance the Governor-General may give to the Nawab who is an old friend of the English King and the English nation will redound to his own credit. The customary *khil'at* of congratulation, *jīgha* and *sarpech* will be forwarded by sea on the first oppotunity available. (*CR 10, p 48, no 44 ; TR 23, pp 98-9, no 40 ; AR 4, p 254.*)

Mar. 25. **106.** The Nawab of Arcot to Warren Hastings. In the midst of his distress caused by the tyranny and oppressions of Lord Macartney

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[1] Moroba Phadke, a nephew of Haripant Phadke, the friend and colleague of Nana Farnavis.

[2] Dr J. G. Koenig, a servant of the Company on the Madras establishment. He was a botanist engaged in exploring the natural products of the country.

[3] March 23, according to the volume of abstracts.

the Nawab received a letter from his Agent in England dated 14 September 1784 mentioning that the King, the Parliament and the Company were his protectors, that they intended to settle his affairs with equity and justice and that his interests were safe in their hands. A vessel has now arrived from Bombay with a packet confirming Lord Macartney as Governor of Madras. His lordship says publicly that his confirmation means ruin to the Nawab's affairs. Although in this ship orders for the restitution of the Nawab's country and rights have not arrived and he is promised them in the *Fox*, yet the confirmation of the office of the Governor-General to the addressee has breathed fresh life into the dead body of the Nawab. Now that full authority has been vested in him, it is requested that he will redeem his own pledges and those of the English nation to the old friend of the English King and the English Company and will restore the country and the rights of the Nawab or will depute a person who will bear down all opposition (from the Madras Government) and restore his rights to him.

Conformably to the Governor-General's desire the Nawab had given the Madras Government authority to deliver up Velanour and Bahour[1] to the French but Lord Macartney has made over other villages instead and justifies himself by saying that such were the orders received from the Court of Directors. But Mr Floyer[2] who went on the part of the Madras Government to execute this business recorded in the deed of transfer that the Nawab possessed full rights over these villages and that he had entered into an agreement with Mr Law (*sic*), a former Governor, in respect of them. This fact testifies to the good heart of Mr Floyer, for he had no instructions on this point from Messrs Sadlier, Staunton and Hudleston who were appointed to negotiate peace with Ṭīpū, notwithstanding his own request and desire would not include the Nawab's name in the treaty. And these are the same Sadlier and Staunton who incited Mons. Bussy to annihilate his rights contrary to the faith of the English nation. Hastings disapproved of both these acts and opposed the Madras Government. To this time, however, Lord Macartney has not carried out the orders of the Supreme Government in a single instance. (*CR 10, pp 48-50, no 45 ; TR 23, pp 98-106, no 41 ; AR 4, p 254.*)

Mar. 25. **107.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his latter saying that on account of war with the neighbouring powers the Company has been put to heavy expenses and that therefore the question of making retrenchments in every department has been engaging the attention of Governor-General and Council. Accordingly many battalions in the service of the Company have been disbanded and among them are included the bodyguards which are now attending upon the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). The Nawab has been desired to ascertain the wishes of the Prince and if he should be desirous of keeping them for a little

[1] According to the 14th Article of the treaty of Versailles (1783), the districts of Velanour and Bahour were to be delivered up to the French as dependencies of Pondicherry. Aitchison: *Treaties, Farmans and Sanads* (1930), Vol. X.

[2] Charles Floyer was member of the Council at Madras in 1785.

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while they may agreeably to his commands be continued but European officers are not necessary. The Nawab is further asked not to pay anything by way of gratuity and allowances to the servants of the Company without entering it in his accounts with the Company. Similarly, he should obtain the previous concurrence of the Council before offering anything, by way of hospitality to any gentleman stationed in his country on the part of the Company. If this rule is carefully observed much saving will be effected in the Nawab's government and at the same time the Governor-General will be saved from the pesterings of numerous applicants who wish to go to his country. In conclusion the Governor-General assures the Nawab that he will adhere to the settlement of five years made by Hastings for his dominions. Says in reply that he hopes from his favour that the close connection between him and the Company and this settlement of his country will remain intact to the end of his days. It has given him great satisfaction to learn that the Governor-General is as anxious to effect savings in the expenses of the Nawab's government as in those of the Company. Hastings cherished the same intention and had told the Nawab that he would consult the Council at Calcutta about this matter. Since the Governor-General now occupies his place, the Nawab is convinced that his affairs will be properly settled. Has incurred debts to the bankers in order to discharge the dues of the Company as he considered it obligatory on his part to do so. Agreeably to the desire of the Governor-General he referred the question of the bodyguards to the Prince whose wish it is that they should continue to wait on him on the part of the Company. But understanding from Major Palmer that orders had been passed for their disbandment and considering that such a measure would displease the Prince, he in spite of his financial embarrassments, took the battalion into his service. It will be necessary therefore to retain the services of Lieut. Polhill in order to discipline it. Has done this much for the present and will abide by the Governor-General's wishes with regard to the future. The particulars of the English gentlemen who reside in the Nawab's country will be communicated to the Governor-General by Major Palmer. Is at all times ready to carry out whatever the Governor-General may decide for his good. (*CR 10, pp 50-3, no 46 ; TR 23, pp 106-13, no 42 ; AR 4, p 261.*)

Mar. 25. **108.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Has received his letter intimating his accession to government and his desire to maintain and promote the existing friendship between the Company and Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and promising support and protection to the Khān. Is highly obliged to him for his good wishes and kind intentions. Has communicated these sentiments of his to the Nawab who had already been acquainted with them through his letter and who therefore offers his heartiest thanks for them. The Nawab is firm and steadfast in the duties of his friendship and the Khān and his other servants are ever ready with heart and soul to carry out the Governor-General's commands, knowing them to be for the benefit of the country. Has been greatly reassured by his declaration that he will maintain the settle-

ment of the Nawab's country made for a period of five years by Hastings and that he will support every measure conformably to the agreement. Has received further satisfaction from the Governor-General's intentions to cut down expenses as far as practicable. Says that the Nawab expects from his favours the confirmation of his dominion, dignity and authority. The Khān is a faithful servant and well-wisher of both the governments and he shall never be found deficient in his duties. Hopes therefore that he will always enjoy his favour and protection. (*CR 10, pp 53-6, no 47 ; TR 23, pp 113-17, no 43 ; AR 4, p 256.*)

Mar. 25. **109.** From Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CR 10, pp 56-9, no 48 ; TR 23, p 117, no 44 ; AR 4, p 254.*)

Mar. 26. **110.** From Maharaja Sundar Singh. Has received his gracious letter in acknowledgment of his *'arẓī*. Is much delighted to read in his letter that so long as the Nawab (Mubāraku'd-Daulah) is pleased with the writer's conduct the Governor-General will also extend his favour and protection towards him and that he should employ himself with ease of mind and confidence in the affairs of the *Niẓāmat*. Says that he is so grateful for the Governor-General's kindness that if every hair of his head were a pen still his gratitude could not be fully expressed. Is praying day and night to the Almighty to increase the dignity of the Governor-General and to place the whole country of Hindustan under the shadow of his greatness. In obedience to his commands is employed whole-heartedly in the administration of the *Niẓāmat*, in his attachment to the Nawab and in his attention to Mr Pott. The writer will always strive to give satisfaction to the people of the *Niẓāmat* with his fidelity and justice. Having a great regard for the good name of his ancestors he will ever be very attentive and cautious in the performance of his duties. As desired by the Governor-General will always write to him particulars of this quarter (Murshidabad) and hopes to be honoured with his letters now and then. (*CR 11, pp 20-1, no 25 ; TR 24, pp 30-1, no 25 ; AR 4, p 277.*)

Mar. 27 **111.** From Lala Champat Ray.[1] The fidelity and allegiance evinced by the writer at the time of Chait Singh's rebellion are perhaps well known to the Governor-General as well as the violences and distresses to which he was subjected by the tyrant (Chait Singh). Mr Hastings in consideration of his rights bestowed upon him a monthly salary of Rs 400 and the charge of the custom house and the office of the *amīn*. But to his misfortune until this day he could neither get the full control of the custom house nor has his salary been paid. Is ready at all times in his obedience to the Company's commands and in improving their concerns. Requests him kindly to issue a *sanad* in his favour for the whole custom house and an order to Mr Fowke for the regular payment of his salary and *parwānas* to Raja Mahip Narayan and Babu Ajaib Singh[2] asking them to support him so that he may with peace of

[1] *Amīn* and Collector of customs at Benares.
[2] *Nāib* of Raja Mahip Narayan.

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mind perform the duties of the custom house and the office of the *amīn*. Is sending his *vakīl*, Lala Sukh Lal, to the Governor-General's presence. (*CR 11, pp 21-2, no 26 ; TR 24, pp 31-2, no 26 ; AR 4, p 272.*)

Mar. 28. **112.** From Trimbak Rao, newswriter at Poona. This day, Wednesday, 21 *Rabī'* I (2 February) Nana Farnavis who had gone to perform worship at the Hindu temple of Jejuri[1] returned to his house an hour before dark. Kunduji [Khandoji] the *Diwān* of Mulharji Holkar, came from Debgaon and had an audience with him. Nana sent for Kishan Rao Malhar and held a conversation with him.

From[2] the 22nd to the end of the month Nana Farnavis was occupied in granting interviews to government officers discussing their problems with them and examining the papers of revenues and administration.

The latest news is this. Towards the end of *Safar* (middle of January), a body of 200 horse belonging to Ṭīpū Naik's army left his service on account of some grievances and crossed over to the Peshwa's country. Paras Ram Bhao,[3] who is the *Qila'dār* of Nalgonda[4] on the part of the Governor of Miraj,[5] gave them asylum for two or three days. But hearing that a party of Ṭīpū's horsemen were riding in pursuit of them he took some of their best horses and men and valuables and let them go. They dispersed and escaped with their lives.

Meanwhile a body of 5,000 men from the garrison of Ṭīpū's frontier marched into the Peshwa's country with the knowledge of Ṭīpū. A chief of the name of Rastia[6] opposed them at the head of 2,000 horse. Ṭīpū's army sent a message demanding that the horsemen who had deserted should be given up. To this a reply was sent that the horsemen had appllied for protection but receiving none had gone away. At this a battle ensued and many were killed. The Peshwa's army being inconsiderable gained no advantage. Ṭīpū's army occupied the suburbs of the fort of Nalgonda and plundered them and fixed their batteries there. But artillery kept playing upon them from the fort.

Nana Farnavis on hearing of the incident proposed immediately to despatch Hari Pant Phadke,[7] Ganesh Pandit[8] and Moroba with an army of ten to fifteen thousand horse. But Ṭīpū's *vakīls* represented to him that such a course was not proper when friendship existed between the two powers. They said that very likely the army had at its

[1] Town in Poona District, Bombay. It is a holy place of pilgrimage with the famous shrine of Khandoba or Malhari, the patron deity of the Holkar family. In the volume of translation, Jejuri is transliterated as Junjoury.

[2] This para is obscure in the volume of translation.

[3] The famous Mahratta general and ancestor of the Patwardhans of Tasgaon.

[4] Nargund 32 miles from Dharwar town.

[5] Mirkh, according to the volume of translation.

[6] Rastia was the surname of a powerful Southern Mahratta Jagirdar family. Gopika Bai, wife of Balaji Rao Peshwa, was a Rastia. The Chief referred to here was probably her brother, Anand Rao Rastia.

[7] A Mahratta general and an intimate friend of Nana Farnavis. Better known as Haripant Tatya.

[8] Evidently Ganesh Pant Behere.

own initiative pursued its deserters and had besieged the fort without the knowledge of Ṭīpū. They accordingly suggested a reference to him in order to clear the position. Nana having reflected upon this did not consider it advisable to despatch troops openly from Poona but sent secret orders to Paras Ram Bhao to proceed to the fort of Nalgonda and chastise Ṭīpū's army that was besieging it.

Having taken possession of the forts of Badami,[1] Dharwar, etc., Ṭīpū has advanced 30 *kos* from there to the north. Since his return from Jejuri Nana has commissioned the *Dārogha* of his own *kachahrī* to prepare rockets, gunpowder, artillery and other implements of war. He has posted *sazāwals*[2] in different villages. He has also ordered the chiefs of the army to be prepared and stand by in their respective stations.

A consultation was held with Kishan Rao Malhar and other chiefs and it was thought that Ṭīpū being a man of foresight and prudence would not rashly invite a rupture for a slight cause. Ṭīpū's *vakīls* were sent for and desired to write to Seringapatam that incidents had happened which were calculated to produce hostilities between the two armies, that Sindhia and other chiefs were all for retaliating but that Nana had not taken them (the incidents) seriously so far because of the existing treaty. Nana would however like to know if Ṭīpū desired war. (*CR 10, pp 59-61, no 49 ; TR 23, pp 117-25, no 45 ; AR 4, p 254.*)

Mar. 29. **113.** From Saiyid Aḥmad 'Alī Khān (Imtiāzu'd-Daulah Ghālib Jang). Some members of his family whom he has been supporting since the lifetime of his late father and brother now clamour that they should receive separately (direct from the Government) the amount which has been fixed for each of them. They are discontented by reason of delay which is caused in making payments to them. But this is a thing over which he has no control, for he does not receive his own monthly allowance in time. Says that if their allowances are paid to them severally it will destroy the peace of his house. Requests him therefore to issue a letter disapproving the conduct of his relations so that they may be quietened and the peace of his house may thereby be preserved. (*CR 11, p 22, no 27 ; TR 24, pp 32-3, no 27 ; AR 4, p 273.*)

Mar. 29. **114.** From Morobaji Phadke. Having obtained permission from Pandit Pardhan[3] to proceed on a pilgrimage he visited Allahabad and from there he moved to Benares where he had also performed satisfactorily all the religious rites. Is now desirous of proceeding to Gaya and he has already spoken about it to Mr Fowke, who must have informed the Governor-General of it. Hopes that in view of the friendship subsisting between the Company and the Peshwa the Governor-General will be pleased to issue orders for the grant of an exemption from duty

[1] A strong hill-fort in the district of Bijapur in Bombay, famous for its cave temples.
[2] P. A special officer employed to take charge of and collect the revenues of an estate from the management of which the owner or farmer has been removed.
[3] The Peshwa.

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to all his men on account of their pilgrimage to Gaya and back to Benares. (*CR 11, p 23, no 28 ; TR 24, pp 33-4, no 28 ; AR 4, p 275.*)

Mar. 29. **115.** From Trimbak Rao, newswriter at Poona. On Friday, 1 *Rabī'* II (11 February) Nana Farnavis gave an entertainment at his own house in Poona to the chiefs such as Rao Shankar, Mahadaji and Kundu Rao[1] and some of the *'āmils* who have been restored to their taluks. They remained there all night and feasted and were invested with robes of honour when they left. On the 2nd Nana went to Deval Bhawani[2] and returned home at sunset. Kishan Rao Malhar,[3] his son and Lakkhant Rao, the son of Nawab Niẓām 'Ali's *vakīl*, came in afterwards and the reports from Hyderabad were read and discussed with them.

On the 3rd news arrived that Mudhoji Bhonsla had come within 30 *kos* of Poona. The tents of Hari Pandit Phadke were outside the city. Nana went there and pacified the chiefs who were clamorous for their pay by giving them money.

From the 4th to the 8th, there was nothing to report.

On the 9th, Hari Pandit Phadke advanced 5 *kos* to meet Mudhoji Bhonsla. When they were one *kos* from the city Nana rode out to welcome him and bring him to the Peshwa. After Bhonsla had been presented to the Peshwa, the *sardārs* accompanying him, over a hundred in number, were introduced to the Poona Chiefs. Nana gave Mudhoji a present of 2 elephants, 2 horses, cloths and jewels. About 7 o'clock in the evening, Mudhoji came to stay at the residence fixed for him outside the city near Deval Parbati.[4] Kishan Rao Malhar and Appaji Balwant,[5] who have been appointed by the Peshwa to provide the necessaries for Mudhoji's table during his stay here, came in after him.

The inmates of the fort of Nalgonda are keeping up the fight with the forces of Ṭīpū. Paras Ram Bhao's detachment has been sent from Miraj to the assistance of the besieged garrison in the fort and Paras Ram has summoned further troops from all quarters. Ṭīpū's reply has not yet come. Poona is busily engaged in providing war materials and orders have gone forth to the army to be prepared to come at a moment's notice. (*CR 10, pp 61-3, no 50 ; TR 23, pp 125-9, no 46 ; AR 4, p 254.*)

Mar. 30. **116.** To Bahū Begam. To the same effect as no 7 above. (*CI 16, p 27, no 40.*)

Mar. 31. **117.** Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Wombwell. The addressee has informed the Nawab that with respect to the agreement made by him to give bills upon Calcutta and Surat in payment of the Company's dues—10 lakhs at the end of *Chait* and 15 lakhs at the end of *Bhādon*—

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[1] Khande Rao Bhonsla ?

[2] Dewan Bhawani, according to the volume of translation. Evidently the Parvati temple of Poona is meant.

[3] Balhar, according to the volume of translation.

[4] Dewalbaree, according to the volume of translation.

[5] He belonged to the Mehendale family and was a supporter of Nana Farnavis.

the Supreme Council have directed the addressee to receive this money in cash from the Nawab and pay it to Gopal Das Sahu[1] in discharge of the Company's debts to him. Says that conformably to his agreement to give bills upon Calcutta at 91 days' sight he has arranged with his bankers to receive bills from them on the fixed dates. When he will get them he will deliver them to the addressee and he may at his option send them to Calcutta or give them to Gopal Das. (*CR 10, pp 63-4, no 48 ; TR 23, pp 129-30, no 47 ; AR 4, p 261.*)

Mar. 31. **118.** From Bhao Bakhshi. Thanks him for his letter announcing his accession to government and declaring his intention of maintaining the closest friendship with the Maharaja (Mahadaji Sindhia). Has already written about these particulars to the Maharaja and when he arrives in his camp where he is proceeding he will further explain them to him at a personal interview. Assures him of the Maharaja's friendship and prays that the cordial relations existing between them may gain strength from day to day. The Maharaja will soon send a reply to his letter through James Anderson. Refers him to Major Palmer for particulars. (*CR 10, pp 64-5, no 52 ; TR 24, pp 130-3, no 48 ; AR 4, p 255.*)

Apr. 2. **119.** From the King. Has received his '*arẓī* with a *nazr* of 101 gold mohurs delivered by Major Browne. The Governor-General intimates that Hastings was going away to Europe and that he would succeed him in his office. It is necessary that consistently with his declaration in his '*arẓī* he should perform with heart and soul the duties of obedience and submission and the Royal favours would be bestowed upon him. From the time of His Majesty's return from Allahabad to the Capital until this day the tribute from Bengal which used yearly and without delay to be paid to the Royal *sarkār* has not been received in the Royal exchequer. Asks him to exert himself earnestly in order that the stipulated money may be paid to the *sarkār* as formerly. Sawai Madho Rao Narayan[2] who resides at a distance of 700 *kos* from the Capital has in order to show his attachment allegiance, deputed Mahadaji Sindhia to attend on His Majesty. It is up to the Governor-General to prove his obedience by sending the promised money for the *subah* of Bengal.

PS.—Desires that Major Browne may continue to wait upon His Majesty on the part of the Governor-General in order to complete the negotiations on the subject of the Bengal tribute. (*CR 10, pp 66-7, no 53 ; TR 23, pp 133-7, no 49 ; AR 4, p 257.*)

Apr. 2. **120.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Friendship having been established between the Company and the Peshwa through Sindhia on the basis of a treaty, His Majesty has ordered him to write briefly to the Governor-General asking him to perform the commands of His Majesty conveyed to him by the Royal *shuqqa*. It is advisable that an '*arẓī* intimating compliance be sent to His Majesty. (*CR 10, p 68, no 54 ; TR 23, pp 137-8, no 50 ; AR 4, p 260.*)

[1] An well-known banker of Benares.
[2] More correctly Sawai Madho Rao or simply Madho Rao Narayan.

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Apr. 3. **122.** To Rajaram Pandit. Thanks him for his letter of congratulation upon his accession to the government of Fort William and assures him of his favour and goodwill. Is enclosing a copy of his reply to the Maharaja's (Mudhoji Bhonsla's) letter which was forwarded by the Pandit a few days ago. From it the latter will learn the sincerity of his friendship for the Maharaja and his readiness to join in any plan which may be thought effectual for securing the peace of their frontiers. (*TI 31, pp B 21-3, no 12 ; AR 4, p 266.*)

Apr. 3. **123.** To Bhao Bakhshi. Is much pleased to receive his two letters through his *vakīl*, Bhagwant Rao, and to read in them the warm expressions of his attachment to the Company and of his friendship for the Governor-General. The confidence which Maharaja Sindhia reposes in him and the high fame of his good qualities will secure him the personal regard of the Governor-General while his attention to preserve the friendship which has so happily been made with the Maharaja and through his mediation with the whole Mahratta State will entitle him to the goodwill of the Company. The Maharaja will continue to be the channel of communication between the Company's government and the Mahratta chiefs and as guarantee to the alliance which he has effected he will receive from the Governor-General every information relating to the Mahratta State. The proof of his sincerity to the Maharaja and his attention to every member of the Mahratta government may be seen in this: As soon as he learnt that Moroba, the nephew of Hari Pandit Phadke, had arrived at Benares and was going to perform his pilgrimage to Gaya, he took measures for showing him the utmost respect due to his rank and gave orders for the necessary passes of exemption for him and his followers from the duties at that place. (*TI 31, pp B 23-5, no 13 ; AR 4, p 262.*)

Apr. 4. **124.** To the mother of Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah and Bahū Begam, mother of the Nawab Vazir. To the same effect as no 7 above with the addition that Col. Harper[1] who is a trustworthy friend and was at Luck-

[1] Col. Gabriel Harper joined the Bengal Army in 1763. He distinguished himself at the battle of Buxar in 1764. He was afterwards stationed with the Nawab of Oudh with his battalion but was recalled by Hastings in 1772. He rose to be Colonel in 1786. He was Resident at Lucknow in 1787, resigned from service in 1788 and died in 1800.

now for a long time, is leaving for that place again and will deliver this letter to them. Commends him to their favours. (*CI 16, p 28, no 41.*)

Apr. 4. **125.** To Champat Ray. Has received his letter and learnt details from the report of his *vakīl*, Sukhlal. Says that his request will be complied with and the sanction of the Council will be obtained thereto. Hopes to hear from him now and then. (*CI 16, p 28, no 42 ; AI 4, p 284, no 46.*)

Apr. 4. **126.** To the Nawab Vazir. Says that Col. Harper, who is a trustworthy person and an old friend of the Vazir and who was highly spoken of by Mr Hastings, is going to Cawnpore as Commander of the battalion stationed there. Hopes that the Vazir will be pleased to see his old friend, the Colonel, and that the meeting will be advantageous to both the Vazir and the Company. Information of the Colonel's departure has also been sent to Major Palmer. Full particulars will be communicated by the Colonel himself when he meets him. (*CI 16, p 29, no 43 ; AI 4, p 291, no 42.*)

Apr. 4. **127.** To Ḥaidar Beg K͟hān and Ḥasan Riẓā K͟hān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 16, pp 29-30, no 44 ; AI 4, p 285, nos 43 and 44.*)

Apr. 5. **128.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Professing friendship and referring to James Anderson for particulars. (*CR 10, pp 68-9, no 55 ; TR 23, pp 138-9, no 51 ; AR 4, p 260.*)

Apr. 5. **129.** The residents of Balasore factory to W. Wodsworth.[1] State that their colony consisting of about 2,000 souls has flourished for a long time past at the factory of Balasore and also at Calcutta under the flag of the English Company who have afforded them full protection. The addressee himself has paid every attention to their welfare since he first came here about three years ago. Sadasheo Rao, son of Rajaram Pandit, has come here now and is oppressing them and exacting money from them as they do with the King's subjects. But the present petitioners are not the subjects of the Mahrattas. The Residents of the factory have ever given them protection. Some months ago when the addressee had gone to Calcutta and there was no one to protect them, Rajaram Pandit oppressed them, stopped their sloops and ships and forced them to pay three to four thousand rupees. It is a disgrace to the flag of the Company, if such things can happen under it. Some time back when there were no English Residents at Balasore, Sheo Bhat[2] by force and violence took several thousand rupees from them. Thereupon they sent their representative with an *'arẓī* to Henry Vansittart, the then Governor of Calcutta, who on hearing of their distress made Sheo Bhat refund their money. Pray therefore that in the same manner steps may now be taken to get their money back and to prevent

[1] He was Resident at the Balasore factory from 1782 to 1791 when he died.

[2] Sheo Bhat or Shivabhat Sathe, a Mahratta General who made many raids into Bengal. The volume of translation gives the name as Nawab Basant, which is a distortion of the Persian text.

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such tyranny from recurring again. Request that a copy of this petition may be forwarded to the Governor-General. (*CR 10, pp 69-70, no 56 ; TR 23, pp 140-3, no 52(1) ; AR 4, p 258.*)

Apr. 5. **130.** The residents of Balasore factory to W. Wodsworth. The *faujdār, piādās* and *baraqandāzes* are giving them no end of trouble. Their object is simply to rob the petitioners. Have already stated in their previous petition what sums of money they forcibly realised from them last year. They would have exacted a similar amount this year but for the protection extended by the addressee to the petitioners. As the Mahrattas harass them every now and then the addressee is requested to write to the Supreme Council for a company of sepoys under an officer to be stationed at Balasore and placed under his (the addressee's) orders for the purpose of affording them protection. If this measure is adopted the Mahrattas would not dare to come near them. The English used to be powerful here in the past but since they got involved in wars they have become lenient. It is hoped that they would assert themselves as before. The petitioners are 2,000 in number and do not lack courage but they have gone the way that the English went. (*CR 10, pp 70-1, no 57 ; TR 23, pp 143-5, no 52(2).*)

Apr. 5. **131.** From the residents of Balasore factory. Bhawani Dadu wrote a letter from his camp at Materi to Miān Jān[1], a King's subject residing at *chakla* Balasore, saying that last year when Rajaram Pandit had come to this quarter attended with an army he had realised certain sums of money from the *mahājans* of Barabati,[1] both from those who were King's subjects and those who resided within the jurisdiction of the Company in *chakla* Balasore. They were required to pay a similar amount this year. Sadasheo Rao, son of Rajaram Pandit, had arrived in this district to collect the money which should therefore be paid at once. After this, when Bhawani Dadu and Sadasheo arrived in Balasore they sent Moti Ram, son of Kesho Ray,[2] to Babu Manyal, a *mahājan*, living in Barabati within the jurisdiction of the Company demanding a total sum of Rs 2,400—Rs 2,000 in silver and Rs 400 in gold mohurs—from the *mahājans* of that place. On hearing this the *mahājans* replied that they would not pay 24 pice and went in hiding. This fact being reported to Cuttack, Rajaram Pandit and Manju Chaudhri wrote in a peremptory manner to Miān Jān and Manyal asking them to comply. A separate order arrived for Kunduji Manik that some one should proceed to force the money from the merchants residing within the jurisdiction of the Company. It was late at night that the letters arrived. Murar Pandit[3] and Kesho Ray[2] proceeded to see the merchants at 11 o'clock at night and told them that it was insulting to Dadu that they did not go to see him. The merchants replied that they could not go to see him at such a late hour but that they would meet him the next

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[1] This name is omitted in the volume of translation.
[2] Kinnoo Ray, according to the volume of translation.
[3] *Faujdār* of Balasore.

day. Hearing this the two messengers laughed heartily and took them to Dadu at the same hour. The merchants offered seven to eight thousand rupees worth of cloths and other articles as presents to Bhawani Dadu. The following day they were introduced to Sadasheo Rao. (*CR 10, pp 71-2, no 58; TR 23, pp 145-8, no 52(3)*.)

Apr. 5. **132.** From the residents of Balasore factory. On the morning of 15 *Rabī'* I (27 January) Nimu,[1] the spy, and Rajaram, the *kotwāl*, with 10 or 12 people came to Barabati[2] within the jurisdiction of the Company and seized Kanhu Naik,[3] *kotwāl* of that place. On hearing this Wodsworth, the Resident, sent two men to enquire why and by whose orders the *kotwāl* was removed. Nimu replied that he had been taken in custody by order of Bhawani Dadu. Two hours later, they released him after taking from him a bond for Rs 2,000. Other inhabitants of Barabati who were going about their business as usual were also seized and obliged to pay for their release. The supply of rice, salt, vegetables and *tāri*[4] for making the bread of the Europeans was cut off. The workmen of the Resident were carried off from the public thoroughfares and flogged. Guards by twos and fours were posted all over the place. The pitchers of women who went out to fetch water were broken and their supply of water was stopped. The carriage of the Resident's child, who goes out for a drive every day, was held up and the attendants were abused till they began to cry. On hearing this the Resident sent two sepoys and at their approach the miscreants ran away. The child was brought back in safety. (*CR 10, pp 72-3, no 59; TR 23, pp 148-51, no 52(4)*.)

Apr. 5. **133.** The residents of Balasore factory to W. Wodsworth. Before the addressee left (for Calcutta) he saw an instance of the high-handedness of the Mahrattas within the jurisdiction of the Company. An account of the further violences committed by Moti Ram, son of Kesho Ray, the *gumāshtā* of Manju Chaudhri on 19 *Rabī'* I (31 January) has been sent to him for his information. Requests him to lay their petition before the Supreme Council so that they may be pleased to station one company of sepoys with two guns at this factory. Should the suggestion not find favour with the authorities they may be informed accordingly so that they may remove themselves elsewhere. They cannot reside in a place where they are subjected to such oppressions and where no one will protect them. (*CR 10, pp 73-4, no 60; TR 23, pp 151-3, no 52(5)*.)

Apr. 5. **134.** From the residents of Balasore factory. On 19 *Rabī'* I (31 January) at about 9 o'clock at night two peons named Gulab and Mannu on the part of Moti Ram, the son of Kesho Ray, the *gumāshtā* of Manju Chaudhri, came to the place of the Company in order to seize *begārs*.[5] At this time a number of people were assembled in the house of Vishnu

[1] Nimu Janoos, according to the volume of translation. Janoos is probably a corruption of *Jasud*.

[2] This name is omitted in the volume of translation.

[3] Kinnoo Manick according to the volume of translation.

[4] Toddy.

[5] Coolie, according to the volume of translation.

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Sahu, a shroff, hearing *pothi*[1] being recited. The said peons created such a row there that the people were frightened and took to their heels. But Behagi Sahu, also a shroff, being 60 years old could not run away. They seized him and belaboured him mercilessly with a shoe till he fell to the ground almost dead. His relations began to cry and reported the matter to Fombert[2] who at once ordered a man to go and find out the cause of the disturbance, when he arrived on the scene the peons had left so he came back and informed Fombert that he had not seen any peons but that he saw Sahu in a state of collapse. After this, four or five peons on the part of Moti Ram came and forcing open the door of Sahu's house attempted to seize his brother for *begār* and assaulted everybody who went to rescue him. News of this was also brought to Fombert who sent two sepoys to bring the peons to him. When they arrived Fombert sent Ram Narayan and Gobind Ram to Moti Ram to enquire who was responsible for the outrage. Behagi Sahu was removed to the factory and his injuries were shown to the peons. Meanwhile Ram Narayan and Gobind Ram returned and said that Moti Ram had told them that he had sent a peon to seize a person in order to collect *chauth* from him and the shroff had picked up a quarrel with him. At this stage a peon came to Moti Ram and reported that Fombert had confined two peons in the factory. Moti Ram replied that he would smash the Feringhee's factory, if that was so. Hearing this Fombert sent for the *mahājans* and also called Dewaji Farnavis who is the deputy of Rajaram Pandit in this place. The *mahājans* arrived immediately and at the same time 25 *barqandāzes* with Raghunath Singh at their head came to the gate of the factory and denouncing it in filthy language threatened to destroy it. Fombert went to the gate and enquired what they wanted. Two of the *barqandāzes* drew their swords and said that they had come to take him to Moti Ram and had orders to use force if he should resist. At this moment Dewaji Farnavis arrived and ordered the *barqandāzes* to go away as he himself had come to settle the matter with Fombert. He saw the injuries on the person of Sahu and expressed his regret. He explained that a false report of peons having been confined in the factory had caused the incident for which he apologized. The night being far advanced everybody returned to his house. (*CR 10, pp 74-6, no 61 ; TR 23, pp 153-61, no 52(6)*.)

Apr. 6. **135.** To Moroba Pandit. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter relating to his pilgrimage to Allahabad and Benares which he has undertaken with the permission of Srimant Rao Pandit Pardhan, and to his interview with Mr Fowke. Says that in compliance with his request a *dastak* has been granted for his pilgrimage to Gaya and that a letter of introduction has also been addressed to Mr Thomas Law, Collector of that place. Hopes to receive the news of his welfare after he has returned from the pilgrimage. (*CI 16, p 30, no 45 ; AI 4, p 287, no 45*.)

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[1] Religious ceremony, according to the volume of translation. *Pothi* is a book or a manuscript, but stands for a religious book in common parlance.

[2] L. Fombert was an uncovenanted servant of the Company at Balasore.

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Apr. 6. **136.** To Dulhan Begam Ṣahiba. Acknowledges the receipt of her letter and promises his support. Hopes to hear from her every now and then. (*CI 16, pp 30-1, no 46 ; AI 4, p 284, no 48.*)

Apr. 6. **137.** To Nawab Aḥmad 'Alī Khān Ghālib Jang. Has received his letter stating that the members of his family, who are his dependants and who have been receiving their allowances through him since the time of the late Nawab Iḥtirāmu'd-Daulah,[1] now clamour that they should receive their allowances direct from the Government. Is grieved to hear the unsatisfactory affairs of his family and says that there should be no change in the existing arrangement. Desires him to curb the mischievous intentions of the members of his family and to count upon the support of the Governor-General. (*CI 16, p 31, no 47 ; AR 4, p 285, no 47.*)

Apr. 6.[2] **138.** To the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). This is to introduce Col. Harper who is going to Cawnpore as Commander of the battalion stationed there. Hopes that the Prince will be pleased to see the Colonel and will take him as one of his servants. (*CI 16, pp 31-2, no 48 ; AI 4, p 289, no 49.*)

Apr. 6.[2] **139.** To Nawab Akbar 'Alī Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing adding that a letter of introduction has also been addressed to the Prince and hopes that the Colonel will have an audience with the Prince. The Colonel was highly spoken of by Mr Hastings at the time of the latter's departure for England. (*CI 16, pp 32-3, no 49 ; AI 4, p 282, no 50.*)

Apr. 7. **140.** To Maharaja Sundar Singh. Assures him of his protection. (*AR 4, p 290, no 52.*)

Apr. 8. **141.** From Prince Jahāndār Shah. Desires a personal interview and asks how it may be brought about. (*CR 10, p 77, no 62 ; TR 23, pp 161-2, no 53 ; AR 4, p 259.*)

Apr. 8. **142.** From Akbar 'Alī Khān. Is sorry not to have received a reply to any of his letters. Forwards a letter from Prince Jahāndār Shah. Requests a reply to his (the Khān's) letters. (*CR 10, pp 77-8, no 63 ; TR 23, pp 162-3, no 54 ; AR 4, p 254.*)

Apr. 8. **143.** From Raja Mahip Narayan. Is much pleased to receive his *parwāna* containing the good news of his appointment as Governor-General in place of Mr Hastings. Says that prior to the arrival of his gracious letter he sent an *'arzī*[3] and a *nazr* of congratulation to him and that by this time they must have been presented before the Governor-General by his *vakīl*. Will always remain faithful and obedient to him and hopes that his favours and protection will ever continue and increase. (*CR 11, pp 23-4, no 29 ; TR 24, pp 34-5, no 29 ; AR 4, p 270.*)

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[1] Brother of Mīr Ja'far.

[2] April 7, according to the volume of abstracts.

[3] This *'arzī* was never received and the *vakīl* denied all knowledge of it, according to a note in the volume of translations.

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Apr. 8. **144.** *Dastak* granted to Moroba Pandit who is going on a pilgrimage from Benares to Gaya in the company of other men and servants. The *rāhdārs*, *guzarbāns*, *chaukīdārs* and *mustahfizān* are directed to give the pilgrims free passage. (*CI 16, p 31, no 50.*)

Apr. 10. **145.** James Browne to the King (Shah 'Ālam). Has forwarded the Royal *shuqqa* to the Governor-General and in obedience to His Majesty's commands, is staying on here. Requests an answer to the second *'arzī* of the Governor-General which has been submitted for his perusal.

Orders of His Majesty on the above. A royal *shuqqa* will be written shortly. (*CR 10, p 78, no 64 ; TR 23, pp 163-4, no 55 ; AR 4, p 258.*)

Apr. 11. **146.** From Babbū Begam. Is much pleased to receive his letter intimating that he has been appointed Governor-General in place of Mr Hastings. May the Almighty render this glorious event fortunate to him and to his subjects! Says that relying on his support she will lose no opportunity of asking him for help in all her concerns and that she looks upon him as a sincere friend. Hopes that he will inform her of his welfare now and then. (*CR 11, p 24, no 30 ; TR 24, p 35, no 30 ; AR 4, p 270.*)

Apr. 11.[1] **147.** To the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Acknowledges the receipt of his letter intimating the appointment of Raja Gobind Ram Bahadur Sipahdār Jang, a representative of the Nawab Vazir, as his *vakīl*. The choice is greatly appreciated as the Raja is a faithful and trustworthy servant of His Majesty and the Nawab Vazir and a well-wisher of the Governor-General. Says that whatever the Raja represents on his behalf will be duly considered. (*CI 16, pp 33-4, no 51 ; TI 31, pp B 25-6, no B 14 ; AI 4, p 266.*)

Apr. 11.[1] **148.** To Nawab Akbar 'Alī Khān. Is pleased to have received his two letters—the one expressing friendship for the Governor-General and the other intimating the appointment of Raja Gobind Ram as *vakīl* of the Prince (Jahāndār Shah) in Calcutta. Says that the choice is greatly appreciated as the Raja is an old and trustworthy servant of His Majesty, a confidant of the Nawab Vazir and a friend of the Governor-General. Anything that the Raja represents on behalf of the Prince will be duly considered. (*CI 16, pp 34-5, no 52 ; TI 31, p B 27, no B 15, AI 4, p 262.*)

Apr. 12. **149.** Babu Malharji to Col. Cumming.[2] Has already sent Rao Sawai Ram to acquaint him with the situation of affairs. The latest developments are these. The Sikhs numbering 20,000 horsemen are planning that one half of them should cross the *ghāt* at Kutana[3] and invade the

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[1] April 8, according to the volume of copies.

[2] Sir John Cumming joined the Bengal Army as Captain in 1763 on transfer from His Britannic Majesty's 84th Regiment. In 1771 he was appointed to command all the Company's troops in the service of the Nawab Vazir of Oudh. He became Colonel in 1779 and a Knight Bachelor in 1780. He died at St Helena on his way to England.

[3] Town on the bank of the Jumna, 34 miles west of Meerut.

Doab while the other half should ravage Panipat and Sonepat.[1] Is prepared to fight them and would have attacked them from *pargana* Meerut but is awaiting his orders. (*CR 10, pp 78-9, no 65 ; TR 23, pp 164-6, no 56 ; AR 4, p 258.*)

Apr. 13. **150.** To the King. Has been much honoured by the receipt of His Majesty's letter which gave him the greatest pleasure. It is certainly known to His Majesty that when the King and Parliament of England were lately investigating the affairs of Hindustan they took into consideration the royal rights and prerogatives and were desirous of sending orders for the proper settlement of them. But subsequently when they saw that His Majesty had voluntarily resorted to the protection of another power discarding that of the English they desisted from doing so. The Governor-General on his part bear the utmost respect and veneration to His Majesty's person and rights and he will faithfully communicate to his sovereign and the Company every direction which His Majesty may be pleased to give and carefully transmit any letters which he may think proper to address them. Has accordingly given a commission to Mr Anderson to wait upon His Majesty in order to receive his commands. Sincere and truthful as the British nation is the friendship of England towards His Majesty and his family will be spontaneous and not through the intercession or interference of any other power however nearly it may be related in alliance with her. (*TI 31, pp B 27-9, no 16 ; AR, p 265.*)

Apr. 13. **151.** To (Mahadaji) Sindhia. Has received his letter. Says that lately other powers made many requests to him contrary to the interests of the addressee and without his knowledge, but he did not attend to them out of regard to the latter's treaties with the Company. He chose to leave to the addressee that freedom of action in his own affairs as he himself will ever maintain in his government so long as he continues to be at its head. His personal esteem and respect for the addressee have been roused by the observation of truths in all his correspondence and sincerity in all his actions. Seeing that he possesses these qualities more than his compeers the English declined the offer of other chiefs and endeavoured to clear rather than obstruct his road to power. The addressee's letter accompanying that of His Majesty may be construed into two interpretations—one of friendship for the Governor-General and the other of a contrary tendency. However as he can expect nothing but truth from the addressee he is inclined to think that the latter means friendship. But as he did not receive either His Majesty's letter or the addressee's through Mr Anderson who is employed to negotiate every point with the latter he will defer his decision until he hears from that gentleman on the subject. (*TI 31, pp B 29-32, no 17 ; AR 4, p 266.*)

[1] A town of great antiquity situated 28 miles north of Delhi.

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Apr. 14. **152.** Maharaja Kishor Singh to Hastings. Is sorry not to have received his letters for a long time. When Col. Camac[1] came to these parts he according to the addressee's instructions afforded every assistance to the writer and applied himself in adjusting his affair. The Maharaja also appointed a *vakīl* to wait on him. He was however suddenly called away from this quarter and the writer's affairs were left unfinished. His enemies incited Sindhia against him so that he attacked his country and took two of his forts. Even now they are exciting commotions in his territory. The addressee had written to him that when Col. Camac returned to this quarter after finishing his business at Calcutta, he would set right everything, according to the Maharaja's wishes. Now that Major Browne is at Delhi, requests that he may be asked to help the writer. When the English army comes to these parts the Maharaja would assist them in achieving their objects. Refers to Raja Gobind Ram for particulars. (*CR 10, pp 79-80, no 66 ; TR 23, pp 166-9, no 57 ; AR 4, p 257.*)

Apr. 14. **153.** Rana Bhim Singh[2] to Mr Hastings. Is greatly pleased to receive his letter intimating the news of his health and that of his visit to the Nawab Vazir. Thanks him very much for his words of recommendation to 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān[3] in favour of Nandram,[4] a servant of the writer who resides at Benares. Other particulars will be communicated to him by Rawat Bhim Singh.[5] (*CR 10, p 81, no 67 ; TR 23, pp 169-71, no 58 ; AR 4, p 255.*)

Apr. 14. **154.** Rawat Bhim Singh, *Dīwān* of Rana Bhim Singh, to Mr Hastings. Is very happy to receive his gracious letter professing friendship and sincerity and says that he cannot adequately express in words his gratitude for these favours. A *kharīta* under the seal of the addressee was received by his master and it gave him the greatest pleasure. A letter was immediately despatched in answer to it. His master is very desirous of having an interview with the addressee and he very frequently talks of the latter's virtues and good qualities. May the Almighty help him in the accomplishment of his object! (*CR 10, p 82, no 68 ; TR 23, pp 171-2, no 59 ; AR 4, p 255.*)

[1] Lt.-Col. Jacob Camac joined the Bengal army as a Lieutenant in 1763, having transferred his service from His Britannic Majesty's 84th Regiment. He distinguished himself in the Second Mahratta War in 1780-1 and succeeded Major Popham in command of his force. He retired in 1782.

[2] Rana of Udaipur (1778-1828). During his reign Udaipur was exposed to frequent inroads of the Mahrattas. In 1817 the Rana acknowledged the supremacy of the British who agreed to protect him.

[3] 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān was a man of vast learning and extraordinary talents. He served with distinction under 'Alī Vardi Khān and Mīr Qāsim, Nawabs of Bengal, as also under Hastings and Lord Cornwallis, the Governors-General. It was through his brilliant advocacy that Muḥammad Riẓā Khān was honourably acquitted after his trial in 1773 on charges of misappropriation and maladministration. In 1781 he accompanied Hastings to Benares where he was appointed Chief Magistrate and he held this office till his death on 31 August 1793. *Seirul-Mutaakkhirīn ; Patna Gazetteer ; Persian Records* in I. R. D.

[4] Family priest of Rana Bhim Singh.

[5] *Dīwān* of Rana Bhim Singh.

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Apr. 14. **155.** Maharaja Bijai Singh of Jodhpur to Mr Hastings. Complimentary letter in reply to the one received from the addressee. (*CR 10, p 83, no 69 ; TR 23, pp 172-4, no 60 ; AR 4, p 255.*)

Apr. 14. **156.** Ray Ratan Lal[1] to Mr Hastings. Is exceedingly pleased to receive his letter and is grateful to him for his favours. The connection of friendship and sincerity is so strong between his master (Maharaja Bijai Singh) and the addressee that it needs no repetition. May the Almighty increase still further the dignity and exaltation of both the governments. *Kharītas* from the powerful Rajas of this quarter (Jodhpur) in reply to those received from the addressee have been despatched to the latter. Hopes that a friendly answer will soon be returned. Raja Gobind Ram will represent further particulars to him. (*CR 10, pp 83-4, no 70 ; TR 23, pp 174-6, no 61 ; AR 4, p 260.*)

Apr. 14. **157.** Sardha Ram[2] to Mr Hastings. The addressee's *parwāna* accompanying letters to the chiefs of Hindustan was received through Raja Gobind Ram. Having delivered the letters to the chiefs and procured their explicit answers he is sending them to him. A speedy reply is solicited. Other particulars will be represented to him by Raja Gobind Ram. Patel Sahib's (Mahadaji Sindhia's) present increase of strength is not liked by any chiefs and they all wish for the addressee's arrival in Hindustan. In this situation it is advisable that he should make a move as early as possible. Hopes he will acquaint the writer with his sentiments. (*CR 10, pp 84-5, no 71 ; TR 23, pp 176-7, no 62 ; AR 4, p 260.*)

Apr. 14. **158.** Lajja Ram[3] to Mr. Hastings. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CR 10, p 85, no 72 ; TR 23, pp 177-8, no 63 ; AR 4, p 257.*)

Apr. 14. **159.** Raja Bishan Singh[4] to Mr Hastings. Complimentary letter in reply to the one received from the addressee. (*CR 10, p 86, no 73 ; TR 23, pp 178-80, no 64 ; AR 4, p 255.*)

Apr. 14. **160.** *The Prince (Jahāndār Shah) to Raja Gobind Ram.* Is pleased to receive his two *'arẓīs*. Approves of all that he has written about his conversations with the Governor-General. Is convinced that the settlement of his concerns will be made in a manner advantageous to him. Has the utmost confidence in the fidelity and attachment of the addressee. The requests and representations of no person for his return to Delhi should be listened to without sufficient security and satisfaction. Is now staying in Lucknow and the Nawab Vazir shows great affection for him. Will always act according to the advice of the Governor-General. The suggestion for sending a person to the Presence in the place of Major Browne in order to forward the royal *shuqqas* to the English gentlemen is very proper and this will be acted upon after the Major's return. (*CR 10, pp 86-7, no 74 ; TR 23, pp 180-1, no 65 ; AR 4, p 259.*)

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[1] An officer of Raja Bijai Singh of Jodhpur.
[2] Son of Lajja Ram. He appears to be the agent of some of the Rajput Princes.
[3] He appears to be the agent of some of the Rajput Princes.
[4] Bishan Singh, Raja of Bundi State (1773-1821).

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Apr. 14. **161.** From Morobaji. Has already performed his pilgrimages to Allahabad and Benares and is now desirous of proceeding to Gaya. With this end in view has sent Ghulām Murtaẓā Khān to Patna and spoken personally to Mr Fowke and written a letter to the Governor-General so that all the preparations for Gaya may be made to the writer's satisfaction and that no obstruction is offered to his followers for duties. Is greatly pleased to learn that instructions have been given to Mr Brooke[1] in order to send a person to meet him. Is surprised to learn that knowing the company of pilgrims as he did how Mahadaji Sindhia wrote to the Governor-General for the exemption of duties to only 800 persons. Requests that in view of the friendly relations subsisting between the Company and Pandit Pardhan exemption from the payment of duties at Gaya will be granted in favour of all his companions. (*CR 11, pp 24-5, no 31 ; TR 24, pp 35-7, no 31 ; AR 4, p 275.*)

Apr. 14. **162.** From Rajaram Pandit (Sri Ram Raja). Says that Mr Wodsworth, Chief of the factory at Balasore, is going to the Governor-General. Requests him therefore to give a favourable consideration to what that gentleman represents on behalf of the Pandit. (*CR 11, pp 25-6, no 32 ; TR 24, p 37, no 32 ; AR 4, p 277.*)

Apr. 14. **163.** From Bhao Bakhshi. Is much pleased to receive his letter intimating that Mr Hastings has resigned and that he has succeeded him in the office of the Governor-General. Feels greatly encouraged to read in his letter the expression of his friendly sentiments. Says that he will strive whole-heartedly to reciprocate the same and to show greater attachment to him. Has fully enumerated in his letter to Maharaja Sindhia Patel the favours shown to him by the Governor-General and the sincere feelings expressed by him for the Maharaja. Commends Bhagwant Rao to his favour and hopes to be honoured with letters every now and then. (*CR 11, pp 26-7, no 33 ; TR 24, p 38, no 33 ; AR 4, p 271.*)

Apr. 14. **164.** From Nawab Faiẓullah Khān. Is very glad to receive his letter intimating that he has been appointed to the office of the Governor-General of Bengal. This news has delighted him to such an extent that all the time there is a feeling of cheerfulness and joy in his heart. May the Almighty render this event fortunate to him ! The Governor-General's previous letter was also received through Major Palmer and a reply to it has already been dispatched. Says that he will remain as faithful and sincere in his attachment to the addressee as he had been to his predecessor. Has sent Fath Singh to Calcutta in order to attend on the Governor-General. Hopes that he will be honoured with letters

[1] William Augustus Brooke was born in 1753. He arrived in India on 31 May 1769 and on October 18, 1781, he was appointed Revenue Chief of Bihar which office he held till 1787 when the post of Revenue Chief was abolished. In April 1787 he became Collector of Patna and in July he was transferred to Shahabad as Collector which post he held till 1792 when he became Judge at Benares and Agent to the Governor-General in that station. He remained at Benares until his death which happened on July 10, 1833 at the age of 81. James: *Revenue Chief of Bihar.*

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now and then. (*CR 11, p 27, no 34 ; TR 24, p 39, no 34 ; AR 4, p 272.*)

Apr. 15.[1] **165.** To Moroba Pandit. Has received his letter containing an account of his pilgrimage to Allahabad and Benares and expressing his intention to proceed to Gaya for which a *dastak* has already been granted and received by the addressee in respect of 800 persons. In reply to his request asking exemption from pilgrim tax for more than 800 persons says that it will be extended to all his Mahratta followers. But in order to prevent unauthorised persons from taking advantage of this concession it is necessary that particulars of all his Mahratta followers should be immediately forwarded to Mr Thomas Law, Collector of Gaya, who has been directed to exempt from duties all persons whose particulars will be supplied to him by the addressee. (*CI 16, pp 36-7, no 53 ; AI 4, p 287, no 53.*)

Apr. 18. **166.** Babu Ajaib Singh, *nāib* to Raja Mahip Narayan Singh, to the Resident at Benares.[2] (1) Mīr Hādī, the *dārog͟hā* of the Mirzapur Custom House, has written that Col Ahmuty[3] has issued a *parwāna* prohibiting the *chaukidārs* and *guzarbāns* of the Custom House from collecting duties from the *beopārīs*[4] of the camp who go to different parts to bring provisions and that the result is that under the protection of this *parwāna* the *beopārīs* by water also refuse to pay duties even for the boats which carry provisions from Chunar to Cawnpore and other places.

(2) Lala Champat Ray, the *dārog͟hā* of the Benares Custom House, has reported that the *Kotwāl* of Colonelganj[5] has forbidden the *beopārīs* of the camp to pay any duties to the *chaukīs* and stations either by land or by water belonging to the Benares Custom House, that Sadasheo Misar, the *mahāldār* of the stone, firewood and timber in the Chunar *mahāl*, who resides in the town of Benares with a guard of the Company's sepoys in order to sell those articles received from Chunar, does not let the *beopārīs* carry into the town the timber fit for buildings from Latifpur,[6] Ahraura[7] and other places which fall under the jurisdiction of the Benares Custom House but ask them to sell it to himself at the *chaukī* of Lakha, which is near Chunar, saying that if they declined he would take a new duty of two annas for each bullock load of wood. He has further added that from these oppressions the supply of firewood, timber and stones in Benares has greatly fallen, that the firewood which

[1] April 19, according to the volume of abstracts.

[2] Received as an enclosure from the Resident at Benares.

[3] Col. Ahmuty entered the service of the Company as a cadet in 1760 and gradually rose to be Colonel on 28 May 1786. He died aged 63 at Dinapore on December 6, 1793.

[4] H. Merchant, travelling trader.

[5] This was the general name for the bazars which were established by the commanders of the English troops in their respective stations in order to ensure the regular supply of grain and necessaries for their troops. Incidentally, these bazars provided a source of income to the commanders as they collected duties from the merchants who came to sell their goods there.

[6] A hilly tract in Mirzapur District containing a fort now totally in ruins.

[7] *Pargana* in Mirzapur District, U. P.

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was formerly selling at seven or eight maunds for the rupee is now sold at two or two and a half maunds, that the price of timber and stones fit for buildings having gone up the repairs of houses have come to a standstill and that there is a general outcry from the ryots and inhabitants of the town.

(3) The zamindars and ryots residing at the foot of the hills in Latifpur, Ahraura and Bijaigarh[1] have written that they have always been regarded as the owners of those hills and as such their houses are and always were built of the stones and timber obtained from them, that if any inhabitants of the town of Benares or of the villages took stones from those hills or cut down timber in the woods at the foot of the hills they paid the zamindari duties to them and a *peshkash* to the rulers since the time of Raja Balwant Singh,[2] that now Sadasheo, the *mahāldār* of the stone and timber *mahāl* of Chunar, has placed sepoys of the Company over them and has made them sign an agreement to the effect that without his permission no zamindars or ryots of Latifpur or Ahraura or any part of Raja Mahip Narayan's country should break down stones from the hills or cut down timber from the woods, and that these violences have ruined them for which they seek justice.

(4) The writer (Ajaib Singh) says that with regard to the stone and timber *mahāl* of Chunar the fact according to the old practice is that the *mustājir*[3] of the *mahāl* paid one half of the duties on the sale of the stones and timber at Benares to Raja Balwant Singh and to his successor, Raja Chait Singh, and the other half to the commanding officer of the Chunar fort. But from the time of Chait Singh's expulsion both the shares for the zamindari of Chunar and for the sale at Benares are received by the commanding officer and nothing is paid into the Raja's treasury. Besides, he commits violences contrary to the established custom, the particulars of which have been stated above. Requests that instructions may be issued to the commanding officer that he may receive the duties for the stones, firewood and timber of the Chunar hills but that he may have no interference with those obtained from the hills and woods belonging to Raja Mahip Narayan and further that the duties on the provisions of the camp *beopārīs* may be paid as formerly or the amount lost thereby may be allowed by the Company agreeably to the accounts as a deduction from the revenue of the country.

(5) *Parwāna under the seal of Col. Ahmuty* (commanding officer of Chunar fort). Be it known to the *faujdārs, chaukīdārs, guzarbāns* and others on all four sides in the neighbourhood of Allahabad and Muhammadabad that they should not interrupt the *beopārīs* of the camp at Chunar, who go to different parts to bring provisions, for duties but on the other hand they should convey them in safety to their own

[1] *Pargana* in Mirzapur District, United Provinces.

[2] Raja of Benares (1739-64, 1765-70). He was the son of Mansa Ram and father of Raja Chait Singh of Benares who was deposed in 1781.

[3] A farmer, renter; one who holds land under a proprietor; also farmer of revenue appointed to make collections on the part of a zamindar.

frontiers. They are directed to act conformably to this order and make no opposition or disobedience to it. Dated the 1st January 1785.

(6) *Col. Ahmuty to Raja Mahip Narayan.*—The *chaukīdārs* of the *chaukīs* on the river interrupt the supply of provisions to the bazar of the Chunar fort for duties. Requests him therefore to direct them that in future they should not do so but that they should allow to pass every *beopārī* who may produce a *parwāna.*

(7) *'Arẓī from Jagnnath and others to Babu Ajaib Singh.* To the same effect as para 3 of this letter. (*CR 10, pp 87-92, no 75 ; TR 23, pp 182-94, no 66 ; AR 4, p 258.*)

Apr. 18. **167.** To the Queen of Cannanore.[1] Has received her letter addressed to the late Governor-General upon whose resignation on the 8th February he succeeded to the government of all the affairs of the English in India. As desired in her letter a strict search was immediately ordered to be made for Āghā Muhammad.[2] It was discovered that till lately he resided in Calcutta, but when the addressee's agent arrived with her letter he took refuge in the Danish factory at Serampore. As long as he continues to reside in a foreign settlement he is beyond the reach of this Government and their courts of justice. Even if he returns to Calcutta the Governor-General, according to law, is unable to seize and deliver him to her agent nor can he compel him to pay the money of which he is said to have defrauded her. In this business his power can be of no use and he would therefore advise that her agent should resort for redress to the courts of justice. The Governor-General in view of his friendship for her, will of course ask the Company's lawyers to assist in any suit which may be instituted in the Supreme Court by her agent for the recovery of her money. (*TI 31, pp B 32-4, no 18 ; AR 4, p 263.*)

Apr. 19. **168.** From Almās 'Alī Khān. Is greatly honoured to receive his letter and is much astonished to find in it that it has been reported to the Governor-General that the writer having taken some alarm is sending his family away from Lucknow. This idea has never crossed his mind and it is absolutely false and baseless. Requests him to ask his informer to prove his statement. If he fails to do so, suitable action may be taken against him so that he may never represent again such false news. Major Palmer, who resides in Lucknow, is well acquainted with his affairs and it is no use for him to write more on this subject. It will have been represented to the Governor-General how steadfastly the writer maintains his duty and attachment to the government of the Nawab Vazir and the Company. Is convinced that during his lifetime no deviation or deficiency will ever be found in his obedience and attachment to the two governments. The Governor-General will learn other particulars from the letters of Major Palmer. (*CR 10, pp 92-3, no 79 ; TR 23, pp 195-8, no 67 ; AR 4, p 257.*)

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[1] Ali Raja Bibi.

[2] He was a sailor commissioned by the Queen of Cannanore to proceed to Muscat on her *grab* which was laden with articles of merchandise. He sold the goods there, bought others and proceeded to Bengal. Here he disposed of both the grab and her cargo and absconded.—I. R. D. : *Secret Proceedings,* April 1785, pp 902-3.

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Apr. 19. **169.** From Almās 'Alī Khān. Feels greatly honoured by the receipt of his letter intimating that he has succeeded Mr Hastings in the office of the Governor-General. This happy news of his accession to that office gave him great joy and satisfaction. May the Almighty grant him protection and bestow upon him every power and success! Has already dispatched his *'arẓī* with a *naẕr* of congratulation and hopes that by this time they have been presented to the Governor-General. Says that he will exert himself more than formerly in the duties of obedience and attachment to him. (*CR 11, p 28, no 35 ; TR 24, p 40, no 35 ; AR 4, p 273.*)

Apr. 20. **170.** The King to Mr Hastings. Ghulām 'Alī and Muḥammadī Ḥusain, sons of Muḥammad 'Askarī, *Mansabdār*, had been the recepient for a long time of a monthly allowance of Rs 82, being a royal grant, from the treasury of Bengal. Accordingly at this time a *parwāna* is issued from the royal *Khāliṣā* to the said treasury in order to continue this allowance. The addressee is therefore asked to direct the *mutaṣaddīs* that in obedience to the *parwāna* they should pay it regularly every month. (*CR 11, pp 28-9, no 36 ; TR 24, pp 40-1, no 36 ; AR 4, p 274.*)

Apr. 20. **171.** From Mirzā Ghulām 'Alī Beg. From the beginning of the administration of Nawab Mahābat Jang ('Alī Vardī Khān) down to the time of Nawab Muẓaffar Jang he used to receive a monthly allowance of Rs 82 from the treasury of Bengal. Mr Sykes[1] fixed this allowance on the establishment of the *Niẓāmat* and as such it was paid to him every month. The *mutaṣaddīs* of the *Niẓāmat* taking advantage of some slackness on his part discontinued it. He thereupon proceeded to the Presence and having represented his situation obtained a *shuqqa* addressed to the Governor-General. Requests him to issue orders for the restoration of his allowance and to fix a treasury from where he may receive it. (*CR 11, p 29, no 37 ; TR 24, p 41, no 37 ; AR 4, p 272.*)

Apr. 20. **172.** From the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Akram[2] 'Alī Khān and Muḥammad Akbar Khān, old servants of the royal house, are proceeding to Calcutta with *shuqqas* to the Governor-General. Requests that their allowance of Rs 500 and the office of *dāmdārī*[3] may be restored to them and that they may be sent back to his presence at an early date. Desires the Governor-General to write to Nawab Mubārakud-Daulah that the allegation against them made by Shaikh Minā that they were guilty of taking possession of the effects of Ḥājī Sa'ādatmand Khān

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[1] Francis Sykes reached India on 9 July 1751 at the age of nineteen and entered the Company's service at Cossimbazar factory. He resigned the service in 1760 and proceeded to England. He returned with Lord Clive in 1765 as a member of the Select Committee. During 1767-8 he was also Resident at the court of Murshidabad. He resigned again on 14 October 1768, and appears to have left India for home in that year. In 1781 he was created a Baronet and also became a member of the House of Commons. He died on 11 January 1784. *Bengal : Past and Present*, Vols. 24 and 25, etc. Firminger: *Fifth Report on E. India Affairs*, Vol. I; P. P. *Press list*, Vol. VII, p 179, etc.

[2] Ikrām is given in the vol. of translation.

[3] P. A branch of revenue arising from fowlers, players, musicians, etc.

is absolutely false. The effects in question were in fact confiscated by order of His Majesty as a punishment for certain crimes committed by the Ḥājī. The allegations against Akram and Akbar are therefore baseless. (*CR 11, pp 29-30, no 38; TR 24, pp 42-3, no 38; AR 4, p 276.*)

Apr. 20. **173.** From Motigir (Gosain) and Sumergir (Gosain). Being granted a *dastak* for their pilgrimage they have reached Murshidabad. They keep themselves always occupied in offering prayers to the deity and hence they depend chiefly on charity. Request the Governor-General therefore to grant them a *dastak* for accepting charities from the public who spontaneously bestow these on the Gosains, for such a *dastak* will further secure their right of receiving them. (*CR 11, p 30, no 39; TR 24, pp 43-4, no 39; AR 4, p 275.*)

Apr. 20. **174.** From Ghulām 'Alī Beg. States that he was appointed to the office of the *Khāliṣā* by the order of His Majesty and that it was his business to collect papers from the *qanūngos* and zamindars in the *mufaṣṣal* and forward them to the headquarters. His salary was paid by the *Niẓāmat* of Murshidabad. Since the *Khāliṣa* was removed to Calcutta his salary has remained unpaid. He therefore procured an order from His Majesty and the Nawab Vazir, Āṣafu'd-Daulah, in the name of Mr Hastings calling upon him to pay to the petitioner the arrears of his salary. But Mr Hastings in the meantime left India. Prays therefore that the addressee who has succeeded to his high office may issue necessary orders either on the *Niẓāmat* or on the *Khāliṣa* to clear his dues. (*OR 2.*)

Apr. 20[1]. **175.** *Murar Pandit to Mr Wodsworth.* At the time of the addressee's departure for Calcutta he had gone in attendance upon Rao Sahib (Sadasheo Rao) to settle the concerns of Hariharpur[2] fort and consequently missed the opportunity of seeing him. Having learnt that a misunderstanding has arisen between him and the addressee he went to the Barabati factory to remove it. It is desirable that he should forget all about this affair and maintain the former relations of friendship. Full particulars will be explained to him when they meet. Requests him to send some curiosities of his own choice.

Manju Chaudhri to Murar Pandit. In utter disregard of frequent orders from Dadu Sahib and the writer the Pandit interferes in the English Company's factory. He gives no consideration to the friendly relations which subsist between the English and the Maharaja (Mudhoji Bhonsla). This is by no means good for him. If the interference has been offered without his knowledge he is asked to send Bhawani Jāsūs and Imāmud-Dīn Piāda to the presence (Rajaram Pandit) and give positive orders to his people not to go into the limits of the Company's factory. He is further directed to go into the factory to Mr Wodsworth and obtain a letter of satisfaction from him and send it to the writer. He must put an end to the complaints of the people belonging to the Barabati factory. If any further complaint is received he will cease to have the protection of the writer.

[1] Apr. 19, according to the vol. of abstracts.
[2] In Cuttack District.

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PS.—As he has taken a bond for Rs 2,000 from Kanhu Naik[1] Kotwāl he is asked to return it and procure a receipt from Mr Wodsworth and send it to the writer. (*CR 10, pp 94-5, nos 80-1 ; TR 23, pp 198-202, no 68 ; AR 4, p 258.*)

Apr. 21. **176.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that the army of the Company is in every way a source of strength to him. The Sikh marauders are always hovering round about Delhi. The country on the other side of the Ganges belonging to His Majesty (Shah 'Ālam) and the late Ẓābiṭah Khān borders on the writer's dominions. The Sikhs are always to be found on that side but as it does not belong to the Nawab it is none of his business to expel them from there. For years together the chiefs of Delhi have never seriously attempted to drive them away and yet this is neither a difficult nor an expensive task. When in order to afford him relief Hastings engaged to remove the Fatehgarh brigade the Nawab asked that four selected battalions might be left at Fatehgarh[2] under the command of an officer in his confidence. He thought that they would provide additional security to his country and would also help the '*āmils* to make the settlement of the *mahāls* of Sandi in Khairabad[3] and some other *mahāls* in Bareilly. The expenses of these battalions which are composed of 3,000 men and 9 guns were fixed at Rs 25,000 a month. At the time of the disturbances of the Sikhs the Nawab's old battalions which were stationed at Khairabad were sent to Bareilly for the protection of the *ghāts* and the newly raised battalions were despatched to Khairabad. At the same time he ordered some of his old troops who were stationed with Almās 'Alī Khān to proceed with artillery to Anupshahr[4] for the purpose of checking the Sikhs and protecting the country. In the meantime a letter arrived from the Governor-General saying that the Fatehgarh brigade must not be removed unless the menace in the west (rise of Sindhia's power) had disappeared. Accordingly the Nawab countermanded the march of Almās 'Alī's men. He did not consider it harmful that Col. Cumming should go away because a single brigade of the Company is enough to check the menace from the west. As for the Sikhs who are but thieves and robbers, the measures already adopted by him are sufficient to drive them away. Is writing these facts in detail as he wishes to ascertain the Governor-General's views according to which he desires to regulate his action. When His Majesty (Shah 'Ālam) at the instigation of some people left Delhi for Agra, Hastings happened to be at Lucknow. The Nawab said to him that during these times no one was to be trusted and that it was essential to fortify one's own frontiers in order to preserve territorial integrity. He proposed accordingly to take over the forts of Sasti and Kumhra on the frontiers of his country from their zamindars who are disaffected towards him. He would garrison both the forts

[1] Manik, according to the volume of translation.
[2] Headquarters of Farrukhabad District, U. P. It was an important military station from 1777 to 1802.
[3] Town in Sitapur District, U. P.
[4] Town in Bulandshahr District, U. P.

with his own men and when his finances improved after paying the debts of the Company and the *mahājans*, he would build similar forts all along the frontier in the Doab and would put them in charge of men under his direct control instead of leaving them under the 'āmils. One brigade of the Company would always remain with him to assist his people. By this means his country will be made secure against both invaders and plunderers. Hastings approved of this plan. Accordingly it was agreed that the Cawnpore brigade should march to turn out the zamindars of those places who were well supplied with military stores and that Almās 'Alī Khān should also join with his army and artillery to accomplish this task. At the time of his departure from Lucknow Hastings told him that with the consent of the Supreme Council he would send permission for the brigade to march. As delays occurred in the receipt of the orders Almās 'Alī Khān made a settlement with the zamindars. The necessary permission has been received since and if the Governor-General agrees the plan for the occupation of the forts may be carried into effect. (*CR 10, pp 95-7, no 82 ; TR 23, pp 218-27, no 70 ; AR 4, p 261.*)

Apr. 21. **177.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Raja Gobind Ram has informed him of all the particulars communicated to him by the Governor-General. After the departure of Hastings to Europe the Governor-General wrote to the Nawab that he would adhere to the engagement and plan settled by Hastings for the payment of the Company's dues. His ministers on their part have paid up to this time the instalments as they fell due and Wombwell can testify to that fact. Is astonished therefore to learn from Raja Gobind Ram that the Governor-General had complained to him that the instalments were not being paid regularly according to the engagement. The misunderstanding must have been caused by interested persons. Requests that he may not lend his ear to those people because such reports spoil the smooth progress of affairs and are discouraging alike to the ministers and the bankers concerned.

The Governor-General says that in compliance with the Nawab's request he had sent orders for the Fatehgarh brigade to march to Patthargarh[1] but Ḥaidar Beg Khān had failed to advance the money for its expenses. Says that Hastings had promised to withdraw this brigade but at the request of the Governor-General it is being maintained till the menace from the west (the rising power of Sindhia) disappears. When the order for retaining the brigade arrived Major Palmer assured the Nawab that this year he would not be called upon to pay anything in addition to the sum of one crore and five lakhs which he had engaged to pay. He is now asked to advance money for the expenses of the brigade while it is well known that this year he is borrowing money from the bankers in order to discharge his obligation to the Company.

With respect to the expenses of the English gentlemen who are here the Nawab desires plainly to say that being himself in debt he cannot

[1] A stone fort built by Najibud-Daulah one mile east of his capital, Najibabad. Behurghurra in the volume of translation appears to be a misreading of the Persian text.

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afford to give money to them. Had told as much to Hastings who had promised after consulting the Council to recall every person except the gentlemen in office. Asks the Governor-General to fulfil that promise as it is he who now holds charge of the government. Although Major Palmer does not demand anything for the gentlemen just now yet the custom of the English gentlemen is that when they remain here they will in the end ask for something. It is best that they should be recalled.

At the time of the disturbances of the Sikhs near Bareilly the Nawab's army was stationed on the *ghats* of the river and when the Sikhs crossed over to this side it drove them away. But it became necessary to guard the *ghats* and he therefore stationed there the old battalions which were at Khairabad and Capt. Frith's[1] battalions under Indian commandants were posted in their place. These latter battalions which are four in number are composed of 3,000 men and cost Rs 25,000 a month to maintain. Now that the settlement of the country has been finished and the Sikhs have been expelled he has no longer any use for them and wishes to disband them. It is however necessary to guard the *ghats* till the month of *Jeṭh*.[2] After that, when the river will be full so large an army will not be required at the *ghats*. Will dismiss them immediately, or after *Jeth* as may be determined by the Governor-General. Capt. Frith will have no concern in the battalions. They will be put under the Nawab's commandants.

As regards Lieut. Polhill's battalion, he is unable to maintain it together with the English officers attached to it. It was the Prince's (Jahāndār Shah's) wish that Lieut. Polhill might be allowed to continue with it. The Nawab had simply reported the matter to the Governor-General. He never spoke about retaining Lieut. Polhill and the other English officers. Hopes that the Governor-General will communicate with him through Major Palmer only and that he will not admit any interested persons to their secrets. (*CR 10, pp 97-102, no 83; TR 23, pp 202-17, no 69; AR 4, p 261.*)

Apr. 21. **178.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Is grateful for the Governor-General's plain talk to Raja Gobind Ram telling him wherein the Khān had incurred his displeasure by his neglect of business. The Nawab (Āṣafu'd-Daulah) had received an *'arẓī* from Raja Gobind Ram containing the orders of the Governor-General and he has now sent a reply to each of the points raised therein. The Khān therefore need not write in detail. Suffice it to say that the instalments on account of the dues of the Company have been regularly paid to Wombwell who is now in Calcutta and the truth of the statement can be verified from him. Assures him that in future also the money will be paid regularly. The Governor-General's

[1] Lieut. Colonel Robert Frith entered the Company's service in 1770 and became Lieut. Colonel in 1798. In 1784 he escorted Warren Hastings from Calcutta to Lucknow where he was left in command of a portion of the Nawab Vazir's forces. He died in Bombay on 4 October 1800.

[2] Chyte, according to the volume of translations is evidently a misreading of the Persian text.

declaration that he will abide by the plan settled by Hastings for the liquidation of the Company's balances has given much encouragement to the Nawab. The Khān is obedient to the Governor-General's will. Hopes that he will give favourable consideration to the Nawab's letter so that relief may be afforded to him in his distressed situation. Requests that he will communicate with the Nawab either direct or through the channel of Major Palmer and that he will not admit anybody else to their secrets nor listen to the representations of interested parties. Should any attention be paid to such interlopers they will bring discredit on the Nawab's concerns and cause injury to the transactions with the bankers. Solicits favour and support which may inspire the Nawab's servants and bankers with confidence and ensure the smooth progress of affairs. (*CR 10, pp 102-5, no 84 ; TR 23, pp 227-33, no 71 ; AR 4, p 256.*)

Apr. 22. **179.** To Motigir Gosain and Sumergir Gosain. Had received their letter through their *vakīls* who were told that it was not desirable for the addressees to stay in the Company's territory and that they must leave Murshidabad either for Cuttack or Benares. The permission to go to Benares was given on condition that they should not vex the people and the zamindars or *'āmils* on their way by their importunities for alms. Is much annoyed to hear that they have collected money and provisions from the inhabitants of Murshidabad and warns them to refrain from doing so in future. If they persist in this they will be severely dealt with. Directs them to form their men immediately into eleven groups so that each group should leave for Benares at the interval of two or three days. Two *harkāras* have been stationed to see that the direction is carried out. (*CI 16, p 38, no 54 ; AI 4, p 288, no 54.*)

Apr. 23. **180.** From Babu Jagdeo Singh.[1] Has deputed his *vakīl*, Jiwan Ram, to attend on the Governor-General. Hopes that an interview will be granted to him and that whatever he represents, on behalf of the writer, will meet with the Governor-General's approbation. (*CR 11, pp 30-1, no 40 ; TR 24, p 44, no 40 ; AR 4, p 273.*)

Apr. 25. **181.** From Pannā Begam.[2] Complimentary. (*CR 11, p 31, no 41 ; TR 24, pp 44-5, no 41 ; AR 4, p 277.*)

Apr. 25. **182.** From Mitthan Begam. Complimentary. (*CR 11, p 31, no 42 ; TR 24, p 45, no 42 ; AR 4, p 275.*)

Apr. 25. **183.** From Saiyid Muḥammad Khān (Ḥashmat Jang). Commends 'Alī Ẓāmin Khān[3] to his favour. He has been deputed to make certain representations relating to the writer's concerns. Requests the Governor-General therefore to give him a patient hearing. Hopes that considering the writer a faithful servant and a well-wisher the Governor-General will accede to all his requests. (*CR 11, p 32, no 43 ; TR 24, pp 45-6, no 43, AR 4, p 272.*)

[1] *Nāib* to the Raja of Benares. (1782-4)

[2] Daughter of Nawab Ihtirāmu'd-Daulah, brother of Mīr Jafar.—I. R. D.: *For. Mis. Records*, vol. 131.

[3] *Vakīl* of Saiyid Muḥammad Khān Ḥashmat Jang, Nawab of Dacca.

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Apr. 26. **184.** From the King of Trengganu.[1] Is desirous of cultivating the friendship of the Governor-General so that he may show to the world that his interests and those of the Company are interrelated. Requests the Governor-General to supply 500 pair of muskets of the same type as used by the Company of which one pair should measure 10 yards in length, as he is now at war with the Malay country. The price of the muskets will be paid to Capt. Glass[2] or to any other person who may be deputed to receive it. *(CR 11, p 33, no 44 ; TR 24, p 46, no 44; AR 4, p 278.)*

Apr. 29. **185.** From the Vazir. Is greatly satisfied with the good qualities of his friend Mr Wombwell, Paymaster of the Company's troops, stationed in the Vazir's dominion. All his bankers and ministers are also greatly pleased with him. He is now going to have an interview with the Governor-General. Requests that after the interview is finished he will be given leave to return at an early date. *(CR 11, p 46, no 54 ; TR 24, p 47, no 45 ; AR 4, p 278.)*

Apr. 29. **186.** From Maḥabbat Khān (son of Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān). Has already sent an *'arẓī*[3] through Maj. Palmer. Says that since the demise of his father the writer and his family live on the allowance settled upon them by the munificence of the English gentlemen and reside in Lucknow and that words are lacking to express adequately his gratitude for their kindness and generosity. May the Almighty maintain the power and authority of the English for ever! Hopes that like his predecessor the Governor-General will always extend his favours towards the writer for which the latter will be ever grateful to him. Further particulars of his allowance will be explained to the Governor-General by Mr Wombwell. *(CR 11, pp 34-5, no 46 ; TR 24, pp 47-8, no 46 ; AR 4, p 275.)*

Apr. 29. **187.** Ashraf Khān to the Supreme Council. His grandfather Nawab Amīru'l-Umarā Khān Daurān[4] Khān, deceased, during the reign of Farrukh Siyar, received Saidpur and four other *mauzas* in the *chakla* of Burdwan as an *altamgha*[5] grant for the upkeep of the tomb of his (grandfather's) father, Khwāja Abul Qāsim, and his brother[6] Khwāja Anwar. His grandfather built the tomb at his own expense under the management of Nazīr Aḥmad. During the last 72 years the following persons have rented the *altamgha* from his grandfather and from his father, Nawab Ashraf Khān Samsāmud-Daulah, as also from the writer himself:—(1) Nazīr Aḥmad (2) Najibullah (3) Khwāja Muḥammad Wāli (4) Ghulām Ḥusain (5) Kanju Zunnārdār (6) Santiram Singh

[1] State in Malaya Peninsula.

[2] He was the English commander of a merchant ship called the *Mary*, a country snow, which used to sail in eastern waters from Bengal towards Rhio and Canton.—I. R. D. : *Public Press List ; Bengal : Past and Present*, vol. VI.

[3] This *'arẓī* was never received, according to a note in the volume of translation.

[4] A nobleman of the Court of Emperor Farrukh Siyar. He became Amīru'l-Umarā with the title of Samsāmud-Daulah in 1712. He was mortally wounded in the battle against Nādir Shah at Panipat and died on February 16, 1739.

[5] A Royal grant in perpetuity, hereditary and transferable.

[6] Grandfather in the volume of translation.

(7) Raja Nanda Kumar and (8) Raja Gurudas. No other *mustājirs* ever rented the *altamgha* except the persons mentioned above. Khwāja Ja'far, brother of Nawab Amīru'l-Umarā had no concern in it. But it is four years since an impostor named Aḥmad 'Alī with Khwāja Basit, a grandson of Khwāja Ja'far, has taken possession of the said *altamgha* by means of a letter obtained on a false claim from the Nawab Vazir. The situation was represented to Mr Hastings at Lucknow. Having recognised his claim to be just Mr Hastings addressed two letters to the Council at Calcutta in support of the writer. The Council may further verify his statement from the renters named in this *'arẓī*, some of whom may still be alive. Requests that after perusing Mr Hastings' recommendations and in accordance with the *sanad* of His Majesty which is in the possession of his *nāib*, Shaikh Aḥmadullah, and Maulavi Ḥafīẓud-Dīn,[1] the Council will be pleased to restore the *altamgha* to him and order the impostor to pay the writer whatever amount he has realised from it during the last four years. (*CR 11, pp 35-6, no 47 ; TR 24, pp 48-50, no 47 ; AR 4, p 270.*)

Apr. 29. **188.** *Dastak* granted to Shankar and Bishan Nath who are going on a pilgrimage from Calcutta to Jagannath with sixty companions. They have with them 20 horses, 20 coolies and necessary provisions. After they have made their pilgrimage they will proceed to Bombay. (*CI 16, pp 38-9, no 55.*)

Apr. 29.[2] **189.** To Rajaram Pandit. This is to introduce Shankar and Bishan Nath who are going on a pilgrimage from Calcutta to Jagannath with sixty companions. They have with them 20 cattle and the same number of coolies. They will go back to Bombay after performing their pilgrimage. Requests the Raja to give the pilgrims every facility on their way to Jagannath. (*CI 16, p 39, no 57 ; AI 4, p 289, no 55.*)

Apr. 29. **190.** *Dastak* granted to Munshi Gulal Rao who is proceeding to Calcutta from Benares on a boat. He has with him his wearing apparels and provisions. (*CI 16, p 40, no 58.*)

Apr. 30. **191.** From Maulavī Ḥafīẓud-Dīn. For many years he used to receive a monthly allowance of Rs 150 from the *Faujdārī* establishment and it was the only means of his subsistence. This allowance having lately been discontinued the writer has been reduced to the greatest distress. Requests the Governor-General therefore to grant him a *parwāna* with directions to Nawab Muẓaffar Jang (Muḥammad Riẓā Khān) that the allowance may be restored and paid to the writer regularly in future and that the whole arrears of it may also be discharged.

About five years ago a petition was presented to Mr Hastings, and in consequence thereof a letter was written to Nawab Muẓaffar Jang, who immediately issued a *parwāna* of confirmation and the writer was paid his allowance for three years out of five.

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[1] A pensioner of the *Faujdārī* establishment.
[2] May 1, according to the volume of abstracts.

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Enclosures.—(1) *Parwāna* from Mr Hastings to Ḥafīẕud-Dīn. Maulavī Ḥafīẕud-Dīn is a man of distinction. He enjoys ever since the time of Nawab Nuṣrat Jang, deceased, an allowance from the *Faujdārī* and *'Adālat* of the *Niẕāmat*, it is necessary that it should be continued to him as formerly. This will give pleasure to the Governor-General.

(2) Mr Hastings to Nawab Muẕaffar Jang. Maulavī Ḥafīẕud-Dīn, a good, worthy and deserving man held the appointment of a *vakīl* in the *Faujdārī* and *'Adālat* of the *Niẕāmat* and used to receive Rs 150 a month from the time of Nawab Nuṣrat Jang[1], deceased. Recommends that the allowance may be continued to him according to custom. This will give great pleasure to the writer. Dated the 13th April, 1780.

(3) *Parwāna* from Nawab Muẕaffar Jang to Ḥafīẕud-Dīn. The allowance fixed for him in the *Faujdārī* establishment, has not been abolished, but is continued as formerly. It is proper for him to be at ease in his mind, and anybody whom he may appoint his *vakīl* to receive the allowance, it shall be paid to him. Dated 13 *Rabī'* II, year 21st= 19 April, 1780. (*CR 11, pp 36-8, no 48 ; TR 24, pp 50-2, no 48 ; AR 4, p 273.*)

Apr. 30. **192.** *Parwāna* under the seal of the Vazir. Let the present and future officers and agents of the government in the *sūba* of Bengal know that Ghulām 'Alī and Muḥammadī Ḥusain, sons of Muḥammad 'Askarī, *Manṣabdār*, have represented that they used to receive an allowance of Rs 82, from the treasury of Bengal, which was paid to them every month from the beginning of the administration of late Mahābat Jang.[2] But it had been discontinued during the administration of Mr Hastings. It is hereby directed in obedience to the royal orders that knowing the allowance to be continued at the treasury of Bengal it should be paid every month as formerly to Ghulām 'Alī and Muḥammadī Ḥusain in accordance with the request made in the enclosed *'arẕī*.

'Arẕī of Ghulām 'Alī and Muḥammadī Ḥusain. Say that an allowance of Rs 82 had been granted to them to be paid from the treasury of Bengal. They used to receive this allowance from the said treasury from the beginning of the administration of Nawab Mahābat Jang but it was stopped during that of Nawab Muẕaffar Jang. They now earnestly pray that a *parwāna* may be granted to them so that their allowances may be continued as formerly in the following manner :—

Ghulām 'Alī, son of Muḥammad 'Askarī		Rs 46.
Muḥammadī Ḥusain	Do.	Rs 36.

(*CR 11, pp 38-9, no 49 ; TR 24, pp 52-4, no 49 ; AR 4, p 274.*)

Apr. 30. **193.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Is resolved faithfully to observe the treaty subsisting between them and this should be the policy of the English also. As he has long been a friend of the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah) and his family it is impossible that he or the English and his

[1] Title of Ṣadru'l-Haq Khān, *Nāib* of Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulaḥ in 1778. He died on November 28, 1779.

[2] Nawab 'Alī Vardī Khān.

other friends will ever molest his country and similarly it is inconceivable that the writer's friends and dependants will injure the Nawab's dominions. Has notified this fact to all his friends and dependants and hopes that the Governor-General will do likewise on his side. Refers him to James Anderson for particulars. (*CR 10, pp 105-6, no 85; TR 23, pp 234-6, no 72; AR 4, p 260.*)

May 1. **194.** To Rajaram Pandit. Has lately received representations from the merchants of Balasore complaining of many violences committed against them by some wicked persons. Mr Wodsworth has reported that these unfair transactions are entirely unknown to the Pandit. The Governor-General is therefore inclined to believe that if the latter had had intelligence of these improper acts, they could not have gone to such a length.

Mr Wodsworth is in the Company's service and is stationed at Balasore for the despatch of the *dāks* and for the protection of all persons and effects which may be saved from ships wrecked on that coast. As the interests of the Maharaja (Mudhoji Bhonsla), his master, and those of the Company are identical and as a close friendship subsists between them, the Pandit is requested to treat that gentleman as a friend, to support him on all occasions and to punish and prevent the improper transactions, so that the merchants may carry on their business with peace of mind. (*TI 31, pp B 34-6, no 19; AR 4, p 266.*)

May 1.[1] **195.** *Parwāna* to the merchants, *mahājans* and other inhabitants of Balasore. Is grieved to learn about their distress consequent on the violences committed on them. Has requested Rajaram Pandit to assist Mr Wodsworth in crushing the authors of these violences. Assures them of protection (against Mahratta oppressions) and peace in future. (*CI 16, p 39, no 56; TI 31, pp B 36-7, no B 20; AI 4, p 263.*)

May 2. **196.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Says that an allowance of Rs 5,000 a month was fixed by Lord Clive for the maintenance of the family and dependants of the late Nawab Ṣadiq 'Alī Khān, the writer's brother. This amount was regularly disbursed among the beneficiaries. But since Mīr Saidū attained majority he allotted a sum of Rs 1,500 a month to his mother. The full amount was however never paid to her. She received only Rs 1,000 monthly. Even this was stopped sometimes for a stretch of twelve to fifteen months causing great hardship and misery to the recipient. For this reason Mīr Saidū's mother expressed her intention to proceed to Calcutta in order to seek redress against her son. The writer not considering this as the right step for her to take advised her to report the matter to Amīrul-Mulk (Mr Hastings) through Sir John D'oyly. Mr Hastings at once ordered Rs 1,000 to be set apart from the entire grant and paid to her separately. This arrangement has been in force from August 1784. Now that Mr Hastings has left India attempts are being made by Mīr Saidū and his evil associates to get it annulled. Requests that no attention may be

[1] Apr. 29, according to the volume of copies.

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paid to their representations. *(OR 3; CR 11, pp 39-41, no 50; TR 24, pp 55-6, no 50; AR 4, p 274.)*

May 2. **197.** From Maharaja Sundar Singh. Has received his *parwāna* assuring the Maharaja of his firm support so long as he performed the duties of the *Nizāmat* to the satisfaction of the Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Is grateful for this mark of his confidence in him and prays to God that the Governor-General may be exalted to still higher situations. Assures him that he will discharge the duties of his office with loyalty and devotion. *(OR 4; CR 11, pp 41-2, no 51; TR 24, pp 57-8, no 51; AR 4, p 277.)*

May 3.[1] **198.** To Diler Himmat Khān Muzaffar Jang, Nawab of Farrukhabad. Is pleased to receive his letter expressing his gratitude for the Company's support and his confidence in Governor-General's friendship. Says in reply that the continuance of their good relations depends entirely upon the Nawab's behaviour. Advises him to manage the affairs of his estate diligently. For further particulars refers him to Mr Willes,[2] who has brought the Nawab's letter and who will shortly return to Farrukhabad. *(CI 16, p 40, no 59; TI 31, p B 38, no B 21; AI 4, p 264.)*

May 5. **199.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Thanks him for his letter in reply to three of the writer's. In reply to the first the Governor-General informs him that he keeps a record of his correspondence with the Nawab and that the representations made by him through Mr Pott will be placed before the Supreme Council shortly. Says that the wedding of one of his daughters has been fixed to take place next month with the son of Sultān Mirzā Dāūd. According to the Muhammadan custom she must be married at her age. Although the situation of the writer as well as that of the Company is far from prosperous yet it is essential that this important business must be accomplished anyhow. Is therefore planning to raise money from the *mahājans* and looks to the Company to get him out of this difficulty. In reply to the second letter the Governor-General asks him to postpone his visit to Calcutta as the present weather would much inconvenience him. In reply to the third letter the Governor-General says that he has already written to Raja Sundar Singh assuring him of his support so long as he performed the duties of the *Nizāmat* well and to the satisfaction of the Nawab. Says that the Maharaja is a very capable officer and deserves encouragement. *(OR 5; CR 11, pp 42-5, no 52; TR 24, pp 58-63, no 52; AR 4, p 274.)*

May 5. **200.** James Anderson to Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. Is informed by the Governor-General, Mr Macpherson, that he has received a *shuqqa* from His Majesty and a letter of the same purport from Sindhia the contents of which are improper, unreasonable and unfriendly. As such a thing was contrary to all the declarations of Sindhia to the writer he guessed that the aforementioned messages must have been written

[1] May 4, according to the volume of copies.
[2] Resident at Farrukhabad.

by the Maharaja's officers without his knowledge. Is now astonished to learn from the papers of news that the Maharaja personally repeated the objectionable terms of the letter to Major (Browne) in public durbar. Is convinced therefore that the Maharaja's conversations with him (the writer) are only of a formal nature and that he no longer enjoys his confidence. It is useless therefore to continue his residence in these quarters. Will accordingly move away to the Company's territories in a day or two. (*OR 6 ; CR 10, p 106, no 86 ; TR 23, pp 236-8, no 73 ; AR 4, p 258.*)

May 5. **201.** *Dastak* granted to Sahu Gopal Das who is going on a pilgrimage from Benares to Jagannath. He has with him 200 men, 15 *bahangīs* and 15 bullock carts. (*CI 16, p 41, no 60.*)

May 6. **202.** Mudhoji Bhonsla to Mr Hastings. Morobaji, nephew of Hari Pandit, has reached Benares with several other pilgrims of rank. Hopes that every attention has been given to him by the Governor-General in order to give him every facility in his pilgrimage. Requests that the Governor-General will be pleased to write to the officers at Benares and at other places of pilgrimage to give every attention to Morobaji in the accomplishment of his object. (*CR 11, pp 45-6, no 53 ; TR 24, p 63, no 53 ; AR 4, p 275.*)

May 7. **203.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Reports that the Fort, his residence, is tottering down in spite of occasional repairs and that the Sadiq Bagh is also in ruins. Hopes the question of their maintenance will receive due consideration. The two houses of Daudpur and Plassey which belong to the *Niẓāmat* have become unfit for use as the English gentlemen who stop there on their hunting excursions throw about the flesh and bone of swine and tie their dogs there, by which reason the buildings have been spoiled. Says that the house at Plassey may continue to be used by the gentlemen but the one in Daudpur may not be so used without the permission of the Nawab. Requests that Mr Pott may be instructed accordingly. (*OR 7 ; CR 11, pp 33-4, no 45 ; TR 24, p 64, no 54 ; AR 4, p 274.*)

May 7. **204.** From the King.[1] Has learnt from Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia and Mr James Anderson that the Governor-General has received a *shuqqa* purporting to have been sent by His Majesty containing a demand for the money on account of Bengal and that this has occasioned him much grief. Says that such an idea never crossed His Majesty's mind. The royal letter in question appears to have been procured by some intriguers by fraudulent means. It has also been reported to His Majesty that the Governor-General is offended at the contents of a letter of Sindhia which accompanied the *shuqqa*. Says that Sindhia's letter which has been delivered to him was intended to accompany quite a different *shuqqa*. Assures him that His Majesty never entertained such ideas as are said to have been expressed in those communications. (*OR 8 ; CR 10, p 107, no 87 ; TR 23, pp 239-40, no 74 ; AR 4, p 257.*)

[1] This and the next letters are disavowals of the demand made by Sindhia, under Shah 'Ālam's authority, for the Bengal tribute. I. R. D.: *Secret Procgs.* 12 May, 1785.

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May 7. **205.** From Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. To the same effect as the foregoing. *(OR 9 ; CR 10, pp 107-8, no 88 ; TR 23, pp 241-3, no 75 ; AR 4, p 260.)*

May 10. **206.** From Champat Ray. Is greatly honoured by his letter of encouragement and support. Says that Moti Ram, his dismissed *nāib*, in collusion with some of his enemies is bent on disgracing him and displacing him from his situation. They have influenced the present ruler to appoint his own men to all the posts in the custom house and the office of the *amīn*. In this way they are lowering his position. No one dared do so in the time of the late Governor-General, Mr Hastings. Requests that Mr Fowke, Raja Mahip Narayan and Babu Ajaib Singh may be directed to support and protect the writer so that enjoying peace of mind he can perform his duties diligently. Refers him to Lala Sukh Lal for further particulars. *(OR 10 ; CR 11, pp 46-7, no 55 ; TR 24, pp 64-6, no 55 ; AR 4, p 272.)*

May 10. **207.** Draft[1] of a letter to Mr Fowke, Raja Mahip Narayan and Babu Ajaib Singh submitted by Champat Ray to be issued by the Governor-General. The addressees are called upon to assist and support Champat Ray who holds the charge of custom and *amīn's* office. It is reported that they are appointing their own people to those offices and also that they propose to replace Champat Ray by his dismissed *nāib*, Moti Ram. They must not take such step against the Lala who is a well-wisher of the Company *(OR 11 ; CR 11, p 48, no 55a ; TR 24, pp 66-7, no 55a ; AR 4, p 272.)*

May 10. **208.** From the King. Has given Major Browne permission to return to Calcutta as requested by the Governor-General. *(OR 12 ; CR 10, pp 108-9, no 89 ; TR 23, pp 243-4, no 76 ; AR 4, p 257.)*

May 10. **209.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has just learnt that Sindhia has written to him and also got a letter issued by His Majesty demanding the payment of the annual tribute from the Company. Says that he regards the affairs of the Company and co-operation with the English gentlemen above everything else. Is ready with his life to defend the interests of the Company. Sindhia, true to his Mahratta character, has been the first to break his engagement with the English. Is unable to sit silent while he writes to the Governor-General in terms such as these. Has resolved therefore to march with his own army and the two English brigades stationed in his country and attended by these to repair to His Majesty. Will also take Major Palmer and the Prince (Mirzā Jawān Bakht Jahāndār Shah) with him in this campaign. By the grace of God, he will take such effective steps as will make Sindhia realise the consequence of using extravagant language. Delay is not advisable in affairs of state. Requests the Governor-General's permission to set out immediately. When His Majesty's power is re-established he will be greatly pleased with the writer and the Governor-General. At present he has no authority and is forced to write according to the wishes of their enemies. It is advisable that the Prince should accompany him

[1] Enclosure of the foregoing.

in this campaign, for in pursuance of the agreement[1] concluded with the late Afrāsiāb Khān,[2] the King had already commanded him to proceed to Delhi attended with an armed force. His Majesty had also written to Mr Hastings and the Nawab on this subject. From the latest report it is evident that His Majesty still desires the return of the Prince. Thus, by the proposed campaign His Majesty's wishes will be fulfilled; at the same time the interests of the Company and those of the Nawab (which are in fact one) will be secured. (*OR 13; CR 10, pp 109-11, no 90; TR 23, pp 244-50, no 77; AR 4, p 261.*)

May 10. **210.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 14; CR 10, pp 111-12, no 91; TR 23, pp 250-3, no 78; AR 4, p 256.*)

May 10. **211.** Bhao Bakhshi to his *vakīl*, Bhagwant Rao. Says that when he was at Lucknow he learnt from Mr Anderson that the Governor-General, Mr Macpherson, was displeased because His Majesty (Shah 'Ālam) had addressed him a *shuqqa* saying that while the Peshwa and Maharaja Sindhia were attentive to their duties of loyalty the Governor-General and the Nawab Vazir were quite unmindful of them. The said *shuqqa* is reported to have been accompanied by a letter from Sindhia to the same effect. The *shuqqa* from the King did not matter much as His Majesty was writing all the time whatever came to his mind. But it became a serious matter when Sindhia wrote in support of it as it indicated a breach in their friendship and unity. As soon as the writer learnt these particulars he wrote to the Maharaja about them. The Maharaja replied that he had never even dreamt of such things as were mentioned in his report. He might have issued a letter through inattention without knowing its contents. He declared on oath that no deviation should occur in his friendship with the English and asked the writer to give full assurance to Mr Macpherson on this head.

Mr Anderson was much annoyed when he heard from Mr Macpherson about the letters in question. He prepared to leave his station and move away. The Maharaja visited him twice in his tent, delivered to him assurances in writing and mollified him by the best means. These particulars are written to the addressee in order that he may fully explain the position to the Governor-General and remove all misunderstandings. He is to impress on the Governor-General that Sindhia is firm in his friendship and that no significance attaches to the letter issued by him. Where heavy and important business is transacted interlopers would

[1] *Vide Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, volume VI, p 398, no 1366.

[2] Afrāsiāb Khān was by birth a Hindu grocer's son whom Mirzā Najaf Khān had captured as an orphan, converted to Islam and adopted as his son. After the death of Najaf Khān he was created Regent and *Mīr-Bakhshī* by Emperor Shah 'Ālam with the title of *Amrīu'l-Umarā Ashrafu'd-Daulah Ṣābit Jang*. He remained in power from April 1782 to 23 Sep. 1782 when he was supplanted by Mirzā Muḥammad Shafī' and sent off to his *jāgīr* in the Doab. After the death of Muḥammad Shafī' he was re-invested as *Mīr-Bakhshī* in October 1783. This office he held for the next 13 months. He went to Agra with the Emperor for crushing Muḥammad Beg Hamdāni who was contending with him for supremacy. Afrāsiāb sought the aid of Mahadaji Sindhia who agreed to assist him against Hamdāni. But on Nov. 2, 1784, he was stabbed to death in his own tent.

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find opportunities to create misunderstandings. If the writer had been accompanying the Maharaja in his capaign the present difficulty would never have arisen. The Andersons (David & James) know this. Has learnt from the Maharaja's writing that a letter from him as well as a *shuqqa* from His Majesty would soon be forwarded to the Governor-General explaining their position in regard to the letters to which exception has been taken. The addressee is to do his best to convince the Governor-General of the good faith of Sindhia. (*OR 15 ; CR 10, pp 112-16, no 92 ; TR 23, pp 253-62, no 79 ; AR 4, p 255.*)

May 11. **212.** Treaty between Ambaji and the Khalsa Sikh Sardars. A friendship and unity is established between Ambaji[1] and the Khalsa Sikh Sardars, Baghel Singh, Karam Sing, Dulcha Singh, Bhag Singh, Diwan Singh, Bhag Sing Dallehwalia and Gohar Singh and others through Maharao Pratap Singh. The friends and enemies of the parties shall be common.

The Khalsa Sikh Sardars give up their claims to *rākhī* and Ambaji agrees to use his influence with the Maharaja (Sindhia) to reimburse them their expenses. Whatever Sindhia decides shall be final.

The Sikhs shall receive one-third of whatever acquistions are made by the combined action of the parties either on this or that side of the Jumna.

The movement of the troops and indeed all matters, great and small, shall be fixed by mutual consultation.

If any enemies should create disturbances they shall be repelled by the united forces of the parties.

Executed 19 *Jumāda* I, 27 *Julūs*=31 March 1785. (*OR 16 ; CR 10, pp 116-17, no 93 ; TR 23, pp 262-5, no 80 ; AR 4, p 258.*)

May 12. **213.** From the inhabitants of Benares. Represent that they have no grievances against Capt. Hogan[2] and pray that he may continue to reside in Benares with his troops. The representation contains the seals and signatures of Raja Mahip Narayan, 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān, Beniram Pandit and the prominent citizens of Benares. (*OR 17 ; CR 11, p 48, no 56 ; TR 24, pp 67-70, no 56 ; AR 4, p 271.*)

May 12.[3] **214.** To the Vazir. Says that two cavalry regiments of the Company are now engaged in the services of the Vazir in his dominion. It is therefore requested that the pay of these regiments should be met by the Vazir for the period they remain in his service. A similar request is also made with respect to the company of chasseurs ordered from Chunargarh to Cawnpore. (*CI 16, p 42, no 61 ; TI 31, p B 39, no B 22 ; AI 4, p 267.*)

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[1] Inglia.

[2] Capt. Thomas Hogan was cadet in the Bengal Army in 1769, became Lieutenant in 1773 and Captain in Nov. 1780. He died at Buxar on 20 March 1793. He took part in the campaign against the Raja of Benares in 1781 and was stationed with his corps at that place till 1785. The Supreme Council considered this representation from the inhabitants of Benares on 12 April 1785, recorded their satisfaction at the good conduct of Capt. Hogan and directed that their thanks be conveyed to him in General Orders.—I. R. D. : *Sec. Proceedings.*

[3] May 11, according to the volume of copies.

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May 12.[1] **215.** To the Nawab Vazir. Is pleased to receive his two letters requesting that the Nawab may be relieved as far as possible from the expenses of the Englishmen stationed in his dominion. Says that his request is quite reasonable and that he has given his best attention to it. Accordingly some arrangements have already been resolved upon and their particulars will be communicated to him by Maj. Palmer. (*CI 16, p 42, no 62 ; TI 31, p B 40, no B 25 ; AI 4, p 267.*)

May 12.[1] **216.** To Nawab Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 16, p 43, no 63 ; TI 31, p 40, nos 26-7 ; AI 4, p 264.*)

May 12.[1] **217.** To Nawab Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as no 214 above. (*CI 16, pp 43-4, no 64 ; TI 31, p B 39, nos 23-4 ; AI 4, p 264.*)

May 12.[1] **218.** To Nawab Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as no 215 above. (*CI 16, p 44, no 65 ; TI 31, p B 40, nos 26-7 ; AI 4, p 264.*)

May 12.[1] **219.** To Nawab Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as no 214 above. (*CI 16, pp 44-5, no 66 ; TI 31, p B 39, nos 23-4 ; AI 4, p 264.*)

May 13. **220.** From the Prince (Mirzā Jahāndār Shah). Says that Col. Harper who has been appointed to manage the affairs of the Company at Cawnpore arrived 'here' with a letter of introduction from the Governor-General and was honoured with an audience by the Prince. Assures him that every favour will be shown to the Colonel as prayed for (*OR 18 ; CR 11, p 49, no 57 ; TR 24, pp 70-1, no 57 ; AR 4, p 276.*)

May 13. **221.** From Akbar 'Alī Khān. Says that Col. Harper had an audience with the heir-apparent (Prince Jahāndār Shah) on 13 *Jumāda* II (24 April). He also met the writer and handed him the Governor-General's letter. The Prince is starting tomorrow for Bahraich with a view to visiting the shrine of Saiyid Mas'ūd Sālār Ghāzī.[2] The Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah) is also accompanying him. As the Colonel had important business to attend to at Cawnpore only a hurried meeting took place between him and the Prince. When the latter returns to Lucknow and the Colonel should also have arrived from Cawnpore a further meeting will take place and the duties of friendship will be performed. (*OR 19 ; CR 11, pp 50-1, no 58 ; TR 24, pp 71-2, no 58 ; AR 4, p 270.*)

May 13. **222.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter saying that Col. Harper who has been appointed to the brigade at Cawnpore is a protege of Mr Hastings and that any favour shown to him would be gratifying to the Governor-General. Says that he granted an interview to the Colonel and is glad that he has been appointed at Cawnpore as the Nawab has every confidence in him. Assures the Governor-General that every support will be given to him. (*OR 20 ; CR 11, pp 51-2, no 59 ; TR 24, pp 72-3, no 59 ; AR 4, p 278.*)

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[1] May 11 according to the volume of copies.

[2] A celebrated Muhammadan saint, believed to be a general and nephew of Maḥmūd of Ghaznī. It is said that he was killed in an encounter with Suhal Deo, Raja of Gonda, on June 15, 1033 A. D. His shrine at Bahraich is a famous place of pilgrimage.

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May 13. **223.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 21 ; CR 11, pp 52-3, no 60 ; TR 24, pp 73-4, no 60 ; AR 4, p 273.*)

May 13. **224.** From Ḥasan Riẓā - Khān. To the same effect. (*OR 22 ; CR 11, pp 53-4, no 61 ; TR 24, p 74, no 61 ; AR 4, p 273.*)

May 13. **225.** From Akbar 'Alī Khān. Is grateful to receive his letter which was delivered to him by Col. Harper. The Colonel had the honour of an interview with the Prince (Jahāndār Shah) and the writer was also pleased to meet him. The interview was short as the Prince had resolved to proceed to Bahraich the next day and the Nawab Vazir was to accompany him. The Colonel went to Cawnpore for a few days. Says that after they have all returned to Lucknow every affection and friendship will be shown to the Colonel. Hopes to be honoured with letters from the Governor-General now and then. (*CR 11, pp 50-1, no 58 ; TR 24, pp 71-2, no 58 ; AR 4, p 270.*)

May 16. **226.** *Dastak* granted to Bhawani Chaudhrain who is going from Calcutta to Rajmahal with 6 men. She has with her one boat and necessary provisions. The *rāhdārs, guzarbāns* and others stationed between Calcutta and Rajmahal are directed to let her pass without hindrance. (*CI 16, p 45, no 67.*)

May 18. **227.** Gurdit Singh to Col. Cumming. Says that the Khalsa army is encamped outside the city of Shahjahanabad for the purpose of demanding payment of the *rākhī*. Mahadaji Sindhia and Himmat Bahadur have proposed an alliance with the Khalsa chiefs and they suggest that the Sikh army in conjunction with Sindhia's troops, should cross the Ganges and plunder the English districts. Of the acquisitions the Sikhs shall receive a six-anna and Sindhia a ten-anna share. Formerly, under a similar agreement the Khalsa army attacked Chandausi and other places. Negotiations are in progress on the basis of these terms but nothing has been settled finally. The Khalsa chiefs would prefer an alliance with the English as the word of the Mahrattas is not to be relied on. The Khalsa chiefs are desirous of sending a *vakīl* to the Colonel with a view to forming a friendship and would like to know his sentiments on the subject. (*OR 23 ; CR 10, pp 118-19, no 94 ; TR 23, pp 265-8, no 81 ; AR 4, p 258.*)

May 18. **228.** From Baghel Singh. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 24 ; CR 10, p 119, no 95 ; TR 23, p 268, no 81 ; AR 4, p 258.*)

May 18. **229.** To Muḍhoji Bhonsla. Has received his letter intimating the arrival of Moroba Pandit with his men at Benares and desiring the Governor-General to give him every facility in his pilgrimage to three holy places (Allahabad, Benares and Gaya). Says that *dastaks* have already been granted to the Pandit and letters of introduction in English addressed to the Collectors of the said places have been sent through Bishambhar Pandit. Moroba with his men is now at Gaya. He will, it is believed, write to the addressee about the facilities given to him in his pilgrimage soon, if he has not done so yet. Hopes to hear from him

now and then. Further particulars will be communicated to him by Bishambhar Pandit. (*CI 16, pp 45-6, no 68 ; AI 4, p 287, no 56.*)

May 18. **230.** To the Nawab Vazir. Says that orders have been issued for the sale of some thousands of maunds of rice stored in the Company's granary at Allahabad. Requests the Vazir kindly to give necessary instructions to the *'āmils* of Allahabad that they should assist Mr Hatch,[1] agent of the Company, in the accomplishment of this business. (*CI 16, p 46, no 69 ; AI 4, p 291, no 58.*)

May 18. **231.** To Nawab Ḥaidar Beg Khān and Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 16, p 46, no 70 ; AI 4, p 285, nos 59-60.*)

May 18. **232.** To Maḥabbat Khān, son of Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān. Is pleased to receive his letter eulogising the acts of the English in giving him protection after the death of his father and requesting the Governor-General to take him as his friend and to grant him a subsistence allowance. Says in reply that the Khān may always count upon the friendship of both the Company and the Governor-General. Further particulars will be communicated to him by Major Palmer. (*CI 16, pp 46-7, no 71 ; AI 4, p 288, no 57.*)

May 19. **233.** To the Nawab Vazir. Has received his letter and greatly appreciated his spirited disposition of mind with strong attachment to the Company and their representatives in India. The Vazir's conduct in going to the aid of Mr Hastings during the troubles of Benares made a lasting and favourable impression upon his mind and his offer to proceed now at the head of his own and the Company's forces in his country to oppose any indignity that may be offered has further raised him in his estimation. There is no doubt that the Vazir means what he has written and should such an occasion arise his proposal will certainly be agreed to with readiness. Will communicate this in favourable terms to the Company and the ministers of his sovereign. The latter will give the King of England a full impression of his attachment to the English. Says that at the present moment he has every reason to believe that neither (Mahadaji) Sindhia nor King Shah 'Ālam will deviate from the friendly declarations which they have recently made disavowing any idea of hostility towards the Vazir or the English. The combined forces of the Vazir and the English are fully sufficient to command the respect of all the powers of Hindustan. But as neither he nor the Vazir desires to disturb the neighbouring powers or to offend their allies, it is hoped the peace of the latter's dominions will continue uninterrupted. Major Palmer will communicate to him other particulars relating to their military security. Is highly pleased with the zeal which his ministers displayed lately forwards his own and the Company's government. (*TI 31, pp B 41-4, no 28 ; AR 4, p 267.*)

[1] George Hatch was appointed assistant under the Collector of Dacca in 1773. In 1784 he was Paymaster of the 1st Brigade and of the 3rd Brigade at Allahabad in 1785. In 1788 he was the Collector of Dinajpore.—I. R. D. : *Public Proceedings.*

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May 19. **234.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 31, pp B 44-5, no 29 ; AR 4, p 264.*)

May 20. **235.** From Faẓīlatun-Nisā Begam (mother of Saiyid Murtaẓā Khān). Is grieved to learn that she will again be receiving her allowance from her son instead of getting it from the *Niẓāmat* direct. Previously by such arrangement she had experienced great difficulties and distresses and Mr Hastings in order to relieve her of her worries separated her allowance from that of her son. She is now expecting the revival of the same situation attended with greater difficulties and distresses. She therefore deputed a man to explain her case to Mr Pott who is well acquainted with the particulars of her distresses which she formerly suffered. When that gentleman heard the case he declared that he was not the author of any difficulty to her but that he had received an order from the Governor-General of which he sent a copy for her information. From the order it appears that she is at present desirous of procuring the separation of her allowance from that of her son. This is a gross misrepresentation of facts. It was separated as early as August 1784 by Mr Hastings. Having learnt the particulars of her difficulties he fixed for her allowance separately Rs 1,000 out of Rs 1,500 which her son had been receiving for her and told her that she should receive the other Rs 500 also. Hopes that out of justice and regard to her old age the Governor-General will revoke the order and save her from the hard situation in which she will be placed by it. The present order has been issued upon false representations. (*CR 11, pp 54-5, no 62 ; TR 24, pp 74-6, no 62 ; AR 4, p 272.*)

May 21. **236.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Says that 17 *Rajab* (27 May) has been fixed for the marriage of his daughter with Mirzā Khalīl, son of Dā'ūd Mirzā. To meet the expenses on that occasion he has raised Rs 1,50,000 by loans from *mahājans*; the other requisites like elephants and horses will be provided from his own household. Is reporting this matter because he has a hereditary claim on the Company and also because he is attached to the Governor-General like a brother. Is not asking for any funds just now but relies solely on the promise of the Governor-General, to render help as soon as a favourable opportunity offers. (*OR 25 ; CR 11, pp 55-6, no 63 ; TR 24, pp 76-7, no 63 ; AR 4, p 274.*)

May 23. **237.** From Bhao Bakhshi. Thanks him for his letter conveying an appreciation of his efforts to preserve the friendship between the English and Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia and through Sindhia between the English and the Peshwa. Says that it will ever be his aim to promote good relationship with the English. Is glad that the Governor-General has sent a *dastak* to Morobaji, brother[1] of Hari Pandit Phadke, exempting him from all taxes on his pilgrimage to Gaya, Benares, etc. This is a sure proof of his friendship. Says that as soon as he heard that a *shuqqa* from His Majesty and a letter from Sindhia of an objectionable

[1] Correctly, nephew of Hari Pandit as in no 202 above.

character[1] had reached the Governor-General from some quarter he reported the matter to Sindhia who at once spoke to Mr Anderson and got a *shuqqa* issued by His Majesty and sent it to the Governor-General along with a letter from himself explaining the real situation of affairs. By these means the misunderstanding was removed and both parties were satisfied. Chiefs of high rank thus nullify the intrigues of interested persons to create a breach where unity and concord exist. Is gratified to learn that the Governor-General has written to England extolling the excellent qualities of Sindhia and is sure that the Maharaja will be glad to hear this. Refers him to Bhagwant Rao for further particulars. (*OR 26 ; TR 23, pp 268-75, no 82 ; AR 4, p 255.*)

May 26. **238.** *Dastak* granted to Ghulam 'Alī, resident of *chakla* Jahangirnagar, who is carrying on his business between Calcutta and Goalpara. He has deposited the amount in payment of the duties on his articles of trade. The *rāhdārs, guzarbāns* and others are accordingly directed not to molest him on this account. (*CI 16, p 47, no 72.*)

May 26. **239.** *Dastak* granted for the free passage from Sylhet to Hyderabad for 25 heads of elepahants belonging to Mr Roberts. (*CI 16, p 48, no 73.*)

May 26. **240.** *Dastak.* One boat laden with mangoes belonging to Mr Adair[2] is proceeding from Malda to Calcutta. It should be allowed to pass without hindrance. (*CI 16, p 48, no 74.*)

May 27.[3] **241.** To Sultān Manṣūr, King of Trengganu. Is pleased to receive his friendly letter addressed to Mr Hastings asking for a supply of 500 stand of arms. Says in reply that the required arms will be sent to him as soon as they are imported from Europe. But for the present a few articles (given below) are despatched to the Sultan by way of presents in the place of his requisition. In view of the friendly relations the Sultān is requested to send his representative to Calcutta in order to give full information about the affairs of his dominion. Assures him that there will be no deviation from their friendship. It is the charactersitic of the English that they stick unflinchingly to their friendship when it is once established. Says in conclusion that trusting on the integrity of the Sultān and the honesty of his people Col. Watson has entrusted a large quantity of merchandise to the latter. Accordingly the Sultān is requested to see that a fair deal is given to the Colonel.

List of presents :—

1. One box containing guns.
2. One box of glass-wares.
3. Two fowling-pieces.
4. Two pieces of broadcloth.

(*CI 16, pp 49-51, no 77 ; AI 4, p 291, no 61.*)

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[1] The reference is to the demand for the Bengal tribute and its subsequent disavowal by both Sindhia and Shah 'Ālam.

[2] Robert Adair (?), an influential merchant at Calcutta.

[3] May 31, according to the volume of abstracts.

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May 30. **242.** Gurdit Singh and Man Singh to Col. Cumming.[1] State that Patel (Mahadaji Sindhia) has suggested to them to join with him in order to ravage and plunder the territories of the English and the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah). The Khalsa Sikhs would prefer an alliance with the English as they are firm in their engagements. The Nawab Vazir is their neighbour while Sindhia is a stranger who is out to ruin the whole world. The Sikhs will break off their engagements with him and will act according to the advice of the English. A body of 30,000 Sikh cavalry has already crossed the Manjha[2] and they must be considered to be united with the English. Request him to send his reply through Seva Singh who has gone to speak to the Colonel on their behalf. *(OR 27 ; CR 10, p 120, no 96 ; TR 23, pp 275-7, no 83(1) ; AR 4, p 258.)*

May 30. **243.** Gurdit Singh and others to Col. Cumming.[1] State that Mahadaji Sindhia is negotiating with them for an alliance for the purpose of ravaging the English territories on the other side of the Ganges. On a previous occasion it was at his advice that the Sikhs attacked Chandausi. They at first guessed that Sindhia wanted their help in order to attack Aligarh and that as soon as it fell he would throw them overboard. They wrote to him about this apprehension but he assures them that Aligarh is not his objective. His chief aim is to prevent the English from gathering strength which might one day enable them to make war on both himself and the Sikhs. But the latter would prefer an alliance with the English as Sindhia is a stranger in their midst. If the English and the Sikhs unite they can easily expel him from this country. *(OR 28; CR 10, pp 120-1, no 97 ; TR 23, pp 277-9, no 83(2) ; AR 4, p 277.)*

May 30. **244.** Col. Cumming to Gurdit Singh and other Sikh chiefs.[1] Has received their several letters on the subject of friendship and alliance. The English desire to maintain friendship with everybody and specially with the powers of this country. It is but proper that cordial relations should exist between the Sikhs and the English. As a proof of their sincerity the Sikhs must refrain from creating any disturbances in the country of the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah) or quarrelling with the English. By this means their friendship will last till eternity. *(OR 29; CR 10, pp 121-2, no 98 ; TR 23, pp 279-80, no 83(3) ; AR 4, p 279.)*

May 31. **245.** Copy of an Agreement[3] between Mahadaji Sindhia and the Khalsa Sikh chiefs concluded at Muttra[4] on 29 *Jamāda* II (10 May). It is hereby agreed that the Sikh chiefs shall receive a *jāgīr* of 10 lakhs ($7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in Karnal and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in Sindhia's territory) by joining Sindhia with 5,000 cavalry. But all authority shall vest in Sindhia in both the places, the Sikhs shall enjoy their *jāgīrs* only. If the Sikh army is summoned for active service before being put in possession of the *jāgīrs* it shall be paid at the rate of eight annas a day for each horseman recorded

[1] Received as enclosure in Col. Cumming's letter dated the 14th May, 1785.
[2] A tract of country lying in the Lahore and Amritsar districts of the Punjab.
[3] Received as enclosure in Mr Anderson's letter dated the 16th May 1785.
[4] Tibraji, according to the volume of translation.

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on the muster roll. Once they are put in possession of their *jāgīrs* they shall have no claim to this pay and must carry out orders diligently. No *rākhī* shall be demanded by the Sikhs in and around Delhi or in the possessions of Sindhia. The Sikhs must not create disturbances in the dominions of the English and the Nawab Vazir who are friends of Sindhia. (*OR 30 ; CR 10, pp 122-3, no 99 ; TR 23, pp 281-3, no 84 ; AR 4, p 258.*)

Jun. 5. **246.** From the inhabitants of Benares. Present a declaration in favour of Champat Ray. (*AR 4, p 271, no 64.*)

Jun. 5. **247.** From Champat Ray, Encloses a declaration in his favour signed by the inhabitants of Benares. (*AR 4, p 272, no 64.*)

Jun. 7. **248.** *Dastak.* One boat laden with mangoes belonging to Mr Colebrooke[1] is proceeding from Malda to Calcutta. It should be allowed to pass without hindrance. (*CI 16, p 48, no 75.*)

Jun. 7 [2] **249.** To the Raja of Nepal. Has received no reply to his previous letter in which it was reported that the Raja's subjects plundered the village of Itharwa commonly called Mundia, in *pargana* Dilawarpur, in the *sarkār* of Tirhut, belonging to the *Nizāmat*. They cut down the standing crop and took it away. The Raja was asked to warn his subjects strictly not to enter into that village and to direct them to surrender whatever they had taken away. Requests him again to take necessary steps at once and send a reply at an early date. (*CI 16, p 49, no 76 ; AI 4, p 288, no 62.*)

Jun. 10. **250.** From Mudhoji Bhonsla. Informs the Governor-General of Moroba's (Moroba Pandit Phadke's) pilgrimage to Gaya. (*AR 4, p 275, no 65.*)

Jun. 11. **251.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Mr Malet[3] has come to the writer from Bombay in order to consult him before proceeding to Poona agreeably

[1] Henry Thomas Colebrooke was the son of Sir George Colebrooke, Bart., Chairman of the East India Company's Directors. He joined the Company's service as a writer on 1 August 1780 and came to India in 1782-3 and became an assistant under the Persian Translator. He published a translation of a *Digest of Hindu Law*, 1791. His appointment as Judge and Magistrate of Mirzapore, near Benares, in 1795 facilitated his Sanskrit studies. He was sent on a mission to the Raja of Berar at Nagpur in 1799-1801. He was appointed a Judge of the *Sadr Dīwānī Adālat* and four years later became Chief Judge of that court. He was member of the Supreme Council from 1807 to 1812, retaining his seat in the Sadr Court. He left India in 1814 and died March 10, 1837. He has been described as *facile princeps* among Sanskrit scholars. Buckland: *Dictionary of Indian Biography* ; Dodwell and Miles: *Civil List*.

[2] June 6, according to the volume of abstracts.

[3] Charles Warre Malet was born in 1752. He arrived in India at an early age and in 1770 entered the service of the East India Company as a Factor at Bombay. In 1785 he was appointed Resident Minister at Poona. Before joining his appointment he was ordered to pay a visit to Sindhia at Muttra where he reached on 17 May 1785 and had an interview on 20 May. He then proceeded to Calcutta, and from there to Bombay and on to Poona where he assumed charge of his office on the 3rd March 1786. He successfully negotiated the treaty of alliance between the Company, the Peshwa and the Nizām against Ṭīpū Sulṭān in June 1790. For this and other meritorious services he was created a baronet on 24 Feb. 1791. He resigned his post at Poona on 22 Feb. 1797 as a protest against Mr Duncan being preferred to him for the office of Governor of Bombay. He retired from service and sailed to England on 13 Feb. 1798. He died on 24 January 1815.

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to the orders of the Supreme Council. Says that friendship between the Peshwa and the English was established through his mediation and the concerns of that friendship have been satisfactorily managed by him during the past three years. But there are evil-minded people who dislike the strength of this union and danger is apprehended from that side. Should they influence the Peshwa in a manner prejudicial to the existing amity the Governor-General might lay the blame on the writer. Has fully explained this aspect of the question to Major Palmer who will write to him about it. Has detained Malet till he hears from him and this apprehension is removed from his mind. As soon as he receives his reply he will grant permission to Malet to proceed to Poona. Should the Governor-General hear from any quarter anything contrary to the expectations of friendship he is requested immediately to send word of it to the writer to enable him to take such steps as are enjoined by the duties of friendship and union. *(CR 10, pp 123-4, no 100 ; TR 23, pp 283-4, no 85 ; AR 4, p 260.)*

Jun. 11. **252.** Bhao Bakhshi to his *vakīl*, Bhagwant Rao. Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia has presented nine trays full of cloths, *jighā*, *sarpech* and a necklace of pearls to James Anderson and cloths and other articles to each of the gentlemen accompanying him. He also told him how glad he was that he (Anderson) had been deputed to His Majesty and to himself (Sindhia) with full powers to conduct negotiations and expressed the hope that the gentleman must have removed the misunderstanding caused in the mind of the Governor-General by the arrival of an alleged *shuqqa* from His Majesty and a letter from Sindhia (demanding the Bengal tribute). Anderson has been mollified and a letter has been sent to the Governor-General with a view to removing his displeasure. Anderson must have reported how it was the result of his (the writer's) advice that Sindhia had taken steps (to effect a reconciliation with the English).

Although he is stopping at Lucknow yet his *vakīl*, Appaji, attends the Maharaja on his behalf and through him all the affairs—big and small—are settled just as when the writer personally waited on the Maharaja. The procedure adopted in the negotiations with the English gentlemen is this. Appaji and Anderson discuss between themselves the business in hand and the former reports it to the Maharaja whose answer he conveys to Anderson. When a settlement is finally arrived at, Anderson sees the Maharaja and its confirmation takes place. If any grave issues arise the writer tenders his advice and conformably thereto the Maharaja settles them. Has placed the addressee near the Governor-General so that he may keep him informed of the latter's orders because all the negotiations with the Company have been conducted through him (Bhao Bakhshi) and it is proper that the same person shall hold charge of them, all through. Says that the Maharaja entrusts his negotiations also to the person whom the writer appoints his *vakīl* with the Governor-General. The addressee will receive the Maharaja's letters shortly.

Has received his letter written at the instance of the Governor General and has forwarded it to the Maharaja with his remarks. Its reply which

will tend to increase their mutual friendship will be sent through the addressee.

On the subject of the Gayawal, asks him to procure a letter from the Governor-General to Thomas Law so that no hindrance may be offered.

Has come to learn that Sindhia had requested a *dastak* from Anderson for Moroba Pandit Phadke and Anderson had replied that he could procure one from Calcutta for 8 to 900 men but exemption could not be granted to such a large crowd as was accompanying him. Sindhia reflecting on the loss that would be thus caused to the Company said nothing. Did not write to the addressee for the same reason. Learns now that the *dastak* has since been sent by the Governor-General enclosed in a letter to Anderson. This is right and proper. If it had not been provided in this manner and had Moroba obtained it through some other source Sindhia would have been disgraced at Poona and would have been grieved to hear it. The Governor-General's action has therefore afforded great satisfaction to the writer. (*CR 10, pp 124-9, no 101; TR 23, pp 287-92, no 86; AR 4, p 255.*)

Jun. 14. **253.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Has much pleasure to inform him that the Company have sent positive orders to the Government of Madras asking them to restore to him the revenues of his country together with all his rights of sovereignty. These orders were received some days ago by the *Houghton* Indiaman. Is an old and steadfast friend of the English nation and no greater proofs could be required of his friendship than the great patience and resignation with which he suffered indignities and insults which have been heaped upon him during the past five years. Offers his best thanks to all his friends who afforded him their support and consolation in his distress. Lord Macartney wrote to him about these orders two days after their arrival. When his English Secretary visited him with a letter from the Nawab his lordship told him by way of reply that he was going to leave the place and that his successor would settle the business with the Nawab. By thus refusing to relinquish his revenues in spite of the orders of the Company Lord Macartney only too clearly shows his implacable enmity towards the Nawab. Understands that Lord Macartney is proceeding to Bengal. He has already done everything he could in writing to injure the Nawab in the eyes of the Bengal Government. Requests that the Governor-General may not give credit to anything that Lord Macartney may say respecting him or his family. Relies with implicit confidence in his honour and justice and that the orders of the Company will forthwith be given effect to so far as they rest with the Bengal Government. Hopes also that the Governor-General will be pleased to enforce the full execution of those orders without loss of time.

Enclosure (1). Lord Macartney to the Nawab of Arcot. Informs him that the *Houghton* Indiaman arrived at Madras yesterday and brought instructions from the Company to the Madras Government to surrender to the Nawab the agreement of 2 December 1781 by

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which the Nawab assigned the revenues of the Carnatic to the writer acting on behalf of the Company. By the *Fox* packet not yet arrived the Company have themselves written a letter to the Nawab in which they fully explain the reasons which have induced them to adopt this measure. They have further expressed their firm confidence that the Nawab will perform those solemn engagements which are to take place in consequence of the surrender of the said agreement. When the *Fox* arrives the letter from the Company will be presented with the usual ceremonies and in the meantime every necessary preparation will be made for effecting the purpose of these orders with as much expedition as the nature of the case will admit. As his lordship intends to return shortly to England, he takes this opportunity to offer his best wishes for the Nawab's prosperity and a happy continuance of those blessings which he has so long enjoyed under the powerful protection of the Company and the English nation. Dated 27 May 1785.

(2) The Nawab of Arcot to Lord Macartney. Has received his lordship's letter stating that the Company had ordered the Government of Madras to surrender to the Nawab the agreement of 2 December 1781 by which the revenues of the Carnatic were assigned to them. Is deeply grateful to the Company for thus rendering justice to their steadfast friend the Nawab. Requests that his lordship will be pleased to furnish him with complete and literal extracts all such writings and letters as may have been received by the Government of Madras on the subject. The Company may rest assured that he shall most punctually perform all such engagements as he has already made or may hereafter make with them. In fact, during the long period of his connection with them he has fulfilled all his monetary obligations up to the very day of the commencement of the last war excepting a few thousand pagodas.

His lordship knows very well how when the writer made the assignment of the revenues of his country he made no delay in transmitting his instructions to his *'āmildārs* and subjects enjoining obedience to his lordship. It is his lordship's turn now to furnish him with necessary orders to his *'āmildārs* without delay to enable the Nawab to adopt proper measures for fulfilling his monetary obligations and for acknowledging his gratitude to the Company by the first ship that sails for England. Hopes that he will be provided with these orders before the *'āmildārs* come to know of the surrender of the assignment and take this opportunity to rob the ryots. Will make the necessary arrangements in the Carnatic for the encouragement of the ryots and for conducting the business of the revenues with all possible speed. Dated 28 May 1785. (*TR 23, pp 304-20, no 94 ; AR 4, p 254.*)

Jun. 16. **254.** Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Wombwell. Has received his letter saying that since the time of Bristow[1] the sum of Rs 13,61,055-7-6 has

[1] John Bristow was Resident at Cuttack in 1758, and afterwards was appointed by direct order of the Court of Directors-Resident at the court of Oudh on Middleton's (continued on next page.

been due to Gopal Das Sahu and that it is now proposed to pay it off. At that time the *baṭṭā* between the Fyzabad rupees of the 16th regnal year and the Lucknow coins was fixed at Rs 5-9-3 per cent. At this rate the *baṭṭā* of the aforesaid sum amounts to Rs 71,910-12-7 and the Council have ordered that with the consent of the Nawab this amount should be written in his accounts. Says that he allowed discounts to the Company so long as payments were made in coins inferior to the Fyzabad rupee. When Hastings came to this place and saw the new coins struck in the mint of Lucknow he gave orders that these should be accepted as equivalent of the Fyzabad issues of the 16th year. In previous payments to the Company he has allowed discounts on the inferior species but now he pays in coins of the same value as the Fyzabad issues and therefore no more *baṭṭās* are chargeable to his account. (*CR 10, pp 129-31, no 102 ; TR 23, pp 299-302, no 92 ; AR 4, p 261.*)

Jun. 16.[1] **255.** To the Nawab Vazir, Ḥaidar Beg Khān and Ḥasan Rizā Khān. Intimates the appointment of Col. Harper as his minister at the Nawab's court in the place of Maj. Palmer. The Colonel, it is believed, is a trustworthy friend of the Nawab, and a person for whom the late Nawab, Shujā'u'd-Daulah, also held a high opinion. Mr Hastings too had said that the Colonel should make a good successor of Major Palmer when such occasion arose. In the circumstances it is hoped this appointment will meet with the approval of the addressees and tend to increase the friendship between him and the Nawab. The Colonel will be formally introduced to them by Maj. Palmer. The latter is now deserving of every favour and courtesy from them on the eve of his departure. Other particulars will be explained to them by the Colonel himself. Hopes to hear frequently about their welfare. (*CI 16, pp 52-3, no 78 ; TI 31, pp 45-8, no 30 ; AR 4, pp 264-7, nos 30-2.*)

Jun. 16.[1] **256.** To Nawab Akbar 'Alī Khān. Is pleased to intimate for the information of his Royal Highness (Prince Jahāndār Shah) that Col. Harper has been appointed minister for the Governor-General at the court of Nawab Vazir and that the Colonel will receive a separate higher commission as his minister at the court of his Royal Highness. Further, expresses his loyalty and attachment to the Prince. Hopes to hear about the latter's welfare now and then. (*CI 16, pp 53-4, no 79 ; TI 31, pp B 51-2, no 36 ; AI 4, p 262.*)

Jun. 16. **257.** To Faizullah Khān and Muzaffar Jang of Farrukhabad. To the same effect as no 255 above, adding that the addressees should count upon the Governor-General's friendship and that the Khān should in

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Footnote continued from previous page.

recall after the Rohilla War in 1774. Mr Hastings replaced him by Middleton again, but Bristow was re-established at the court of Oudh in 1782. By a decision of the Supreme Council Bristow was recalled with his entire staff from Lucknow on December 31, 1783. Later in 1797 he was President of the Board of Trade and was Chairman of the Seamen's Relief Committee in 1800. Buckland: *Dictionary of Indian Biography ;* I. R. D.: *Public Proceedings ;* Mill: *History of British India.*

[1] Jun. 8 according to the volume of copies.

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future write to him about their affairs through Col. Harper. *(CI 16, pp 54-5, no 80 ; TI 31, pp B 48-50, nos 34-5 ; AI 4, pp 263-4.)*

Jun. 16. **258.** To Almās 'Alī Khān. To the same effect as no 255 above. *(CI 16, pp 55-6, no 81 ; TI 31, p B 48, no 33 ; AI 4, p 262.)*

Jun. 17.[1] **259.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Says that the wedding of his daughter has been celebrated and praised be the Almighty that in spite of his present financial embarrassments it has been performed in a proper manner. In view of the brotherly affection which subsists between the Nawab and the Governor-General it was necessary to convey the news to the latter. Is greatly satisfied with Raja Sundar Singh who acted very wisely on this occasion. Other particulars will be communicated to the Governor-General by Mr Pott. *(CR 11, p 60, no 68 ; TR 24, p 85, no 67 ; AR 4, p 274.)*

Jun. 18. **260.** To (Mahadaji) Sindhia. Has received his letter and fully learnt all that has passed between him and Mr Anderson relating to Mr Malet's deputation as the minister of this government to the court of Poona. It is true that the addressee has fully preserved the peace and friendship which have been established between the Company and the Peshwa and that no inconvenience has ever arisen to either government for the want of a minister on the part of this government at Poona. But as matters are referred from Bombay to the addressee before an answer is received from Poona it causes considerable delay. To remedy this inconvenience and to show the utmost respect to the Peshwa was his sole object in deputing Mr Malet to the Peshwa's court. Has directed that gentleman to go first to the addressee's camp in order to receive his instructions and recommendations and then to come to Calcutta from where he will leave by sea for Poona. Mr Anderson will of course continue as the principal minister of the Company to maintain friendship with the Mahrattas. Mr Malet's letters to the Governor-General and the latter's correspondence with the Peshwa will pass in open covers through Mr Anderson. *(TI 31, pp B 53-6, no 37 ; AR 4, p 267.)*

Jun. 21. **261.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Has received his letter directing him to issue instructions to the *'āmil* at Allahabad in order to assist Mr Hatch in the sale of the Company's grain which is stored there. Prior to the receipt of the Governor-General's letter Maj. Palmer also spoke to him on this subject and thereupon orders had been issued to the *'āmil* of Allahabad. Now in compliance with the Governor-General's orders positive instructions have again been issued to the *'āmil* that he should arrange immediately for the sale of the Company's grain with the consent and approbation of Mr Hatch. The reason for the delay, which occurred so far in the disposal of the grain, will be communicated to the Governor-General by Maj. Palmer. *(CR 11, pp 60-1, no 69 ; TR 24 ; pp 85-6, no 68, AR 4, p 273.)*

[1] Jun. 21, according to the volume of abstracts.

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Jun. 21. **262.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Bhagwant Rao, who attends on the Governor-General on the part of Sadasheo Rao Bhao, is appointed *vakīl* on behalf of the writer also. Hopes the Governor-General will communicate his wishes through him. (*CR 10, p 131, no 103; TR 23, pp 294-5, no 88; AR 4, p 260.*)

Jun. 21. **263.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter saying that two regiments of cavalry belonging to the Company have been stationed for the security of his dominions and asking that their expenses should be met by him as long as they may serve in his country. Further a company of European chasseurs which was at Chunar has been added to the brigade of Cawnpore and its pay should be issued by him. As he always seeks the pleasure of the Governor-General he agrees to the arrangement. But he will pay for their expenses in the year 1193 (1785-6). The particulars of his distress are well known. The Governor-General himself is desirous of reducing his expenses. Hopes that he will not order an increase of them. Two battalions of European soldiers in the Cawnpore brigade are already in his pay. Submits to the Governor-General's will but requests that such expenses may not be put upon him in future. (*CR 10, pp 132-3, no 104; TR 23, pp 296-8, no 90, AR 4, p 261.*)

Jun. 21. **264.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Is grateful for the Governor-General's orders on the subject of relieving him from the expenses of the gentlemen. Hopes that relief will be afforded to him from the other expenses also. (*CR 10, pp 133-4, no 105; TR 23, p 295, no 89; AR 4, p 261.*)

Jun. 21. **265.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Has received his letter on the subject of two regiments of cavalry and one company of chasseurs. The Nawab (Āṣafu'd-Daulah) will execute everything that the Governor-General may order and his letter intimating compliance is being sent. Hopes for letters. (*CR 10, pp 134-5, no 106; TR 23, pp 298-9, no 91; AR 4, p 256.*)

Jun. 21. **266.** Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Wombwell. In compliance with the repeated orders of the Supreme Council, agrees to pay the arrears of the allowances of Majors Lumsdaine and Giplin. As regards the account of 'Abdur Raḥmān Khān[1] says that his allowances have been issued every year from the Nawab's government. If anything has been paid to him (by the English) he will reimburse them for it in the year 1193 *Faṣlī* (1785-6 A.D.) At the time when he engaged to pay one crore and five lakhs of rupees to the company for the year 1192 the accounts of 'Abdur Raḥmān Khān had not arrived so a certain sum was included in this amount by a rough calculation. This sum must now be deducted from

[1] 'Abdur Raḥmān Khān was the Commanding Officer of the Candahar Cavalry of the Nawab Vazir, Āṣafu'd-Daulah. The corps under his command was sent with General Goddard in his campaign to Gujrat in 1779. A donation of Rs 15,000 was granted by the Nawab Vazir to the Khān soon after the Gujrat campaign and also an additional allowance of Rs 3,000 per month to the corps in consideration of the distant service they had been employed upon I. R. D.: *Public Proceedings*, 1781-2.

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the actual amount of the Khān's allowance and the Nawab will pay the balance. (*CR 10, pp 135-6, no 107 ; TR 23, pp 292-4, no 87 ; AR 4, p 261.*)

Jun. 21. **267.** To the King. Is much delighted to receive the royal letter. Has the greatest respect for His Majesty's person and family and shall at all times be happy to prove his attachment and allegiance. The Governor-General suspected from the very beginning that this late incident[1] had happened without the royal knowledge and that it was engineered by some mischievous persons in order to harm the interests of His Majesty and the Company. The last letter of His Majesty, which is so full of warm expressions of favours to the English, has proclaimed to the world his sentiments towards them, and it is therefore believed that no person will ever again dare to make such an attempt. (*TI 31, pp B 56-8, no 38 ; AR 4, p 265.*)

Jun. 21. **268.** To (Mahadaji) Sindhia. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 31, p B 58, no 39 ; AR 4, p 267.*)

Jun. 21. **269.** To Bhao Bakhshi. Is much pleased to receive his letter and to learn from his *vakīl* everything which he had written to him. Is perfectly satisfied with the proofs of friendship which he has shown in his letter and the advice which he has offered to the Maharaja (Mahadaji Sindhia) on this late incident. From the representations of his *vakīl* the addressee will be convinced of the Governor-General's sincerity to the Maharaja and of his greatest respect for the person of His Majesty. (*TI 31, pp B 58-9, no 40 ; AR 4, p 262.*)

Jun. 25. **270.** To Maharaja Patel Sahib (Mahadaji Sindhia). Is pleased to receive his friendly letter intimating the appointment of Bhagwant Rao as his *vakīl* at Calcutta. Says that the said Rao already represents Bhao Bakhshi Sadasheo Rao. Is much impressed with his fidelity and prudence. Will henceforth communicate everything to the addressee through him as desired. (*CI 16, pp 56-7, no 82 ; TI 31, pp B 59-61, no 41 ; AI 4, p 267.*)

Jun. 29. **271.** From Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as no 265 above. (*CR 10, p 136, no 108 ; TR 23, pp 303-4, no 93 ; AR 4, p 256.*)

Jun. 29. **272.** From Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as no 261 above. (*CR 11, pp 61-2, no 70 ; TR 24, p 86, no 69 ; AR 4, p 273, no 68.*)

Jun. 30. **273.** From Saiyid Murtaẓā Khān (Mīr Saidū). Has already sent a letter to the Governor-General through his *dīwān*, Kali Parshad, and hopes that he has perused it. As the favours and protection of the gentlemen in power have always been extended towards him he now takes the liberty to represent his confused situation to the Governor-General. Formerly due to some disagreement when his mother refused to receive her allowance through him direct Nawab Munnī Begam intervened and it was decided that his mother should have it from him through the Begam. Conformably thereto her allowance had been paid to her for

[1] This refers to the demand of the Bengal tribute *vide* no 119 above.

the last seven or eight years. His mother is now desirous of receiving her allowance direct from the Company and being adversely advised by self-interested persons she has refused to accept the amount offered to her. Has sent frequent notices to his mother stating that her money is ready for payment but she declines to take it and argues that it was never paid to her by him. Hopes that the Governor-General will be pleased to write to Mr Pott asking him to disburse his allowance to him as formerly without any hesitation and that the complaint of his mother will be referred for settlement to Nawab Munnī Begam who is the head of the whole family. Requests that a letter may also be addressed to Nawab Munnī Begam that she should take from him as usual his mother's allowance and pay it to the latter through her own servants and that she should enquire into the conduct of both the parties and support the just cause. (*CR 11, p 62, no 71 ; TR 24, pp 86-8, no 70 ; AR 4, p 277.*)

Jul. 6. **274.** To Nawab Wālājāh. Has received his letter. The Company's letter from London of 1 December 1784 which has been addressed to the Nawab is fully explanatory of the final agreement that is to be settled between the latter and his posterity on the one hand and the English on the other. Its delivery to him has been delayed because the gentlemen of Fort St George thought it good both in the interest of the Nawab and the Company to consult this government before they carried into execution the order for the restoration of the assignment of the revenues of the Carnatic. Lord Macartney was always of opinion that the restoration of the revenues of the Carnatic into the hands of his ministers and *'āmildārs*, while its protection depended upon the English army, would ultimately result in the ruin of his affairs and those of the Company and also in the loss of the Carnatic. During the last four years the Nawab wrote repeated letters to Mr Hastings in opposition to the strong representations from Lord Macartney and on two occasions even sent his minister, Saiyid 'Āṣim Khān, with full powers to make a treaty with the Governor-General and Council. In that treaty it was stipulated that if the Carnatic had been restored to his management and the *sanad* of assignment surrendered into his hands he would pay one-third more on the actual collection made by his lordship. Accordingly the Governor-General and Council twice wrote to the gentlemen of Fort St George to accept the offer and to surrender the *sanad* of assignment but they would not give in and replied that great danger would arise both to the Nawab and the Company if their order had been complied with. This government then referred the matter to the decision of the Company in England and the answer to which he will find in their letter of 1 December 1784 to him. If this letter is fully explained to the Nawab he will clearly see in it the conditions upon which his country is to be restored to him and the consequences which must immediately follow if they are not fulfilled. Lord Macartney still holds that his ministers and *'āmildārs* will never perform those engagements. Should his lordship's apprehensions prove true the consequences will be serious. His lordship will then say that he was the real friend of the Nawab but the latter did not listen to him. It is therefore expected of the Nawab

1785 that he will not betray the confidence which has been reposed in him by the English. He must form such a contract of mutual support and assistance as will last for ever. After the treaty has been completed, it is hoped, the Nawab will write to all the princes of Hindustan informing them of the justice of the British nation. Again, the engagements which Lord Macartney made with the *'āmildārs* of the Carnatic under the Company's seal should on no account be broken or violated. He must consider the Company's faith on those *'āmildārs* in the same light in which he regards their faith pledged to his own family. The Nawab has often admired those regulations of the English law which equally secure the rights of the humblest as well as of the greatest subject of Great Britain. (*TI 31, pp B 61-73, no 42 ; AR 4, p 262.*)

Jul. 16. **275.** From Mīr Ḥafīẕuddīn Aḥmad Khān, Qāimu'd-Daulah, Nawab of Surat.[1] States that his father, Mīr Mu'īnu'd-Dīn Khān, served the Company faithfully for forty years and the valuable services rendered by him at the time of the capture of the fort of Surat from the hands of Sidī Aḥmad Khān[2] are well known to the English gentlemen. Since the demise of his father he has held the office of *mutaṣaddī* of the port of Surat. The collection at this port has diminished by three-fourths during the last few years on account of wars, drought, failure of crops and shipwreck. One-third of the total receipts goes to the Mahrattas and the writer is left with a mere pittance after paying the charges for the protection of the town. Amidst these embarrassments an order has come from His Majesty (Shah 'Ālam) granting a remission of Rs 35,000 to Sheo Deo from one of the *parganas* paying revenue to the Chief of Surat. This Sheo Deo is an officer in the army of Sindhia and holds in the said *pargana* a *jāgīr* worth 2 lakhs granted by the Poona Ministers. Now, the Chief of Surat has been receiving this revenue for the last 53 years and the circumstances of its accession are detailed on a

[1] Mīr Ḥafīẕuddīn Aḥmad Khān, Qāimu'd-Daulah. His name was Qutbud-Din and was the son of Nawab Mu'īnu'd-Dīn or Miān Achan, Governor of Surat. After the death of his father on 27 Feb. 1763, Qutbud-Din assumed the office of the Governor of Surat with the title of Mīr Ḥafīẕud-Dīn Aḥmad Khān Bahādūr. In 1764 the agent of the Governor of Surat was recalled from Delhi and all connection with the Court of the Great Mughal ceased. Ḥafīzu'd-Din continued in office for twenty-seven years and died in 1790. Campbell: *Bombay Gazetteer, Surat and Broach*, vol. II.

[2] After the death of Tegh Beg Khān, Governor of Surat, there prevailed a state of anarchy for about 13 years from 1746-59. In 1747 disputes arose between Safdar Khān, brother of Tegh Beg Khān, Governor of Surat, and his son, the Commander of the castle on the one part and Mu'īnu'd-Dīn Khān or Miān Achan who had married the daughter of Tegh Beg Khān on the other. Safdar and his son were driven out from Surat in 1748 and Miān Achan took the command of the castle as well as of the city. In 1751 Sidī Mas'ūd seized the castle from Miān Achan who was forced to leave Surat and seek refuge with the English in Bombay. In 1758, after the death of Sidī Mas'ūd, Miān Achan returned and established himself again as Governor in Surat while Sidī Ahmad Khān, son of Sidī Mas'ūd, remained in the command of the castle. But Sidī Aḥmad and Miān Achan distrusted each other and the government of the city was bad. Besides, Sidī Aḥmad had made himself the enemy of the English by his close alliance with the Dutch. An English force from Bombay under the command of Captains Maitland and Watson bombarded the city and ousted Sidī Aḥmad in March 1759 with the help of Miān Achan who thereafter continued to be the Governor of the city, and the English were established in the possession of the castle.—Campbell: *Bombay Gazetteer, Surat and Broach*, volume II ; Aitchison : *Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, volume VIII.

separate piece of paper.[1] Is puzzled how he can meet the cost of protecting the town in these days of financial distress, if he is deprived of such a big sum of money. Besides, other parties with influence may get similar orders issued by His Majesty and then a most serious situation would arise. Prays therefore that steps may be taken to get the present orders revoked and to prevent the grant of similar remissions in future. For further particulars refers him to Mr Boddam.[2] *(OR 32 ; CR 11, pp 63-4, no 72 ; TR 24, pp 88-91, no 71 ; AR4, p 274.)*

Jul. 16. **276.** From Qāimu'd-Daulah. Says that formerly when there were no enemies in ' these ' parts the revenues from the neighbouring *parganas* were collected by the Nawab of Surat. After the death of Nawab Rustam 'Alī Khān[3], Pilaji[4] Gaikwar, father of Damaji[5] Rao, gained strength and possessed himself of those *parganas*. At this time Suhrāb Khan, son of Rustam 'Alī Khān, was the Nawab of Surat. His *Faujdār*, Saiyid Wāli was continually fighting Pilaji and Damaji and by constant exertions used to collect about six to seven lakhs of rupees. After a time the enemy won over Tegh Beg Khān the *Qil'adār* of Surat, and the merchants of the city uniting with them they expelled Suhrāb Khān from the town and both the fort and the city fell into the hands of Tegh Beg Khān. Damaji then sent for Mayaram, *Dīwān* of Tegh Beg Khān, and told him that they being friends must not quarrel over the revenues from the *parganas*. He accordingly separated a sum of Rs 2,36,000 from the *parganas* and sent out an order asking each of them to pay a certain fixed proportion of the amount to the Nawab of Surat every year. No written agreements were executed on this subject because it concerned the King's country and this was an accommodation with the enemy under the force of circumstances. This arrangement was made in 1147 A.H. (1734 A.D.) and has held good for the last 53 years (calculating by the lunar year) and is still in force. *(OR 33 ; CR 11, pp 64-5, no 73 ; TR 24, pp 91-6, no 71a ; AR 4, p 274.)*

Jul. 16. **277.** Copy of a bill drawn by Bishan Nath Dikshit of Benares on the firm of Sadhu Ram for a sum of Rs 600 to be paid in three instalments. Dated 8 *Ramazān* 1197=9 August 1783. *(OR 34.)*

Jul. 18. **278.** From 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khan. Forwards the proceedings[6] of 53 criminal cases and 31 civil suits decided by him in the town of Benares

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[1] See next letter, no 276.

[2] Rawson Hart Boddam came to India in 1751. He appears to have served in Bombay as in 1763 he resigned his Aldermanship in the Mayor's Court of Bombay. He became Chief of Surat from about 1777. On January 1, 1784 he was saluted as Governor of Bombay with 21 guns. After 4 years he retired and sailed to England on January 1, 1788. I. R. D.: *Public Press Lists ; Forrest's Selections, Bombay (Home Series).*

[3] Rustam 'Alī Khān was a soldier of distinction and in 1723, after the death of Tahavvur Khān, he was chosen Governor of Surat. He succeeded in winning back from the Mahrattas the districts round Surat. In 1725 he marched to Ahmadabad where in an engagement with the Mahrattas he was slain. His son, Suhrāb Khān then became the Governor of Surat.

[4] Bellaji, according to the vol. of translations.

[5] Dabaji, according to the vol. of translations.

[6] Not forthcomming.

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from 1 to 31 May 1785. (*OR 35 ; CR 11, p 66, no 74 ; TR 24, p 96, no 72-3 ; AR 4, p 271.*)

Jul. 18. **279.** From 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Forwards the proceedings of 52 criminal cases and 40 civil suits decided by him in the town of Benares from 1 to 30 April 1785. (*OR 36 ; CR 11, p 66, no 75 ; TR 24, p 96, no 72-3 ; AR 4, p 271.*)

Jul. 18. **280.** From the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Is sending through Capt. Robert Frith the English translation of letters received from His Majesty the King (Shah 'Ālam). It will appear from a perusal of them that His Majesty expects the Governor-General and the Nawab Vazir to perform their duties of loyalty and submission. It was the intention of Mr Hastings to adopt certain measures for the improvement of the Royal concerns. It is for the addressee now to carry out that policy. Capt Frith and his younger brother were deputed by Hastings to wait on His Majesty. They are now going to visit the Governor-General on the part of the Prince. Requests that they may be deputed again in the Court of His Majesty. (*OR 37 ; CR 10, pp 143-4, no 111 ; TR 23, pp 320-2, no 95 ; AR 4, p 259.*)

Jul. 22. **281.** Draft[1] of an agreement between the Governor-General in Council and Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. Whereas Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia by a *sanad* executed under his seal had granted the English the right to trade in Broach and had excluded all other European nations from participating in it and whereas the levying of duties on such trade was not mentioned in that *sanad* this agreement is made between the Governor-General in Council and Sindhia with a view to removing the differences that have since arisen on the question of duties and other matters.

1. Sindhia agrees to collect duties on the merchandise of the Company at the same rate as was levied by the Nawab of Broach, that is, Rs 1-8-4 *fulūs*[2] on each *khandi*[3] (of Surat weight) of cotton that is purchased in Broach and Rs 1-4 per hundred on all other recognised articles of their trade, whether import or export. On all other commodity the duty shall be Rs 6 per hundred. The Governor-General and Council agree that they shall not take any Indians as partners in their trade. If they do so such partner must pay at the rate applicable to the wearers of turban (Indians). The Governor-General and Council further agree to pay to the *'āmil* of Broach the arrears of the duties at the rate now settled.

2. It is an old custom that if any ship or boat is wrecked in ' these ' parts the master of the port takes possession of the cargo. Sindhia however agrees at the request of the Governor-General in Council that if

[1] Received as an enclosure in Mr Anderson's letter dated the 4th July 1785. The agreement was formally executed by Sindhia on 9 Feb. 1786 and by the Board of Supreme Council at Calcutta on 22 Feb. with an additional article subjoined to it specifying the amount of the investment which would be required by the English annually from Broach. I. R. D.: *Secret Proceedings*, 22 Feb. 1786.

[2] A. Small copper coin, of varying weight and value, and sometimes applied to the *paisa* of Hindustan.

[3] Mar. A measure of weight equal to 20 maunds. It also means a score generally.

any ship or boat comes to grief in the Narbada in Broach and the *'āmil* of that place salvages the cargo such cargo must be made over to the Resident of Broach who will pay the cost of saving and keeping it.

3. Sindhia has ordered that the Englishmen who reside in the fort of Broach shall go in and out of it during the appointed hours of the day when the gates are open. The Governor-General and Council agree that no Englishmen or their dependants shall insist on the gates being opened to them after they have been closed for the night. If any Englishman happens to return late from business or arrives from another place at night he must remain outside and neither he nor the inmates of the fort shall trouble the *'āmil* with the request to open the gates.

4. Sindhia agrees that the domestic servants, the tradesmen like the carpenter or ironsmith and the porters who work solely in the English factory shall be under the protection of the Resident and shall be exempt from the payment of trade tax. Should they commit any crimes the *'āmil* shall report them to the Resident who may pass judgment on them himself or may send them to the *'āmil* for trial. Such men as work both in the English factory and the town shall be liable to taxes like others of their calling. The Resident shall furnish the *'āmil* with a register containing the names of all the workmen who are employed in the factory specifying the department to which they are attached.

5. The Resident shall not give protection to any inhabitant of the town who may have run away from the *'āmil*. He shall not interfere in the court of justice and other public departments of the town.

6. The Resident shall not entertain more sepoys than are necessary for the protection of the Company's factory. The number of sepoys to be retained by him is hereby fixed at 50. The Resident may appoint *chaprāsīs* to attend on him but these must not carry muskets.

7. The *'āmil* shall render every assistance to the Company's dependants in recovering their just dues from the inhabitants of the town. (*OR 38 ; CR 10, pp 138-42, no 110; TR 23, pp 322-32, no 96 ; AR 4, p 258.*)

Jul. 23. **282.** From Raja Mahip Narayan Singh. It was agreed between him and Mr Hastings that if any of the *mahāls* yielded more than its assessed value he would take the excess. Saidpur is one such *pargana* and he therefore requested Mr Francis Fowke to ask Babu Ausan Singh[1] to pay to the Raja the amount of the excess in his receipts. Mr Fowke has spoken to the Babu several times about it but he does not comply. Requests therefore that the Babu may be asked to hand over the excess in his collection to the Raja or, if he does not agree to this course, he may relinquish the *pargana* in favour of the Raja and, in lieu thereof

[1] Babu Ausan Singh was one of the most influential persons of Benares and belonged to Gautam clan of Bhuinhar caste. He had been the *Dīwān* of Raja Balwant Singh of Benares but had quarrelled with his successor, Raja Chait Singh. In 1778 he was awarded *pargana* Saidpur as a *jāgīr*. In the rebellion of Raja Chait Singh (1781) he rendered great service to Warren Hastings who subsequently confirmed the *jāgīr* which Ausan Singh continued to possess till his death in 1800. *Benares and Ghazipur Gazetteers;* I. R. D.: *Calendar of Persian Correspondence,* volumes IV-VI.

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take from him the sum of Rs 50,000 which is its assessed valuation. (*OR 39 ; CR 11, p 67, no 76 ; TR 24, pp 96-7, no 74 ; AR 4, p 270.*)

Jul. 26. **283.** From Prince Jahāndār Shah. Has learnt from the Governor-General's letter to Saiyid Akbar 'Alī K͟hān that Col Harper has been appointed to ' this ' district. Approves the appointment and has accordingly bestowed a *k͟hil'at* on the Colonel. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*OR 40 ; CR 10, pp 137-8, no 109 ; TR 23, pp 332-3, no 97 ; AR 4, p 259.*)

Jul. 26. **284.** From Saiyid Akbar 'Alī K͟hān. Has received his two letters, one through Raja Gobind Ram and the other through Major Palmer intimating the appointment of Col Harper as Resident at the court of Oudh. The two letters were shown to Prince Jahāndār Shah who approved this measure and bestowed a *k͟hil'at* on the Colonel and also wrote him a letter of congratulation. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*OR 41 ; CR 10, pp 144-5, no 112 ; TR 23, pp 334-6, no 98 ; AR 4, p 254.*)

Jul. 26. **285.** From Saiyid Akbar 'Alī K͟hān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 42.*)

Jul. 27. **286.** From Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. Has received his letter saying that Sindhia was beyond doubt the maker and guarantor of friendship between the Company and the Peshwa, that he had faithfully observed every engagement which he had made, that although previously there had been no English Resident at Poona no difficulty was ever experienced on that account except for one occasion when there was a delay in the arrival of letters from Poona to Bombay. The Governor-General further explains in his letter that there is no other motive behind the proposed appointment of Mr Malet as Resident at Poona except the dispatch of public business and the confirmation of the existing friendship. It is with a view to demonstrating the complete unity between the English and Sindhia to all the powers of Hindustan that Mr Malet has been ordered to proceed to Sindhia's camp all the way from Bombay and obtain from him a letter of recommendation in the name of the Peshwa's ministers before taking up his appointment at Poona. Mr Malet will go from Sindhia's camp to Calcutta and from there he will embark for Bombay by water. When he arrives at Poona he will send his messages to the Governor-General enclosed in Mr Anderson's letter and the Governor-General's replies thereto will be transmitted through the same channel in order that Sindhia may see them and keep himself informed of everything that passed between them. Says in reply that his friendship and alliance with the English is an established fact. The solitary instance mentioned by the Governor-General of letters from Poona being delayed in reaching Bombay was due not to the absence of a Resident at Poona but to the inefficiency of the messengers employed. Says that the Governor-General's letter has dispelled his misgivings at the appointment of Mr Malet and has convinced him of the propriety of the measure. Will now write to the Peshwa on this subject and having procured a favourable reply will forward it to the Governor-General. Mr Malet in

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the meantime may stay at Calcutta or Bombay as it may suit him. Trusts that he will be informed of every negotiation that he (Malet) may enter into at Poona. Is fully satisfied with the good work that Mr Anderson is doing 'here' both for the Company and for Sindhia. Has spoken to him about certain affairs relative to Ṭipū and has asked him to communicate them to the Governor-General. Hopes he will send a favourable reply as early as possible. *(OR 43 ; CR 10, pp 145-8, no 113 ; TR 23, pp 336-40, no 99 ; AR 4, p 260.)*

Jul. 27.[1] **287.** To the Nawab Vazir, Ḥaidar Beg Khān and Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Says that the continued distresses of Nawab Muẓaffar Jang of Farrukhabad and his failure to pay the Vazir's dues owing to the impoverished state of his country have been engaging particular attention of the Governor-General ever since he came to occupy that office. The addressees are not unaware that the various schemes hitherto adopted to remove the evils proved futile. The Governor-General has therefore with the assistance of his councillors laid down certain regulations for Farrukhabad and hopes that they will serve the purpose well. For particulars refers them to Col. Harper who has been instructed to discuss with the addressees about them. These regulations will be carried out into execution by Mr Willes who has been directed to repair to Lucknow on his way to Farrukhabad in order to consult the addressees. Commends Mr Willes to their favours and hopes that the proposed regulations will meet with their approval. *(CI 16, pp 57-8, no 83 ; TI 31, pp 73-6, nos 43-5 ; AI 4, pp 267 & 264.)*

Jul. 27.[1] **288.** To Nawab Muẓaffar Jang of Farrukhabad. Has learnt all about his distress from Mr Willes, who is now going back to Farrukhabad with certain regulations formulated by the Governor-General in order to give relief to the Nawab. Provision has been made therein for a regular income for the Nawab and his family, for the increase in revenues and their regular collection and for the due discharge of tributes to the Vazir. Hopes they will prove of great advantage to him. The interests of the Company and the Vazir being identical the Nawab's own proposal to furnish a cavalry regiment for their services has been greatly appreciated. For particulars refers him to Mr Willes and advises him to follow his instructions fully. The Nawab may always count upon the favour of the Governor-General provided the regulations are strictly adhered to. Hopes to hear frequently from him. *(CI 16, pp 58-9, no 84 ; TI 31, pp 77-9, no 46 ; AI 4, p 264.)*

Aug. 9. **289.** From Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter intimating that Mr Hastings has left for England and that he has succeeded to his place in the Supreme Council and that he aims at the preservation of the cordial relations existing between the Nawab and the Company and requesting that Mr Johnson might be allowed to go to Calcutta in order to receive his instructions from the Governor-General. Says

[1] August 1 according to the volume of copies.

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that although Mr Johnson is just now engaged in adjusting important affairs between the English and the Nawab yet out of regard to his wishes permission has been given him to set out without delay. As the gentleman is thoroughly conversant with the problems of both the governments and as he is a well-wisher of each he should be deputed back at the writer's court in order that he may employ himself in strengthening the bonds of unity. In his letter to Mr Johnson dated the 14th January 1785 the Governor-General had written that as he and the Council were expecting fresh orders from England they regretted that they could not enter just then into the project that the Nawab had formed. From a recent dispatch of his, however, it appears that the expected orders have arrived conferring large powers and authority on the Council. The Nawab's proposals should therefore be carried into effect immediately. Has also learnt that the Governor-General has ordered Mr Johnson to negotiate a fresh treaty with the Nawab. Has accordingly delivered a draft in Persian and English to Mr Johnson, since the negotiations were started through him and since he possesses the confidence of both parties it is essential that the treaty should be concluded in its final form through him only. As several important business of state depend upon the conclusion of this treaty it is requested that consideration of the draft proposals may be taken up as soon as Mr Johnson reaches Calcutta. (*OR 44 ; CR 10, pp 148-51, no 114 ; TR 23, pp 340-6, no 100 ; AR 4, p 259.*)

Aug. 10. **290.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter stating that Major William Palmer having resigned the office of the Resident at his court, Col Harper has been appointed in his place. The Colonel, he says, is known to the Nawab whose father used to be very kind to him. It was also the intention of Mr Hastings to bestow the appointment on him when Major Palmer vacated the office. Approves the appointment and is gratified to note that the Governor-General intends to strengthen their mutual friendship and to adhere strictly to the engagements subsisting between the two states. (*OR 45 ; CR 10, pp 153-5, no 116 ; TR 23, pp 347-9, no 101 ; AR 4, p 261.*)

Aug. 10. **291.** From Ḥaidar Beg K͟hān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 46 ; CR 10, pp 156-8, no 117 ; TR 23, pp 349-53, no 102 ; AR 4, p 256.*)

Aug. 10. **292.** From Ḥasan Riẓā K͟hān. To the same effect. (*OR 47 ; CR 10, pp 158-61, no 118 ; TR 23, p 353, no 103 ; AR 4, p 256.*)

Aug. 12. **293.** His Majesty Shah 'Ālam to the Nawab of Surat.[1] Has learnt from the representations of Mahadaji Sindhia and Mr Anderson all about his devotion to His Majesty and the good offices rendered by him to the pilgrims of Mecca and other holy places. The annual revenue of Rs 35,000 long fixed for him for the protection of the town is hereby restored and confirmed to him. The grant of this revenue which Babu

[1] Received as an enclosure in Mr Anderson's letter.

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Sheo Deo had obtained from His Majesty by false representation is hereby cancelled. (*OR 48 ; CR 11, pp 67-8, no 77 ; TR 24, pp 97-8, no 75 ; AR 4, p 276.*)

Aug. 12. **294.** His Majesty Shah 'Ālam to Vithal[1] Rao 'Umdatu'l-Mulk (Babu Sheo Deo).[2] Says that the addressee had obtained from His Majesty the remission of Rs 35,000 in the neighbourhood of Surat. Has now learnt from the petition of Qāimu'd-Daulah Mīr Mu'īnud-Dīn[3] Khān that he has been enjoying the privilege of collecting this revenue from a long time. As he is a devoted servant of His Majesty and is at all times attentive to the welfare of the pilgrims to Mecca and other holy places, the grant has been restored and confirmed to him. The addressee must rest content with his own *jāgīr* and must not offer any resistance to the Khān in realising the said sum of Rs 35,000. (*OR 49 ; CR 11, p 68, no 77a ; TR 24, p 99, no 75b ; AR 4, p 276.*)

Aug. 12. **295.** Mahadaji Sindhia to the Nawab of Surat.[2] To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 50 ; CR 11, p 69, no 77b ; TR 24, pp 98-9, no 75a ; AR 4, p 276.*)

Aug. 13. **296.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. On Tuesday the 2nd *Shawwāl* 27 *Jūlūs* (8 August 1785) Von Midlam of Kalkapur Dutch Factory paid a visit to the Nawab and handed him a petition from Gregorius Herclots, Chief of Chinsurah Dutch Factory. Forwards the petition for the Governor General's perusal and desires to know what reply should be given to him. (*OR 51 ; CR 11, pp 69-70, no 78 ; TR 24, p 100, no 76 ; AR 4, p 274.*)

Aug. 13. **297.** From Gregorius Herclots, Chief of Chinsurah Dutch Factory. Some time ago the Dutch factories and possessions in this country had passed into the hands of the English who have since restored them. From the time they regained their lost possessions the Chief and Council of the Dutch Factory have been anxious to find out whether they will be permitted to carry on their trade according to the *sanads* and *farmāns* held by them from of old. But they do not know whom to approach for an authoritative declaration on this point. They have however noticed that the English Company exercise a certain authority and control over the subjects of this country including the Dutch. The question arises therefore whether by virtue of being appointed to the *Dīwānī* the English Company have been vested with the same powers and jurisdiction over the commercial affairs of the European nations trading in this country as were exercised by the former Nawabs and rulers, also whether the English Company can refuse to recognise the old *farmāns* and *sanads* held by the Dutch or they will countenance and support their trade. The English Company now propose against the established practice to increase the tax on the export trade of the Dutch Company and also to levy a tax on imports which was never

[1] Apeal, according to vol. of translations.
[2] Received as an enclosure in Mr Anderson's letter.
[3] Evidently a mistake for Ḥafīẓu'd-Dīn.

1785 levied before. Further they do not let the merchandise of the Dutch Company pass from one factory to another in this country and insist on a permit from their own custom house. Prays for an explicit order whether or not the Dutch Company in pursuit of their commercial activities should consider the English Company as the ruling power of the land. Requests also that the privileges long enjoyed by the Dutch may be confirmed to them. At the time that this letter is dispatched two Councillors of the Dutch Factory are also leaving for Calcutta in order to discuss these questions with the Governor-General and his Council and get them finally settled. Dated 25 *Ramazān* 1199 A.H.= 1 Aug. 1785. (*OR 52 ; CR 11, pp 72-4, no 78a ; TR 24, pp 100-3, no 76a ; AR 4, p 274.*)

Aug. 15 **298.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as no 297 above. Dated 2 *Shawwāl*=8 August. (*OR 53 ; CR 11, pp 71-2, no 79 ; TR 24, p 103, no 77 ; AR 4, p 275.*)

Aug. 15. **299.** Gregorius Herclot, Chief of the Chinsurah Dutch Factory to Muḥammad Riẓā Khān.[1] To the same effect as no 298 above. Dated 25 *Ramazān*=1 August. (*OR 54 ; CR 11, pp 72-4, no 79a ; TR 24, pp 103-4, no 77a ; AR 4, p 275.*)

Aug. 19. **300.** From the Raja of Nepal. Has received his letter on the subject of *mauza* Itharwa. Says that he has been enjoying the possession of this village for a long time and that Raja Madho Singh[2] is unnecessarily quarrelling about it now. It is an old custom that disputes regarding boundaries are referred to the arbitration of a trustworthy *amīn* who gives his award after examining witnesses of both parties and making investigations on the spot. Madho Singh does not agree to this procedure and has caused a guard to be stationed in his village. Will shortly depute an agent to wait on the Governor-General and explain matters to him. Requests that an *amīn* may be appointed to investigate and settle the dispute. (*OR 55 ; CR 11, p 74, no 80 ; TR 24, pp 104-5, no 78 ; AR 4, p 276.*)

Aug. 24. **301.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Is glad to learn that General Sloper[3] is coming to Calcutta as a member of the Supreme Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Company's army. Is enclosing a friendly letter to the address of the General and requests that it may be delivered to him. (*OR 56 ; CR 11, p 75, no 81 ; TR 24, p 105, no 79, AR 4, p 278.*)

Aug. 24. **302.** To the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Intimates that Col Harper has been appointed his minister at the court of his Royal Highness. Hopes that he will extend his royal favours to the Colonel and will

[1] Received as enclosure in the foregoing.

[2] Zamindar of Darbhanga.

[3] Lieut. General Robert Sloper was appointed a member of the Supreme Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Company's army on 9 Dec. 1784 by the Court of Directors. He assumed charge of the offices on 21 July 1785 and resigned on 12 September 1786.—I.R.D.: *List of the Heads of Administrations in India* ; Dodwell and Miles: *List of the Bengal Army.*

1785 attend to what he represents in behalf of the Governor-General. Expresses his loyalty and attachment to the Prince. (*CI 16, p 60, no 86 ; TI 31, pp 79-81, no 47 ; AI 4, p 266.*)

Aug. 31. **303.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that the muskets of his army have become old, defective and useless. Has asked Mr Wombwell to write to the Governor-General for a supply of 2,000 muskets with flints. Hopes the request will be complied with. (*OR 57 ; CR 11, p 75, no 82 ; TR 24, pp 105-6, no 80 ; AR 4, p 278.*)

Aug. 31. **304.** From Prince Mirzā Jahāndār Shah. Has learnt from the newspapers as well as from the representations of Rao Anant Ram, brother of Raja Gobind Ram, that on the 15th and 29th of every lunar month there is a great agitation in the river on account of the onrush of water from the sea.[1] It appears that the Governor-General was rowing on a budgerow when the reins of the budgerow which are called its helm were broken by the force of the tide and it was some time before the vessel was brought under control. Is gratified to learn that no harm came to the Governor-General. The welfare of God's creation is bound up with the safety of big chiefs like him and it is a pity that he ventured out to the river knowing its boisterous condition. Adjures him not to run such risks in future. Is longing to meet him. Dated 4 *Shawwāl* 1199 A.H.=9 August 1785. (*OR 58 ; CR 11, p 76, no 83 ; TR 24, p 106, no 81 ; AR 4, p 276.*)

Aug. 31. **305.** From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has received his letter saying that Mr Hastings had sailed for England and that he had succeeded him in his high office. Had received a similar communication from Mr Hastings himself on the eve of his departure. Says that on account of the proximity of Bengal to his dominions he has long been connected and associated with the Company and their relations grew still more closer during the administration of Warren Hastings when actions were taken by mutual agreement that led to the increased prosperity of the affairs of the Company. Is determined to maintain the friendly relations intact and hopes the Governor-General will reciprocate the sentiment. (*OR 59 ; TR 23, pp 353-7, no 104 ; AR 4, p 258.*)

Sep. 7. **306.** From the King (Shah 'Ālam). Acknowledges the receipt of his *'arẓī* and assures him of the royal support. (*OR 60 ; CR 10, p 161, no 119 ; TR 23, pp 358-9, no 105 ; AR 4, p 257.*)

Sep. 7. **307.** From Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. Has received his letter in reply to one from himself which accompanied a *shuqqa* from His Majesty containing orders for the remission of the Bengal tribute. His *'arẓī* to the King has also been received and a reply from His Majesty is being transmitted to him. Hopes he will write to him every now and then. (*OR 61 ; CR 10, pp 163-4, no 122 ; TR 23, pp 359-60, no 106 ; AR 4, p 260.*)

Sep. 9. **308.** To Qāimu'd-Daulah. Informs him of the letters written by His Majesty and Sindhia revoking the grant of Rs 35,000 to Sheo Deo. (*AR 4, p 286, no 74.*)

[1] Obviously refers to bores in the Ganges during the monsoon.

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Sep. 12. **309.** From Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. Had previously written to him how His Majesty (Shah 'Ālam) had committed to his charge the management of the affairs of the empire and how he had appointed him *vakīl-i-mutlaq*. Learns now from the letter of Sadasheo Rao Bhao that the letter containing the information never reached the addressee. Is therefore writing again to acquaint him with this happy news. *(OR 62 ; CR 10, pp 162-3, no 121 ; TR 23, pp 360-2, no 107 ; AR 4, p 260.)*

Sep. 12. **310.** From Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. Has learnt from Sadasheo Rao Bhao about the particulars communicated by the Governor-General verbally to Bhagwant Rao, the Bhao's agent at Calcutta. Is glad to note that complete unanimity subsists between the Governor-General and the Maharaja. Has confided his sentiments to the Bhao who will write them to Bhagwant Rao who in turn will acquaint the Governor-General with them. Requests an explicit answer on the subject. *(OR 63 ; CR 10, pp 10, 162, no 120 ; TR 23, pp 362-3, no 108 ; AR 4, p 260.)*

Sep. 12. **311.** From Prince Mirzā Jahāndār Shah. Is glad to learn that the Governor-General has recovered from his illness. May he ever enjoy good health. *(OR 64 ; CR 11, p 77, no 84 ; TR 24, pp 106-7, no 82 ; AR 4, p 276.)*

Sep. 12. **312.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Is sorry to learn about his indisposition. Prays for his speedy recovery. Has also heard that he has removed some distance from Calcutta for a change of air. This is quite proper. Hopes the results will be beneficial. Requests that he will keep him informed of his progress from time to time. *(OR 65 ; CR 11, pp 77-8, no 85 ; TR 24, pp 107-8, no 83 ; AR 4, p 278.)*

Sep. 12. **313.** From Nawab Saiyid Muḥammad Khān.[1] Is lying seriously ill and there is no hope of his life. States that his grandfather, Nawab Jasārat Khān, was consistently supported and favoured by the Company, the Governor-General and the Council on account of his ancient connection and the valuable services rendered by him. It was at his request that the writer was appointed to the *Niẓāmat* of Jahangirnagar (Dacca). Requests that according to the established practice the office may now be conferred on his brother, Saiyid 'Alī Khān, and the *sanad* of appointment may be issued to him. Commends his brothers, Saiyid 'Alī Khān and Saiyid Aḥmad 'Alī Khān to the Governor-General's favour. *(OR 66 ; CR 11, p 79, no 86 ; TR 24, pp 108-9, no 84 ; AR 4, p 272.)*

Sep. 12. **314.** From Saiyid 'Alī Khān. It is believed that the sad news of the death of his brother, Saiyid Muḥammad Khān Ḥashmat Jang, has reached the Governor-General by now as also the letter which was written by the deceased in his lifetime and in which it was requested that his brother, the writer, may be appointed in his place in the office of the *Nāẓim* of Dacca because he himself was severely ill and had given up all hopes of life. The late Ḥashmat Jang was appointed to the office

[1] According to a note on the envelope of this letter the Nawab died on 25 *Shawwāl* =31 August.

of the *Nāẓim* in compliance with a similar request which was made by his late grandfather, Jasārat Khān. Hopes the Governor-General will likewise accede to the request made by his late brother and appoint him to the said office. For this generous act the writer and his brother, Saiyid Aḥmad 'Alī Khān, and all the other members of the family will be grateful to the Governor-General and will ever pray for the increase of his dignity. Requests that a *sanad* for that office may be granted to him so that he may employ himself in the performance of his duties. (*CR 11, pp 79-80, no 87 ; TR 24, pp 109-10, no 85 ; AR 4, p 278.*)

Sep. 15. **315.**[1] (1) *Mirzā Muḥammad Shafī'*[2] *to Mirzā Khalīl.* The addressee will have learnt from the paper of news that Laṭāfat 'Alī Khān[3] wanted to confine Kāẓim 'Alī Khān, when the latter was in Delhi, in order to extend his own *jāgīr*. Mahdi Qulī Khān was informed of that scheme and asked to frustrate the evil designs of Laṭāfat. Though the scheme failed Laṭāfat still retained the idea of that business in his mind. He came to the writer and asked that *parganas* Sadabad,[4] Firozabad,[5] and Shikohabad,[6] might be added to his *jāgīr*. He was told in reply that two of those *parganas* were already included in the *jāgīr* of Raja Himmat Bahadur Singh[7] while Shikohabad belonged to the Vazir and the English and that therefore they could not be given to him. Thereupon he began to intrigue and poison the King's mind against the writer. Having misrepresented that the writer was united with the English and had conceived rebellious thoughts towards the royal Presence the intriguers seduced the King to their side. On 8 *Zu'l-qadah* at the small hours of the morning the intriguers having armed their battalions proceeded towards the *Jāma' Masjid* and made fortifications and mounds in different places. He learnt about this disturbance on the following day and sent Dā'ūd Beg Khān to argue with them but in vain. 'Āshūr 'Alī Khān was asked to bring cannon for the attack of the fortifications but he answered that the artillery men were not under his orders. The other battalions also would not come forward, some from the seduction or their intrigues and others from necessity as the passage was blocked by mounds. The rebels then brought the King on horseback to *Jāma' Masjid.* Seeing no other alternative the writer in company with

[1] These 84 letters were received in the Persian Office from Major Browne on 15 Sep. 1785.

[2] Mirzā Muḥammad Shafī' was the son of Mirzā Najaf Khān's nephew. During Najaf Khān's lifetime he filled only subordinate posts but after his death he was appointed Regent and *Subahdār* of Agra by Emperor Shah 'Ālam. He also held the office of *Mīr Bakhshī* from 15 Sept. 1782 to 23 Sept. 1783 when he was murdered by a servant of Muḥammad Beg Hamdānī at the instance of Afrāsiāb Khān, Shafī''s rival for supremacy at the royal court.

[3] He was the deputy of the Nawab Vazir of Oudh at the imperial court and commanded the Vazir's battalions which were placed in the imperial service.

[4] *Tahsil* in Muttra District, U. P.

[5] Town in Agra District, U. P.

[6] Town in Mainpuri District, U. P.

[7] The Gosain Chief. Strictly speaking, he was not entitled to the surname Singh used here.

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Majdu'd-Daulah[1] left the town and went to the Kotlā of Fīroz Shah. The rebels took charge of the gate of the town and the whole army assembled round them. Next day the writer proceeded to Kosi[2] where he is still staying. Has written to Afrāsiāb Khān and Muhammad Beg Khān[3] but no satisfactory answer has been received from them. Is very anxious that they should join him, for with their union it will not be difficult to quell the disturbance. The artillery of the government has not yet fallen into the hands of the rebels. The *jam'adārs* and *golandāzes* of the artillery are all against 'Āshūr 'Alī Khān on account of his bad behaviour. Many people did not join the rebels and are expecting the writer's arrival. Has learnt that the King is vexed with those rebels and desires to get out of their power. If Afrāsiāb Khān and Muhammed Beg Khān prove themselves treacherous and do not join him, he alone will devise a plan to defeat the authors of this disturbance. The addressee is asked to induce the English gentlemen to help him in this business with four or five battalions on any condition they may please. If they make excuses about the King, it may be pointed out to them that His Majesty is now in the power of the rebels and that when he shall obtain his release, they will learn the particulars of the displeasure of the royal mind towards them. In case the English gentlemen should not be inclined to this business the writer may be informed accordingly. Will then seek the assistance of Mahadaji Sindhia who is anxiously waiting for such an opportunity. Being a friend of the English he desires to give them this information in good time so that they may not accuse him for his union with Sindhia. Requests the addressee to take early steps in this direction and not to waste time on tardy correspondence. Dated 25 *Zu'l-qa'dah* 1196 A.H.=2 November 1782.

(2) *The King to Major Browne.* Has received his petition. Summons him alone to the Presence in order to listen to Mr Hastings' requests. The Major will thereafter receive the royal orders to perform whatever may be the duties of service.

(3) *The King to Major Browne.* Has received his petition intimating his departure from Calcutta with the *nazr* and presents from Mr Hastings. Says that at this time a reconciliation between the princes and grandees has been effected and that the Major need not come. He must therefore on receipt of the royal *shuqqa* return from the place to which he may have advanced and employ himself in the business of the Company. The *nazr* and presents may be sent to him.

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[1] Majdud-Daulah Abdul Ahad Khan Bahram Jang was a favourite minister of Shah 'Ālam. Originally he was a servant of Najibud-Daulah and represented his master at the royal palace at Delhi during the King's exile. He was a man of intriguing nature so he was imprisoned once by Najaf Khān and again by Afrāsiāb Khān. He held absolute sway over the King's mind and when he was free he exercised full control over the direction of affairs.

[2] Town in Muttra District, U. P.

[3] Muhammad Beg Khān Hamdāni was one of the Captains of Mirzā Najaf Khān and played an important part in Court intrigues. He planned the murder of Mirzā Muhammad Shafī', then fled to Sindhia, deserted him and joined the Raja of Jaipur. He was killed in action while fighting against Sindhia in July 1787.

(4) *Major Browne to the King.* Is greatly honoured to receive the royal *shuqqa* ordering him to stop at the place to which he may have arrived and dispatch the presents of the Governor-General to His Majesty. The *shuqqa* which was addressed to Mr Hastings has been forwarded to Calcutta. In obedience to His Majesty's orders he has stopped at Farrukhabad. Says that the English gentlemen have deputed him to attend upon His Majesty in accordance with the royal orders received twice with peremptory commands through the Vazir to the effect that the disputes and differences which had arisen after the death of Najaf Khān should be settled. He has been therefore asked that after obtaining the glory of an introduction he should in person discover the state of the royal court and the desires of the enlightened heart and inform the English gentlemen thereof so that they may act in obedience to His Majesty's commands conformable to the occasion. God is witness that the English gentlemen have never omitted any point of duty and attachment to the Presence. It was to prove their allegiance that the writer proceeded from Calcutta to Lucknow wherefrom he forwarded to the enlightened Presence the *'arẓī* of the Governor-General and his own petition with an *'arẓī* from the Vazir requesting that he may be authorized to negotiate on behalf of the latter also. When a royal *shuqqa* permitting him to accelerate the happiness of kissing the threshold was received he proceeded from Lucknow. But on his arrival at Farrukhabad he received another *shuqqa* prohibiting him from proceeding any further. It appears that the faithful allegiance of the English gentlemen and the Vazir, who are steadfast in their attachment, is not acceptable to His Majesty. The presents will be dispatched to His Majesty after he has received his directions from Mr Hastings. Dated 6 *Muḥarram* 1197 A.H.=13 Dec. 1782.

(5) *Mirzā Muḥammad Shafī' Khān to Major Browne.* Says that His Majesty had received an *'arẓī* of the Governor-General in which it was stated that the disputes which occurred after the death of Mirzā Najaf Khān at the royal Presence distracted his mind and consequently he sent the Major to know the royal sentiments. When the *'arẓī* arrived His Majesty had his tents near Khizrabad and the writer was staying at Kosi. On hearing about His Majesty's departure from there he and the other grandees attended on the royal Presence and through the mediation of kingly favours the hatreds and quarrels prevailing among them were removed. A royal *shuqqa* was then written in answer to the addressee's petition to the effect that the disputes at the Presence having been settled the Major need not come to His Majesty but that he should employ himself in the business of the Company. The writer is now pleased to receive his agreeable letter and to see that the Major wishes to have an interview with him. Says that he will soon arrive at Akbarabad[1] and desires the Major to meet him there. It will then be decided if the Major should proceed to the royal Presence alone or in the company of the writer. Hopes that the friendship which

[1] Name given by Emperor Akbar to Agra.

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subsists between him and the English gentlemen will daily increase and that the Major will soon make him happy by an interview.

(6) *Sister of Najaf Khān (Khadījā Sūlṭān Begam) to Major Browne.* To the same effect as the foregoing.

(7) *The King to Major Browne.* Has received his petition representing that the English chiefs have sent him for the management of the royal affairs and for the removal of disputes and disagreements which have arisen in the Presence. Says that the sincere allegiance of Mr Hastings and all the English chiefs has from a long time been recorded in his mind and that the Major is also known to be steadfast in his attachment to the royal Presence. Formerly, due to the exigency of time, he was asked to stay away from Delhi. Has now learnt from Shaikh Salāḥu'd-Dīn Khān[1] that it will give pleasure to Mr Hastings and the Major if the latter is summoned to the Presence. He is therefore allowed to proceed. He should first see Prince Mirzā Muhammad Sulaimān Shikoh[2] and Mirzā Muḥammad Shafī' and then come to the Presence. Meanwhile he may dispatch *'arẓīs* to the royal palace.

(8) *Nawab 'Abdul Aḥad Khān to Major Browne.* Is pleased to receive his letter intimating that he has fully acquainted the Governor-General, Mr Hastings, with the particulars of the writer's friendship for him. Says that he is so much attached to Mr Hastings that for the last ten or twelve years he considers himself as his representative in the Presence. Hopes that the friendship and kindness of the Governor-General towards him will daily increase and that the Major after his interview with him will be greatly impressed by his sincerity. Formerly a royal *shuqqa* in answer to his *'arẓī* was issued conformably to the exigency of time prohibiting him from proceeding any further. Subsequently on the writer's advice Mirzā Muḥammad Shafī' wrote letters to the Major expressing his desire to have an interview with him. A royal *shuqqa* has also been dispatched to him. Immediately on the arrival of the *shuqqa* he must proceed to this direction without any delay.

(9) *The King to Major Browne.* Has received his petition and learnt that he has forwarded to Calcutta the *shuqqa* which was addressed to Mr Hastings together with a copy of the one which was addressed to the Major and that in obedience to the royal orders he is leaving for Akbarabad where he will see the Prince (Mirzā Sulaimān Shikoh) and Mirzā Shafī' and thereafter proceed to the Presence. Is highly pleased to have learnt the particulars of his good services and worthy intentions and allegiance. It is certain that having acted in conformity with His Majesty's directions he will be made happy by the honour of kissing the royal threshold.

(10) *Major Browne to Nawab 'Abdul Aḥad Khān (Majdu'd-Daulah).* Has received his letter accompanying a royal *shuqqa* and his friendly

[1] He was a confidential servant of James Anderson and was employed as his agent at the durbar of the King and Sindhia.—*Poona Residency Correspondence*, vol. I.

[2] One of the sons of Shah 'Ālam II. He died at Agra on 24 Feby. 1838 and was buried in the mausoleum of Akbar at Sikandra in Agra.—Beale: *Oriental Biographical Dictionary*.

letter addressed to Mr Hastings. Having immediately enclosed them in his letter he has forwarded them to Calcutta. The Nawab has written that the Governor-General and the Vazir have taken no action as yet to check the Sikh disturbances in accordance with his request and His Majesty's desire. Says that in fact he has been deputed to the Presence in order to negotiate all these affairs and to represent many things personally. As apparently it will take some time before he can have an audience with His Majesty he considers it necessary to give a concise account of the present situation of the Company. It may be impressed upon the servants of the Presence that for the last 5 years the English have been at war with the French, the Dutch, Ḥaidar Nāik and the Mahrattas. The heavy expenses of the army have been confined to the receipts of Bengal and the Vazir's dominion only, because the revenues of the other places as far as Surat fell to the share of the enemy by reason of the events of war. Further, their supplies having proved insufficient to meet their requirements considerable sums from England have been spent. If the English were not faced with such embarrassments great armies would have been dispatched by them and the Nawab Vazir for the satisfaction of His Majesty and for their own reputation. Therefore in sending troops the following conditions are necessary:

(i) That the English troops as long as they remain in his employ should receive pay at the rate of 25,000 rupees a month for each regiment consisting of 1,000 firelocks and 2 cannons. If this is approved let the particulars with the number of regiments required be written to the Governor-General. (ii) The troops should not be so employed as to cause confusion and breach of the treaties and alliances of the English and the Nawab Vazir. The peace and arrangements made between the chiefs of the south and the English gentlemen and the Vazir and the friendship and union extended to the family of the late Nawab Najaf Khān should not be violated. (iii) The differences and disagreements between the nobles and chiefs of the royal court must be made up so that on the arrival of the English troops they may co-operate with them and discover means for the management of the empire and for the destruction of the rebels.

Mahdī Qulī Khān and Mirzā Zainu'l-'Ābidīn Khān[1] may also be consulted on this subject and whatever may be determined upon or expressed by His Majesty should be communicated to the writer. Dated 2 *Jumāda* I 1197 A.H.=5 Apr. 1783.

(11) *Draft of a treaty on oath between Mirzā Shafī' and the English.* The friends of both sides are friends and enemies of both sides enemies.

The performance of service to His Majesty is beyond all concerns fixed upon the English gentlemen and the Nawab Vazir, because in the satisfaction of His Majesty lies the advantage and reputation of both parties.

[1] Brother of Mirzā Muḥammad Shafī'. He got Afrāsiāb Khān murdered in order to avenge himself on the assassination of his brother.

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An army shall be employed for the settlement of the country and the *subās* of Delhi and Akbarabad extending towards the west as far as Patiala, towards the south as far as Jaipur, Jodhpur, Karauli[1] and Bhadaur[2] towards the east as far as Firozabad and Harduaganj[3] and towards the north as far as Saharanpur and the frontiers of Hardwar.

If any person in opposition should wish for alliance and friendship with the English gentlemen they must never support nor give him shelter within their boundaries, and from that side whoever may come to this quarter against the pleasure of the English let him also be treated in similar manner.

At the time of sending the required troops no delay should take place from either side.

An English gentleman by the choice and advice of both sides will be appointed to remain in the Presence for negotiation and from this side also a reliable person shall reside in Calcutta.

The gentleman who may reside in Delhi and the Chief of the English army must not interfere in the affairs of the country and revenue nor should they correspond with the rajas, zamindars and *ta'lluqdārs* of the neighbouring districts.

As long as the troops from both sides shall be retained in service their monthly pay shall be paid. The troops shall be under the authority and orders of both sides. When they will be dismissed let them immediately march off and go to their respective frontiers.

When a new country shall come into the possession of either by the combined efforts of both sides, let it be equally divided between them.

(12) *Distribution of the monthly pay*[4] *of one thousand horsemen:*

	Rs.
Risāldār	3,000
Deputy *risāldār*	1,200
Deputy paymaster and his staff	1,000
	5,200
10 *Jam'adārs* at 500 each	5,000
10 Deputy *jam'adārs* at 300 each	3,000
10 Sardār *jam'adārs* at 300 each	3,000
10 Sons of *jam'adārs* at 200 each	2,000
100 *Imtiāzis* at 150 each	15,000
50 *Daf'adārs* at 100 each	5,000
40 Men without horses at 100 each	4,000
20 *Vakīls* at 100 each	2,000
20 *Naqībs* at 50 each	1,000
730 *Suwārs* at 60 each	43,800
1,000	83,800
Bullets and gunpowder	1,000
	90,000

[1] State in Rajputana.
[2] Town in Patiala State.
[3] Town in Aligarh Dist., U. P.
[4] This appears to be the estimate given by Mirzā Shafī' Khān regarding the composition and expenses of one regiment of the imperial army.

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(13) *Lakhipat Ray to Major Browne.* Says that in conformity with the letter of Rai[1] Ram Singh he is ready from his heart and soul in the performance of duties of friendship. The Khalsa chiefs such as Badshah Singh[2] and Mukhal Singh are also prepared to strengthen the friendly relations (with the English). Desires him to communicate his sentiments so that he may act accordingly.

(14) *Major Browne to Lakhipat Ray.* Has received his *'arẓī* in which he has offered the friendship of the Khalsa chiefs. Says that he desires whole-heartedly to obtain their friendship and alliance. But, as those chiefs have adopted a hostile attitude towards His Majesty and plundered his dominion as far as Shahjahanabad, he hesitates to respond to the offer. He has been appointed to perform the duties of obedience to the Presence and to maintain happy relations with the nobles of the royal court. If the Khalsa chiefs show their loyalty to the King and co-operate with the nobles of the royal court the English gentlemen will be pleased to establish friendly relations with them. It was not proper for him to write these matters to the addressee, but since Rai Ram Singh spoke to him so highly of his wisdom he could not help doing so. Knowing him to be desirous of friendship and attentive to his affairs the addressee is asked to represent the facts stated above to the Sikh *sardārs*.

(15) *The King to Major Browne.* Has received his *'arẓī* through Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah and has also perused the dispatch which was sent to the latter. Says that the enemies, of whose tumults and evil designs the Major has learnt from the paper of news, will be punished through his faithful services as soon as an opportunity is available. The addressee will shortly obtain the happiness of a royal audience and he is expected to perform whatever service will be required of him. A *shuqqa* is also addressed to Mr Hastings and the Major is asked to transmit it to him.

(16) *'Abdul Aḥad Khān to Major Browne.* As desired by the Major a *shuqqa* in answer to his *'arẓī* and another to Mr Hastings have been sent. The writer has also written a letter to the Governor-General. The Major is asked to dispatch the *shuqqa* and the letter to Calcutta. Is anxiously waiting for his arrival at the Presence. Hopes the Major will not delay his arrival any further and will soon obtain the happiness of kissing the royal threshold.

(17) *Lakhipat Ray to Major Browne.* Has received his *parwāna* and is astonished to see that the Khalsa chiefs have been blamed to have habituated themselves to plunder and devastation. Says that the foremost desire of the chiefs is the tranquillity of the people and the management of the affairs of the empire as is evident from their endeavours. As friendly relations between the English gentlemen and the Sikh chiefs will now commence afresh full particulars will be represented to the Major by Rai Ram Singh. Hopes that until the writer obtains an interview he will be honoured with letters from the Major.

[1] Lala in the vol. of translations.
[2] Also known as Jassa Singh.

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(18) *Lakhipat Ray, vakīl of the Sikh sardars to (Major Browne).* Has already dispatched *'arẓīs* in answer to his *parwāna.* As no reply has yet been received he wonders whether they have reached the Major. The letters which he has now received from the Khalsa chiefs, in accordance with the Major's commands, are sent to him through Khush-Hal[1] Singh and *harkāras.* Rai Ram Singh and Khush-Hal Singh will represent all the affairs to him. Requests that letters to the Khalsa chiefs in answer to their dispatches may be sent by means of a person of confidence.

(19) *Major Browne to Lakhipat Ray.* Has received his two *'arẓīs* and read in them all that has been written about the good dispositions of the Sikh chiefs. Says that by reason of their disobedience and rebellion to His Majesty and oppressions upon the people, they are regarded as ill-advised. Otherwise their fidelity to their engagements and their firmness to treaties are well known. Now that the friendship between the English gentlemen and Khalsa *sardārs* will assume firmness it is believed that whatever arrangement with regard to the affairs of the kingdom is made, it will be agreed to by the latter. Will soon arrive at the Capital and shall be pleased to see him there. Mangal Singh, who came to him on the part of the Khalsa chiefs, has been informed of all particulars. Will send a reliable and discreet person, with presents, to attend on the Sikh *sardārs.*

(20) *Jassa Singh, a Sikh chief, to Major Browne.* Has learnt from Lakhipat Ray's letter the good qualities of the Major, his fidelity to engagements and firmness in sincerity. The establishment of friendship (with the ruling chiefs) is known to be the means of tranquillity to the people and improvement of the empire. Formerly when friendship was established between the nobles of the empire and the Sikh chiefs, the latter never deviated from it. The disposition of present day *umarās* becoming altered they did not remain firm to their mode of conduct. If the Major attaches any value to the friendship of the Sikh chiefs, it must be established on such a basis that it may daily increase in strength. Is much pleased to understand that all the affairs of the English *sarkār* in this direction have been entrusted to the Major. Wishes him every success in this noble work. Further particulars will be communicated to him by the *vakīls* (Lakhipat Ray and Mangal Singh). Hopes the Major will make him happy by his letters now and then.

(21) *Major Browne to Jassa Singh.* Is much pleased to receive his friendly letter. Has so long omitted to write to him because on his arrival in 'these' parts he learnt that many of the Sikh *sardārs* had risen in opposition to His Majesty and to the *umarās* and nobles of the Presence, and had oppressed the people. The English gentlemen consider the submission to the King, friendship to the *umarās* and peace to the people of the empire above everything else. Is very glad to learn about his good qualities and excellent disposition from the writ-

[1] Kussal according to the vol. of translation.

ings of Lakhipat Ray. The writer has been deputed to these parts (Delhi) in order to manage the affairs of the empire and to establish concord between the nobles and the *sardārs*. Since the addressee is also inclined to this purpose, it is hoped, his endeavours will bear fruit. As soon as he arrives at Delhi he will be pleased to have an interview with Lakhipat Ray and Mangal Singh and having learnt particulars from them he will send a reliable, discreet and ingenious person to attend upon the addressee in order to establish friendly relations with him. Dated 6 *Ramaẓān* 1179 A.H.=5 August 1783.

(22) *Lahna Singh,*[1] *a Sikh sardār to Major Browne.* To the same effect as no 20 above.

(23) *Major Browne to Lahna Singh.* To the same effect as no 21 above.

(24) *Mihrban Singh, a Sikh chief, to Major Browne.* To the same effect as no 20 above.

(25) *Major Browne to Mihrban Singh.* To the same effect as no 21 above.

(26) *Maharaja Siaji Singh, Chief of the Sikhs,*[2] *to Major Browne.* Expresses his friendship for the Major and desires him to keep up correspondence.

(27) *Major Browne to Maharaja Siaji Singh.* Is much pleased to receive his letter proposing to establish a system of correspondence with him. Says that in view of his good disposition and the valour of his family he is certainly desirous of making friends with him. But as the (Sikh) chiefs have taken to plunder and rapine and they offer opposition and enmity to the King he is unable to do so, for obedience and fidelity to His Majesty and friendship with the princes and grandees are the foremost object of the English gentlemen. Misar Shitabchand asserts that the Maharaja's army is not united and active in this dispute but unless he is certain of his allegiance to His Majesty it is far from prudence and foresight to open correspondence with him. Desires the Maharaja therefore to communicate his own sentiments with respect to his obedience to the royal commands and his assistance to put an end to the disturbances of the chiefs, so that the writer may come to a decision for establishing a system of friendly correspondence with him.

(28) *Memorandum giving the particulars*[3] *of the servants of the royal sarkār for the year 1196 A.H. (1782 A.D.).*

Abstract:

	Men.	Guns.
Stationed in the *Mahāls*	10,250	34
In the armies	80,967	230
	91,217	264

[1] Lahna Singh was the leader of the Bhangi *misal*. He was one of the three chiefs who captured and occupied Lahore in 1765. Gupta : *History of the Sikhs*.

[2] Maharaja Sahib Singh of Patiala ?

[3] The sum total of the details of different *risālas* does not tally with the grand total of the abstract given in the beginning.

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Horsemen	Footmen	Guns
32,246	58,971	264
91,217 men		264 guns

Details :

Risāla of Nawab Najaf Khān.

Horsemen	Footmen	Guns
9,882	22,869	115
32,751 men.		115 guns

Risāla of Nawab Afrāsiāb Khān.

Horsemen	Footmen	Guns
5,930	8,835	46
14,765 men.		46 guns

Risāla of Nawab Muḥammad Beg.

Horsemen	Footmen	Guns
8,196	12,705	48
20,901 men.		48 guns

Risāla of Nawab Najaf Qulī Khān.

Horsemen	Footmen	Guns
4,650	6,860	15
11,510 men.		15 guns

Risāla of Nawab Mirzā Zainu'l 'Ābidīn Khān.

Horsemen	Footmen	Guns
3,688	7,691	14
11,379 men		14 guns

(29) Mons. Bussy to the King.[1] Says that he has landed at Cuddalore with 10,000 Europeans in order to fight the English and requests assistance of His Majesty's forces.

(30) To the same effect as the foregoing.

(31) Col Demonte[2] to the King. Forwards Mons. Bussy's letter mentioned above.

(32) *Mirzā Hidāyatullah Beg to Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah.* Says that in obedience to his orders he wrote two or three times to Salāḥud-Din Muḥammad Khān stating that a plan of half share had been agreed upon. Notwithstanding this, the latter has now written that the gentleman (Major Browne) is not perfectly satisfied. Requests him therefore to write a few words with his own hand. *In Majdu'd-Daulah's hand* : Of the country which may by the efforts of the English come

[1] This and the two following letters have been published in the Calendar of Persian Correspondence, vol. VI, nos 833-5.

[2] This is a corruption of De Montigny, afterwards Governor of Chandernagore.

into the royal possession it has been fixed by His Majesty that one half of the revenue will go to the royal exchequer and the other half will be given for the pay of the forces which shall be at the Presence and for the settlement of the country.

(33) *The King to Major Browne.* Has received through Majdu'd-Daulah his *'arẓī* along with the one from the Governor-General, Mr Hastings, on the subject of friendship and attachment. Is sending a reply to Mr Hastings and the addressee is asked to forward it to him as speedily as he can. The royal favours towards the Governor-General are so great that His Majesty declined to accept the *peshkash* and services of the French chiefs, which were offered by them for the *sanad* of Arcot in the name of Ḥaidar Nāik's son and for similar other privileges. The addressee should know that letters from Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah are written under royal instructions and they must therefore be regarded as true specimen of His Majesty's sentiments. The prosperity of the Company's concerns depends upon the well being of the throne. It is therefore necessary that an army should be placed in the Presence. The extent of the royal favours will be known to him only on his arrival at the Presence.

(34) *Particulars learnt (by Major Browne) from confidential persons.* Amīru'l-Umarā (Muḥammad Shafī' Khān) in his letter to Mahdī Qulī Khān has transmitted three petitions of the French to be presented before His Majesty and has asked him to cause *shuqqas* to be written in answer to them and send them speedily to him. Mahdī Qulī Khān delivered the petitions to Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah and then the two together placed them before His Majesty.

(35) *Particulars learnt from the letter of a confidential person from Delhi (received by Major Browne).* Nawab Amīru'l-Umarā (Muḥammad Shafī' Khān) has received the French with great pleasure. The *vakīl* of Ḥaidar Nāik is negotiating with the sons of Munne Ram to obtain a *sanad* for Arcot in the name of Ḥaidar's son, but Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah refuses to grant it. A large sum of money has been offered by the French and Ḥaidar's son for the *sanad.* Amīru'l-Umarā has intrigued with the French for the annihilation of the English and is by no means sincere with the Major (Browne). If the Major comes to the Presence without an army he will soon be dismissed, as such has been the advice of Amīru'l-Umarā. How large a sum the French have promised to offer is not yet known. Will inform him (Major Browne) of the amount when it is discovered.

(36) *From the same confidential person (received by Major Browne).* An *'arẓī* from Muḥammad Shafī' Khān has arrived with a petition from the French for the royal Presence. The French have written that they have come with a force of 12,000 men and much artillery for the assistance of the son of Ḥaidar Nāik and that a *sanad* for Arcot may be granted in the name of the latter.

(37) *Particulars from a confidential person in Delhi (received by Major Browne).* It is learnt that the French have offered the sum of 12 lakhs

of rupees to be paid to His Majesty by the son of Ḥaidar Nāik for the grant of a *sanad* for Arcot with some forts in the name of the latter. In spite of Majdu'd-Daulah's refusal the sons of Munne Ram continue the negotiation on this subject. Naṣīru'd-Daulah (Muḥammad Shafī' Khān) has written to them that having completed this business they should inform him of the result. At present the question of money is under consideration. It is desirable that this information should be given to Major Browne. Naṣīru'd-Daulah on his part is very active in this business and has communicated it to the Mahrattas. Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah is losing faith in the English, but in view of his great friendship for them he has refused the offer of the French. It is desirable that the Major should write to Majdu'd-Daulah something on this subject. (Received 2 *Ramaẓān* 1197 A.H.=2 August 1783.)

(38) *Particulars learnt from a confidential person.* Nawab Amīru'l-Umarā (Muḥammad Shafī' Khān) wrote very pressingly to Mahdi Qulī Khān and the sons of Munne Ram for the answer to the *'arẓī* of the French. But Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah out of his regard for the friendship of the English kept the matter in abeyance. Now he has again written to them on the same subject with a greater force adding that they should also send a memorandum of the title of Ṭīpū Sulṭān for the son of Ḥaidar Nāik, with the rank of 7,000 and a fringed palanquin and an oval umbrella and a flag. There being no alternative the Nawab will yield to the pressing demands of Amīru'l-Umarā and will dismiss Balmukand, *vakīl.* He is however firm that no *sanad* for Arcot will be granted in favour of Ḥaidar's son.

(39) *Mirzā Hidāyatullah Beg to Major Browne.* The Major must have received his *'arẓīs* and other papers sent to him. Says that in conformity with Nawab Amīru'l-Umarā's (Muḥammad Shafī' Khān's) letters Mahdi Qulī Khān and the sons of Munne Ram are pressing hard on Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah for a reply to the petitions of the French. They also demand that the requests of the son of Ḥaidar Nāik (for a *sanad* for Arcot) should be granted. They assure him that the payment of the *peshkash* will be made immediately. The Nawab is not in favour of granting a *sanad* for Arcot in the name of Ṭīpū and he is firm in his friendship for the Major and the Governor-General. Balmukand, *vakīl,* has now been dismissed with a *khil'at* of five pieces and a *sarpech* of jewels. Ṣalāḥuddīn Khān will represent further particulars to him.

(40) *Letter containing oath from Major Browne to Nawab Afrāsiāb Khān.* Swears by the name of Christ and Virgin Mary that he shall labour at all times from his heart and soul in bettering the concerns of Nawab Afrāsiāb Khān and will never deviate from his words. Nobody else should know of this secret negotiation between them.

(41) *Letter containing oath from Nawab Afrāsiāb Khān to Major Browne.* Swears by the name of God, the Prophet and Hazrat Abbās that he, in conjunction with the English, is ready to perform service to Presence and to give satisfaction to His Majesty. The addressee must rest assured that agreeably to his desire the secrecy of this negotiation between them shall always be maintained.

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(42) *The King to Major Browne.* Says that unanimity and friendship between the royal servants and sincere well-wishers of the Throne is the most agreeable thing, and that becoming one heart and one soul they should employ themselves in attachment and obedience to the Presence. The attachment and allegiance of the Major are recorded in the royal heart. Afrāsiāb Khān is also zealous in his duties to the Throne. It is therefore desirable that a firm friendship should be established between them. This circumstance will be a cause of great pleasure to His Majesty and a source of increasing favours to the Major.

(43) *The King to Major Browne.* Has received his *'arẓī* representing that he was sent by the Governor-General to obtain the honour of kissing the royal threshold immediately but that the royal commands asking him to see the Prince (Sulaimān Shikoh) first and then to proceed to the Presence in company with Amīru'l-Umarā (Afrāsiāb Khān) had delayed his arrival. He further writes that now in obedience to the royal orders he has taken leave of Amīru'l-Umarā and will soon present himself before His Majesty. Is pleased to learn that he is coming soon to the Presence and is accordingly expecting him. The Major probably knows that in a *shuqqa* the Governor-General has been informed that a large sum of money was offered to His Majesty by the son of Ḥaidar Nāik for the *sanad* for Arcot, but it was refused. From this circumstance the Major can well understand to what degree the royal favours extend to him.

(44) *The King to Major Browne.* Has received, in answer to the royal *shuqqa*, his *'arẓī* intimating that from the beginning he has been in friendship with Afrāsiāb Khān and that now having received his Majesty's direction on this subject he will attend to his friendship with greater zeal. Says that Najaf Khān during his lifetime fixed Afrāsiāb Khān in his own place and obtained for him benediction from the Presence. After his death Afrāsiāb Khān on account of many concerns chose to act with greater caution and this made the ill-wishers of the Throne jealous of him. Accordingly on this subject royal *shuqqa* was issued to the Governor-General, Mr. Hastings. In short, the Khān is employed from his heart and soul in the service of His Majesty. Desires the Major to co-operate with him for the advancement of the affairs of the empire.

(45) *The King to Major Browne.* Has just been informed of his desire to come to the Presence. The Major is undoubtedly a true well-wisher of the kingdom and his sincere attachment to the Throne cannot be overlooked. Commands him therefore to proceed to the Presence in conjunction with Nawab Afrāsiāb Khān, who is also employed with zeal in bettering the royal affairs.

(46) *Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah to Major Browne.* Has received, through Nawab Afrāsiāb Khān, his letter intimating that he would cultivate a sincere friendship with the said Khān in accordance with the desire of His Majesty and that he has already written to the Governor-General about the Khān and requesting the issue of a royal *shuqqa* containing the royal desires. Says that His Majesty's desire is that the

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Governor-General and the Major should bring to effect the articles of friendship with the Khān so that the royal affairs may be bettered and mankind may remain in ease. The desired *shuqqas* have been despatched to the Major. Professes his great friendship for the Major and the Governor-General and commends the Khān to the favour of the latter. Notwithstanding all his promptitude in writing to him delay happens because of the inconveniences to which he and His Majesty are put.

(47) *Karam Singh to Major Browne.* Has sent his son, Kalyan Singh, to the Major in order to obtain the honour of an interview with him, and is anxious to know whether he has arrived there. Says that the intention of the Khalsa army is fixed towards crossing the Ganges. But in view of his friendship for the English he has kept it back from Delhi. The army now insists to carry out its designs. Has written this for the information of the Major. Requests him to communicate his sentiments.

(48) *Ashrafu'l-Umarā ('Abdul Aḥad Khān) to Amīru'l-Umarā Ashrafu'd-Daulah (Afrāsiāb Khān).* Asks for the possession of his *jāgīr* as well as the house belonging to Raja Khush-Hal Chand Ray and the garden of Piranand. Says that the addressee has already tested the writer's sincerity to his full satisfaction. He is therefore asked not to listen to any representations which may be made against him.

(49) *Amīru'l-Umarā to Ashrafu'l-Umarā.* Complimentary reply to the foregoing adding that his *jāgīr* will be restored to him as also the house and the garden referred to in his letter.

(50) *The King to Amīru'l-Umarā Ashrafu'd-Daulah (Afrāsiāb Khān).* Says that the affairs of Jainagar[1] should be settled in the *kachahrī* of the *khāliṣa*. Let the Khān obtain the amount, whatever may have been fixed for his troops, from the royal treasury. If, in spite of royal favours shown to him, he entertains any suspicion in his mind against His Majesty or Ashrafu'l-Umarā ('Abdul Aḥad Khān) it will be unpardonable. No representation shall be considered unless it is made through the latter.

The addressee should now prepare himself to march (against the Sikhs) and should manage the affairs in a way that no distress might be experienced in daily expenses until the arrival of *peshkash*. In the concerns of the *parganas* of the *khāliṣa* if anybody is found guilty of any offence he must be brought to book. The two *parganas* of Rewari[2] and Dawari should be released and the rent for Khurja must be paid. Considering his own honour bound with the honour and dignity of the Throne he should exert himself whole-heartedly in the discharge of his duties. No servants or dependants of the royal house should be given refuge.

(51) *Amīru'l-Umarā (Afrāsiāb Khān) to the King.* Is ready to carry out all the commands of His Majesty laid down in the foregoing

[1] Same as Jaipur, State in Rajputana.
[2] Town in Gurgaon District.

shuqqa. Will settle the rent of Khurja conformably to the accounts. Requests that Dawari may be fixed in his *jāgīr*. Rewari will be released after the *Rabī'* of the year 1191 *Faṣlī*. Will always endeavour from his heart and soul in the increase of the honour and dignity of the Throne.

(52) *Madho Rao (Mahadaji) Sindhia to Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah.* Has learnt from the papers of news, received from Lucknow and Delhi that immature counsels have been offered to His Majesty for the management of his affairs. Offers his services to His Majesty if he is summoned there. Will arrive at the Presence next month with a strong army in order to show his fidelity. For further particulars refers him to Anand Rao.

(53) *Madho Rao (Mahadaji) Sindhia to Afrāsiāb Khān.* Says that the news relating to the plans of the enlightened Presence must have also reached the Khān. Has received no information from him for some time. It appears that he has been seeking advice from his other friends. Expresses his sincerity for the Khān and earnestly advises him to act with foresight in order to avoid disgrace. The path on which he is treading is neither good for him nor for His Majesty. Further particulars will be learnt from the letters of Wajīhu'd-Dīn Khān.

(54) *Afrāsiāb Khān to Major Browne.* Is pleased to receive his friendly letter and to learn from it that Mihrbān Khān and Salāḥu'd-Dīn Khān have been entrusted with all the matters to be communicated to the writer. Is grateful for his friendship and expresses his unflinching attachment to him and to the Governor-General, Mr Hastings.

Says that in order to punish a body of rebels he rode to Bahadurgarh but on his arrival there he learnt that they had fled far away. Will do all that the exigency of the occasion requires and inform the Major accordingly.

(55) *Madho Rao Sindhia to Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah.* Has learnt everything from Anand Rao's letters. Having settled his own concerns he is now free to undertake the management of royal affairs. Will arrive at the Presence as soon as he is summoned. Has already pointed out that it would be contrary to foresight to follow the foolish plans which have been devised for the management of His Majesty's concerns. It is advisable to expedite the settlement of the affairs in the manner suggested by Anand Rao. Received 6 *Rabī'* II (1197 A. H.)=12 March 1783.

(56) *Madho Rao Sindhia to the King.* Desires to pay his respects to His Majesty. Hopes that his advisable requests made through Anand Rao and the Nawab (Majdu'd-Daulah) will be considered favourably. Will exert himself whole-heartedly in the settlement of the royal affairs. Received 1 *Rabī'* II, year 25 of the reign=6 March 1783.

(57) *The King to Madho Rao Sindhia.* Has received his *'arẓī* and perused his letter to Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah. He has written that immature counsels have been offered to the Throne in formulating plans for the management of the royal concerns and that if his requests which

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he has made through Anand Rao and Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah are favourably considered he is ready to proceed to the Presence in order to undertake this business. Says that no plans have been devised and nothing has been done in the absence of any advice from the addressee. Ashrafu'd-Daulah (Afrāsiāb Khān) has gone to punish the Sikhs. He will soon return and be honoured by kissing the royal threshold. Whatever will then be settled in consultation with him the addressee will be informed of it. It is certain that the latter will act according to what is required by sincere attachment and real allegiance. Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah and Anand Rao will write to him further particulars.

(58) *Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah to Madho Rao Sindhia.* To the same effect as the foregoing.

(59) *Madho Rao Sindhia to Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah.* Says that he is not satisfied with the inexplicit answer which he has received. Is unable to understand why the settlement of the royal affairs is being delayed. The intentions of His Majesty and his advisers are not clear. Since his interview with the English gentlemen is at hand the advantages of his counsels can well be discerned. If the settlement of the royal concerns in conjunction with the writer be agreed to a *shuqqa* from the Presence may be addressed to him to that effect along with a letter from the addressee conformably to the draft which has already been sent to him so that he may arrive with his armies without delay and employ himself in the settlement of the concerns. Received 17 *Rabī'* II, 1197 A. H.=23 March 1783.

(60) *Madho Rao Sindhia to the King.* Has already sent an *'arẓī* requesting permission for kissing the royal threshold. Says that through His Majesty's good wishes he has conquered Gohad. Desires to arrive at Presence and is therefore anxiously awaiting His Majsty's commands. The Nawab (Majdu'd-Daulah) and Anand Rao will represent further particulars on his behalf. Received on 20 *Rabī'* II, year 25 of the reign =26 March 1783.

(61) *Madho Rao Sindhia to Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah.* To the same effect as the foregoing adding that it would be wise on the part of the addressee to send with the greatest expedition an explicit answer conformably to the request of Anand Rao.

(62) *Madho Rao Sindhia to Nawab Amīru'l-Umarā (Afrāsiāb Khān).* Has received his two letters. Advises him to proceed soon to Akbarabad in attendance upon His Majesty so that the royal concerns may be settled by mutual advice and consent. In case his departure is delayed by a few days he must send *shuqqas* from the royal Presence summoning the writer. If none of the requests is complied with the writer will do whatever shall appear proper for his own concerns and in that case he is not to blame. For further particulars refers him to the letters from Raja Himmat Bahadur.

(63) *Patel Sahib (Mahadaji Sindhia) to Nawab Amīru'l-Umara.* Has already sent him a letter in which he has pointed out all that is

necessary for him to do on the present occasion. Will again write to him repeated letters expressing his anxiety for a summons from the Presence. Received 3 *Jumāda* I, 26 regnal year=26 March 1784.

(64) *Patel Sahib (Mahadaji Sindhia) to Amīru'l-Umarā (Afrāsiāb Khān).* To the same effect as no 62 above. Received 10 *Jumāda* I, 26 regnal year=2 April 1784.

(65) *Madho Rao Sindhia to Raja Himmat Bahadur.* Is much pleased to hear that Amīru'l-Umarā (Afrāsiāb Khān) has arrived at the Presence. The exigency of the time requires that he should immediately go in attendance upon the royal stirrup to Akbarabad for the settlement of the royal concerns. The Raja is asked to write to him epmhatically on this point. The writer will also arrive there speedily. Received 7 *Jumāda* I, 25 regnal year=11 April 1783.

(66) *Raja Himmat Bahadur to Amīru'l-Umarā (Afrāsiāb Khān).* From the papers of news it appears that he is not exerting himself in the concerns in which great exertions are needed. The affairs of the empire cannot be managed without proper care and exertion. It is really astonishing to find that the advice, which is offered to him in secrecy, is disclosed by him to improper persons. Says that Patel Sahib entertains a great friendship for the Khān and desires that he should speedily proceed (to Akbarabad). His *kharīṭas* both to the writer and the Khān are sent to the latter. The writer is staying near Firozabad and will join Patel Sahib as soon as he marches to the banks of the Jumna. Received 10 *Jumāda* I, 25 regnal year=14 April 1783.

(67) *Raja Himmat Bahadur to Mihrbān Khān.* Has already written to him several times, as well as to the Presence, all that appeared to him advisable. Patel Sahib has asked Afrāsiāb Khān to proceed to Akbarabad but the latter seems to have no intention to leave for that quarter. Further, he (Afrāsiāb Khān) observes no secrecy in respect of confidential matters that are plainly written to him and discloses them to improper persons. Patel Sahib has dispatched the treaty with its ratification conformably to the one which was made by him with Naṣīru'd-Daulah (Mirzā Shafī' Khān) deceased. He has also sent *kharīṭas* for Afrāsiāb Khān and the writer has also a letter for the addressee all of which have been transmitted to the latter. The friendship of Patel Sahib will be seen from the said letter and the *kharīṭas*.

(68) *Raja Himmat Bahadur to Amīru'l-Umarā.* The royal *shuqqa* with a letter for Patel Sahib and his strong requisition for the treaty, which has been forwarded through Wajīhu'd-Dīn Khān, has arrived. Although the negotiation of important affairs is on foot the dispatch is so abridged that not a word has been written concerning his designs. Again, he said nothing about his own movements and the departure of the royal standard. Perhaps no such movements are in contemplation. It is said that *khil'at* and dispatches for the Governor-General will be sent through Major Browne. As soon as he will learn definitely

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that the Major is carrying the *khil'at* and the addressee's friendly dispatches for the Governor-General he will send the treaty and its ratification to Patel Sahib and will write what he thinks best in the present situation. If the addressee is determined to dispatch *khil'at* and friendly letters for the Governor-General he must do so by mutual consent after his interview with Patel Sahib. For further particulars refers him to Mihrbān Khān and Raja Narayan Das.

(69) *Raja Himmat Bahadur to Mihrbān Khān.* Has received his letter with a *shuqqa* from the Presence and a *kharīta* for Patel Sahib. The *kharīta* being vague and containing nothing about the important affairs which are under negotiation is returned to him. The addressee has conducted His Highness (Sulaimān Shikoh) from Akbarabad to Delhi against Patel Sahib's wishes. The latter on his arrival at the borders of Muttra sent Khān 'Ālam and Wajīhu'd-Dīn Khān to prevent the departure of His Highness from Akbarabad but every effort in this direction failed. This departure has very much offended Patel Sahib who is all the more distressed to see that the Governor-General is being invested with *khil'at* from the Presence while he himself has been ignored in spite of his conquest of Gohad. In accordance with the addressee's desire he has succeeded in obtaining a new treaty with a ratification from Patel Sahib. It appears that even now the departure of His Highness (for Akbarabad) in attendance upon His Majesty is being delayed purposely. Perhaps he wants to please both parties (the English and Patel Sahib), but he will be able to please none. He must adhere to one party in whom he can have confidence and discard the other. As soon as the writer will learn about the departure of Major Browne with *khil'ats* he will send back the treaty and the ratification (to Patel Sahib) and will write fully his own views to the addressee. Dated 21 *Jumāda* I, 26 year of the reign=13 April 1784.

(70) *Major Browne to Amīru'l-Umarā (Afrāsiāb Khān).* Has already sent him a letter which will have passed his perusal. Is now grieved to learn that the addressee has confined Nawab Majdu'd-Daulah and has taken possession of his property and effects. He was going to write to the Governor-General that the addressee was persevering in the service and views of the Presence and was constant in attention to the duties of service and submission that he was in every respect firm and faithful in compliance with his treaties and engagements and that he was desirous of friendship with the English and the Vazir. But from his recent conduct he has proved himself the reverse and therefore the writer has nothing to say on the subject. It is not even three months since the addressee entered into a treaty with Majdu'd-Daulah and had called him his protector. The latter also did his best in strengthening the position of the addressee. Moreover he has been a friend of the English and favourite of the Nawab Vazir who honoured him with the *niābat* of the *vazārat* also and as such they can have no regard for the friendship of the addressee. Is now helpless to do anything for him. Advises him therefore to remedy the wrong which he has done and then he will

be able to negotiate with him. Dated 19 *Rajab* 1198 A. H.=8 June 1784.

(71) *Treaty between the English and the Nawab Vazir on the one part and Afrāsiāb Khān on the other*—

(i) That Afrāsiāb Khān should obtain from the Presence the pardon of the offences of Prince Muḥammad Jawān Bakht in leaving the fort of Delhi without the permission of His Majesty. He should also cause a *sanad* to be written and delivered to the Prince authorizing him to keep a *risāla* and assigning him a bigger *jāgīr* than the one held by him formerly. The *mahāls* of the *jāgīr* should be situated near and contiguous to each other and one of the *mahāls* should be a fortified fort fit enough for the residence of the Prince's family.

(ii) That after the receipt of the *sanad* of *risāla* and *jāgīr* when the Prince may undertake to kiss the threshold of the Presence some English troops, not exceeding one regiment, will attend his stirrup until he obtains the possession of the *mahāls* of his *jāgīr*. After the Prince has duly taken possession of his *mahāls* the English troops will return.

(iii) That a treaty between Prince Muḥammad Jawān Bakht and Nawab Ashrafu'd-Daulah (Afrāsiāb Khān) be concluded to the effect that in conducting the affairs which His Majesty has entrusted to the latter the Prince will co-operate with him and give him his support in every point and business. The English and the Nawab Vazir be witness to these mutual engagements. If any party deviates from his engagement the Nawab Vazir and the English by their mediation will cause adherence to the above stipulations.

(iv) The office of *nāib* to the *vazārat* should be at the choice of the Nawab Vazir subject to His Majesty's approval.

(v) That a General with an army on the part of the Nawab Vazir should attend on the Presence for service and duty.

(vi) Whenever English forces may be wanted at the Presence and the royal orders be issued to Afrāsiāb Khān he should write in conformity therewith to the Vazir who will send immediately whatever troops may be proper for the occasion to the place which may be directed. Such forces will be under the orders of Afrāsiāb Khān as long as they will be employed in the service of the Presence and will receive monthly salary from the royal court or from a *jāidād* which may be assigned for the purpose until their return to the Vazir's territories.

(vii) The English forces in the service of the Presence shall not be employed against the Deccan chiefs with whom stipulations and engagements exist. If any disagreement arises

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between the nobles of the Presence and the *sardārs* of the Deccan, which may necessitate the sending of forces against the latter, then in order to avoid any violation of the treaty the English forces shall be discharged to go back to the Vazir's territory.

(viii) That an English gentleman shall attend on the Presence so that the necessary correspondence and negotiations, which may be desired by His Majesty, may be conducted with the English and the Nawab Vazir through him. Dated 16 *Ramaẓān* 1198 A. H.=2 August 1784.

(72) *The King's answer to the articles of the foregoing treaty.*—Says that the offences of the Prince will be pardoned. The treaty between the Prince and Amīru'l-Umarā (Afrāsiāb K͟hān) shall be concluded in accordance with His Majesty's desire. Amīru'l-Umarā, in order to satisfy the Governor-General, will settle on the Prince a *jāgīr* and pension the income of which shall exceed from his former *jāgīr* by ten or twenty thousand rupees. The dependants of the Prince were never separate from His Majesty and hence the demand for a fort cannot be complied with. When the late Shujā'u'd-Daulah was favoured with the *k͟hil'at* of *vazārat* it was settled that the nomination or removal of his *nāib* should rest with the King and accordingly the office of *nāib* has been granted to Ashrafu'd-Daulah (Afrāsiāb K͟hān). At present there are considerable forces at the Presence and consequently the Nawab Vazir is asked to send ready money every month for the expenses of His Majesty.

(73) *Major Browne to the King.*—Has learnt from the paper bearing His Majesty's signature which was delivered to Ṣalāḥu'd-Dīn Muḥammad K͟hān that the provision of a fort for the dependants of the Prince has not been approved. Says that this request was made merely for the satisfaction and security of the Prince. Hopes that it will meet His Majesty's approbation or that such orders will be given as will afford ease of mind to the Prince.

Endorsement by the King.—Will procure security from Amīru'l-Umarā. Let him (the Prince) take four companies of guards with him and come with ease of mind to the Presence.

(74) *Engagement between Prince Jahāndār Shah and Afrāsiāb K͟hān.*[1]—Will support the K͟hān in the administration and regulation of the royal affairs.

(75) *Engagement between Afrāsiāb K͟hān and Prince Jahāndār Shah.*—Will procure from the King (Shah 'Ālam) a suitable *jāgīr* for the Prince who may come to Delhi attended with four companies of sepoys belonging to the English. Mr Hastings and Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah shall be the guarantees for the due observance of this and the preceding (no 74) engagement on both sides.

[1] This engagement and its counterpart (no 75 below) have been published in the Calendar of Persian Correspondence, vol. VI, no 1366.

(76) *Treaty between the Governor-General, Mr Hastings, and the Nawab Vazir on the one part and Amīru'l-Umarā Ashrafu'd-Daulah on the other*—

(1) The parties in concert with each other will be intent on promoting the glory and reputation of the empire which must be for the ease and tranquillity of mankind. The friends and enemies of the one party shall be the friends and enemies of the other. Each party shall confine himself to his own frontiers and neither party shall enter the boundaries of the other. They shall not quarrel with each other otherwise the offender shall be punished.

(2) Neither party shall assist any chiefs or relations of the other contrary to his wish.

(3) Same as article vi of no 71 above.

(4) Same as article vii of no 71 above.

(5) An English gentleman by the choice and advice of both sides shall attend on the Presence so that the necessary correspondence with the English and the Nawab Vazir may be conducted through him. A reliable person from this side also shall reside at Calcutta. The gentleman commanding the English detachment shall not interfere in the affairs of government nor shall he carry on correspondence, that may occasion confusion in affairs, with Rajas and *Ta'aluqdārs* of the neighbouring towns.

(77) *Rana Chhatar Singh of Gohad*[1] *to Major Browne.*—Has already written to him the news of his escape from Gohad. Says that his friendly relations with the Company are well known and therefore he is now seeking the refuge and asylum of the latter. Has reached as far as Karauli, but his further advance seems to be attended with greater difficulties. Requests that arrangement may be made for 1,500 horse to conduct him and that a letter to Raja Manik Pal, Chief of Karauli, may be written asking him to provide every facility to the Rana. Hopes the matter will be treated as urgent because the settlement of his affairs depends upon his interview with the Major.

(78) *Prince Jahāndār Shah to Hastings.* The draft of a treaty which Amīru'l-Umarā Afrāsiāb Khān proposes to the Prince is as follows. Firstly, he would grant Rs 20,000 per annum in addition to the Prince's former *jāgīr* and allowance. But he denies that the *parganas* of Rohtak[2] and Singhana[3] were formerly in the possession of the Prince. The facts are these. The King had granted to him the *pargana*

[1] Historic town in Gwalior State was held by a Jat prince before its annexation by Sindhia.

[2] Historic town in Rohtak District, Punjab. Rehuttah in the volume of translation is a misreading of the Persian text.

[3] Town in Jaipur State, Rajputana. Suckhama in the volume of translation is a misreading of the Persian text.

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of Rohtak which yielded a revenue of 3 lakhs annually and he obtained possession of it. Mirzā Wālī Beg Khān resided some months on his part in the said *pargana* and after him Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, son of Khwāja Raḥmatu'llah Khān, remained there. The Prince then made it over to Saifu'd-Daulah Najaf Qulī Khān[1] and if he had still remained there he would have got back the possession of the *pargana*. As regards Singhana, Nawab Zu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah made an accommodation regarding the whole of the Rajput country including Singhana for a consideration and made over to him one half of the money received. Maulavī 'Atā'ullah Khān is thoroughly acquainted with these circumstances. Is perfectly satisfied that Amīru'l-Umarā will release these *parganas* and also other *jāgīrs* for which he holds *sanads*.

Secondly, Amīru'l-Umarā desires that as His Majesty has entrusted the administration of the royal affairs to him, the Prince would assist and support him on all occasions. The Prince fully agrees to this proposition.

Thirdly, if His Majesty should move to Delhi, Amīru'l-Umarā would request him to leave behind the Prince for the settlement of concerns and he would attend on him (the Prince). The latter does not at all agree to this proposal. He puts allegiance to His Majesty above every other consideration. He does not require the intervention of anybody in his business. Will act only according to the advice of Hastings and the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah). Further he desires that just as his brother, Mirzā Sulaimān Shikoh, is with Amīru'l-Umarā so also his other brother, Mirzā Muḥammad Akbar Shah, should be fixed with Saifu'd-Daulah on whatever quarter it may be advisable.

Fourthly, Amīru'l-Umarā agrees that the Prince may come to His Majesty attended with four companies of English sepoys for putting him in possession of his *jāgīr*. Says that his only wish is that he may render some service to His Majesty and some assistance to Amīru'l-Umarā who has been appointed to regulate all the royal affairs. Amīru'l-Umarā writes that the Governor-General and the Nawab Vazir shall remain guarantees to this treaty. Says that so long as he remains steadfast to it, the Prince on his part will not deviate a hair's breadth from it.

(79) An account of the conversation between the King (Shāh 'Ālam) and Ṣalaḥu'd-Dīn Khān on the subjects of the Bengal tribute and the Prince. After perusing the *'arẓīs* of the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd Daulah), Mr Hastings and Major Browne, His Majesty said that delay had occurred in settling the affairs of Prince Jawān Bakht. It was the royal wish that Hastings and the Nawab Vazir should have come to him and performed their duties to him in a manner becoming their name. The English were wonderfully faithful in service and they and the King knew one another well. In the reign of a former monarch four crores

[1] He was a Hindu convert to Islam brought up by Mirzā Najaf Khān whom he served very ably. He had his *jāgīr* in Narnaul. He died in September 1791.

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of rupees used to come from Bengal. In the time of his late Majesty 52 lakhs of rupees were promised through Ghāzīu'd-Dīn Khān[1] and were paid. The English engaged with him for 26 lakhs and swore by Jesus and Mary that they would send him this amount whether he resided in Kabul or Kandahar. His Majesty had received the tribute for one year at the time of going to Delhi. What about the succeeding year? As regards the Prince, the English could have given him Kora and Allahabad or 26 lakhs of rupees in cash and could have sent him to the Presence. But they do not mean to send him. They are on one side and Amīru'l-Umarā (Afrāsiāb Khān) on the other. They wish to make the Prince go to war with His Majesty and if Amīru'l-Umarā also takes another Prince with him and declares war there will be unnecessary bloodshed and slaughter. Several times His Majesty wrote to Hastings to contract a hearty friendship with Amīru'l-Umarā so that he could rest at ease but this has not yet been accomplished. Amīru'l-Umarā is justly suspicious inasmuch as while friendship between them is not yet established Hastings enters into negotiations regarding the *jāgīr* and pension of the Prince. His Majesty himself was not quite satisfied as he did not know what was in the mind of the Governor-General. If he wanted the pardon of the Prince's offences he should have attended along with the Prince and the Nawab Vazir and obtained it and whatever he should have proposed would have been complied with. Majdu'd-Daulah had written to him everything. Whatever orders go to him from His Majesty he always wants to consult the Council. Certainly he has not received orders from Europe forbidding him to perform his service to His Majesty. Hastings says that as His Majsety had granted Kora and Allahabad to the Mahrattas he surrendered them to the Nawab Vazir. Assures him that he never gave such orders. People gave a *sanad* to the Mahrattas and affixed to it the royal seal which under the stress of circumstances they happened to have by them at the time. This question apart, why is not the Bengal tribute paid? Major Browne has not settled any of the affairs with which he was entrusted. Hastings was asked not to leave Lucknow without first setting the royal affairs in order. But he has moved and offered many apologies. Meanwhile the settlement of affairs is left in suspense.

(80) Major Browne to the King (Shah 'Ālam). It is rumoured that Sindhia proposes shortly to wait on the King and that when he comes he will bring Chait Singh of Benares with him. It is contrary to the wishes of the Governor-General that Chait Singh should be admitted to an audience. In view of the close friendship between the Governor-General and Sindhia the latter will not permit this to happen. The rumours have started since the day Ambaji came to pay his respects to

[1] He was the son of Ghāzīu'd-Dīn Khān Firoz Jang, the son of the first Nizāmu'l-Mulk. His original name was Shahābud-Dīn but after the death of his father in 1752 he was appointed Amīru'l-Umarā by Emperor Aḥmad Shah with the title of 'Imādu'l Mulk Ghāzīu'd-Dīn Khān. Afterwards he became Vazir but imprisoned and blinded Aḥmad Shah and assassinated Alamgīr II in 1759. He then fled from Delhi in fear of retribution for his crimes, and wandered from one place to another till he reached Surat in 1779 where he is believed to have died about 1802 in very straitened circumstances.

His Majesty and was accompanied by a *vakīl* of Chait Singh. Prays that in the affairs of Chait Singh, His Majesty will not listen to the representations of anybody except Sindhia and Afrāsiāb Khān.

Orders of His Majesty on the above.—Has every consideration for the satisfaction of Hastings. The affairs will be settled as soon as Afrāsiāb Khān comes. Will not listen to the representation of anybody except Sindhia.

(81) Major Browne to the King (Shah 'Ālam). Has received a letter from the Governor-General saying that he had hurriedly left for Calcutta owing to the sudden death of Wheler[1] who was left in charge of the Government there. He had therefore asked the Prince to go as far as Farrukhabad and await the letter of the Major who would write to him whatever is decided about the Prince at a joint consultation between Sindhia and Afrāsiāb Khān and is approved by the King. The Prince has accordingly set out from Benares and after visiting the shrine of Sālār Mas'ūd Ghāzī, will arrive at Lucknow. From there he will proceed to Farrukhabad and thence to Delhi.

His Majesty's orders on the above.—It is proper that the Prince should be summoned to the Presence. Sindhia and Afrāsiāb Khān should attend in service.

(82) Major Browne to His Majesty (Shah 'Ālam). Has learnt from Ṣalaḥuddīn Khān about His Majesty's commands given through Raja Dayaram[2] that the writer should prepare the draft of an undertaking to be delivered to His Majesty. As he is perfectly sure that the Prince (Jahāndār Shah), Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and the Governor-General will not deviate from the path of obedience and submission, he has drafted the undertaking and submitted it to His Majesty for approval. Has also written to the Prince to come quickly. Prays that *shuqqas* may be issued to the Prince, the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah) and the Governor-General asking them to order the writer (Major Browne) to prepare the draft in question and transmit it to His Majesty's faithful servant, Raja Dayaram.

His Majesty's orders on the above.—Write to the Prince to hasten to the Presence. Put up three drafts for signature. His Majesty's orders are issued by Raja Dayaram through Ṣalāḥuddīn Khān. Carry them into effect.

(83) An undertaking given to His Majesty by Major Browne. As the agent of the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah) and of Governor-General, Hastings, Major Browne gives this engagement in writing that he shall

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[1] Edward Wheler was the third son of Sir William Wheler, Bart., of Leamington. He was a member of the Supreme Council of Bengal from 1777 to 1784. He was left in charge of the Presidency when Mr Hastings visited Benares in July 1781 and Lucknow in 1784. He died suddenly on 10 October 1784 at the age of 51.

[2] Dehram according to the vol. of translations. Dayaram was an old favourite of Shah 'Ālam. When Sindhia became Regent he suspected him of being disaffected towards himself. At last on 29 May 1787 he was executed for carrying on treasonable correspondence with the enemies of Sindhia—Poona Residency Correspondence, vol. I.

stand surety on behalf of his principals that the forces which may attend on Prince Jahāndār Shah on the part of the said Nawab Vazir shall remain under the orders of His Majesty and except for the protection of the Prince shall have no business with the other Princes, chiefs or nobles. They shall never act contrary to the royal pleasure nor shall they be guilty of ingratitude by causing confusion in the affairs of government.

(84) The King (Shah 'Ālam) to Prince Jahāndār Shah. Has received his *'arẓī* of the 2nd *Muḥarram* through Major Browne stating that he had arrived at Nawabganj[1] and that after visiting the shrine of Sālār Mas'ūd Ghāzī he would pay a visit to His Majesty. Hastings has recommended to Mahadaji Sindhia that he should obtain the pardon of the Prince's offences from His Majesty and summon him to the royal Presence so that he, Hastings, might set out for Calcutta (from Lucknow) with complete ease of mind. Accordingly Sindhia made representations which were accepted by His Majesty. As now Sindhia's forces are in fact the forces of His Majesty it is not necesary for the Prince to bring any battalions with him. Besides, Sindhia has settled his affairs conformably to his (Prince's) own wishes. He should therefore proceed to the Presence with perfect tranquillity of mind. Received by Major Browne as an enclosure from the Prince on 29 *Muḥarram* 1199[2] (13 December 1784). (*TR 23, pp 364-570, no 109 ; AR 4, p 258.*)

Sep. 18. **316.** From Saiyid Akbar 'Alī Khān. To the same effect as no 284 above. Dated 6 *Zu'lqa'dah* 27 *Julus*=11 September 1785. (*OR 67 ; CR 10, pp 164-5, no 123 ; TR 23, pp 571-2, no 110 ; AR 4, p 254.*)

Sep. 21.[3] **317.** To Raja Tej Chand. Mr Bayne[4] has reported that he had obtained a contract from Raja Nobkishan[5] in the year 1781, for the construction of a bridge at Burdwan and completing the work in 5 years. On this understanding he built a house to live there at a cost of Rs 11,649-10 as 6 p. The work progressed satisfactorily for two years and then the Raja said that it could be completed by himself at a lesser cost. As the contract was not made in writing the work was taken away from him. Says that the Raja is held liable to compensate the loss in which he has

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[1] Town in the United Provinces.

[2] 1198 (1783 A.D.) in the volume of translations is evidently a mistake.

[3] Sep. 25 according to the vol. of abstracts.

[4] John Bayne, agent of Archibald Fraser of Calcutta, was subordinate officer in the Supreme Court of Judicature. He also held the post of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for some time. I. R. D.: Public O. C., 19 August 1782; 16 April 1778; 16 February 1779; 14 July 1790.

[5] Maharaja Naba Krishna Deb (1732-97), was the founder of the Sovabazar family. Beginning his career as Persian tutor to W. Hastings he became Munshi to E. I. Company in 1756 and acted as Clive's chief agent in the latter's historic negotiations with Ja'far 'Alī Khān in 1757. He rose to be Clive's *Diwān* and chief confidant during his 2nd visit to India and played not an insignificant part in the reorganisation of Bengal administration. It was from Shah 'Ālam II that he received the title of Maharaja Bahadur and *Manṣab-i-Shash Hazāri* (1766) *i.e.*, the rank of a commander of 6,000 horse. The last public office held by him was the office of *Sazāwal* of Burdwan (1780-2 ?) and it was in this capacity that he must have entered into the contract referred to in this letter. N. Ghosh: *Memoirs of Maharaja Nab Kissen Bahadur.*

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put that gentleman by thus breaking the contract. Directs the addressee therefore to see that the money spent by Mr Bayne in building the house is paid to him. (*CI 16, p 59, no 85 ; AI 4, p 283, no 75.*)

Sep. 27. **318.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah and Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Desires them to inform the Dutch and the French Chiefs of the regulations for the Custom House at Hooghly. (*AR 4, p 287, nos 77 and 78.*)

Sep. 28. **319.** From Mahant Sital Das. Is glad to learn from the letter of Raja Gobind Ram that the addressee (Mr Macpherson) has succeeded to the office of the Governor-General since the departure of Mr Hastings to Europe. Congratulates him on this appointment. Says that Mr Hastings used to entrust him with important commissions and hopes that in the same manner the addressee would always consider his services at his disposal. Refers him to Raja Gobind Ram for further particulars. (*OR 68 ; CR 11, pp 80-1, no 88 ; TR 24, pp 110-11, no 86 ; AR 4, p 276.*)

Sep. 28. **320.** From Imām Bakhsh Khān. Says that he ever speaks highly of the Governor-General to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Formerly, he used to be in the employ of Mr Hastings and so he requests that he may be favoured with a similar situation by the Governor-General. Refers him to Raja Gobind Ram for particulars. (*OR 69 ; CR 11, p 81, no 89 ; TR 24, p 111, no 87 ; AR 4, p 273.*)

Sep. 29. **321.** From Raja Bijai Singh.[1] Is extremely happy to learn that the addressee has succeeded Mr Hastings in the office of the Governor-General. Professes friendship and hopes that he will write to him every now and then. (*OR 70 ; CR 11, pp 81-3, no 90 ; TR 24, pp 111-13, no 88 ; AR 4, p 271.*)

Sep. 29. **322.** From Raja Jagandat (Jugandar ?) Bhat. Congratulates the Governor-General on his accession to the high office. Refers him to Lala Sirdha Ram for particulars. (*OR 71 ; CR 11, pp 83-4, no 91 ; TR 24, p 113, no 89 ; AR 4, p 273.*)

Sep. 29. **323.** From Beas Naval Ray. Having heard from Lala Lajja Ram and Lala Sirdha Ram about the appointment of the addressee as the Governor-General he communicated the happy news to his master, Raja (Bijai Singh), who thereupon despatched a friendly letter to his address. Professes friendship and attachment and hopes for letters. (*OR 72 ; CR 11, p 84, no 92 ; TR 24, pp 113-14, no 90 ; AR 4, p 271.*)

Sep. 29. **324.** From Rai Ratan Lal. Expresses his joy at the appointment of the addressee to the office of the Governor-General. Hopes for his favour and protection. (*OR 73 ; CR 11, pp 84-5, no 93 ; TR 24, pp 114-15, no 91 ; AR 4, p 277.*)

Sep. 29. **325.** From Sirdha Ram. Has already forwarded through Raja Gobind Ram letters of friendship from some of the chiefs. As he was

[1] Ruler of Jodhpur State in Rajputana (1753-93).

the means of establishing cordial relations between Mr Hastings and the Rajas of 'these' parts he has similarly obtained letters of friendship from Raja Bijaî Sîngh and his chief nobleman, Beas Naval Ray, and sent them to the Governor-General. Requests that the replies to them may now be sent to him. (*OR 74; CR 11, pp 86-7, no 90; TR 24, p 116, no 93; AR 4, p 278.*)

Sep. 29. **326.** From Lajja Ram. Congratulates him on his appointment to the office of the Governor-General. Further particulars will be communicated to him by Raja Gobind Ram. (*CR 11, pp 85-6, no 94; TR 24, p 115, no 92; AR 4, p 274.*)

Oct. 3. **327.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has paid according to his engagement, the Company's dues amounting to one crore and five lakhs of rupees partly out of his revenues and partly by loans from his bankers. It was due to the assurances given by the Governor-General that his officers and bankers were encouraged to provide the money. Thanks him for this kindness and assures him that henceforth the Company's dues will be paid regularly in the same manner. Hopes for letters. (*OR 75; TR 23, pp 572-3, no 111; AR 4, p 261.*)

Oct. 3. **328.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 76; CR 10, p 166, no 125; TR 23, pp 573-4, no 112; AR 4, p 256.*)

Oct. 5. **329.** From Bhagwant Rao. For twenty years he held the charge of five villages in *pargana* Saidpur, which he had obtained by way of *ta'ahud*[1] during the time of Raja Balwant Singh. Before he took over charge of those villages there was no habitation and the land was lying uncultivated. He spent hundreds of rupees in order to populate them and to make the lands cultivatable. He never failed to pay the Government revenues. After the expulsion of Raja Chait Singh from Benares Babu Ausan Singh seized those villages. Notwithstanding the orders of Mr Hastings which were issued subsequently to the effect that the arrangement of all the *parganas*, *jāgīrs* and *ta'ahuds* which was made at the time of Raja Balwant Singh should continue undisturbed the said Babu is still in the forcible possession of the villages. Hopes that out of justice and regard to his right the Governor-General will be pleased to write to Mr Fowke that the said villages may be released to him as formerly on a fixed rent. He will always be punctual in the payment of Government revenues and will ever pray for the glory of the English and the Company. (*CR 11, p 87, no 96; TR 24, pp 116-17, no 94; AR 4, p 271.*)

Oct. 11. **330.** From Maḥabbat Khān (son of Ḥāfiz Raḥmat Khān). Has already sent two *'arẓīs* expressing his gratitude for the Governor-General's kindness. Requests that he may be considered a faithful servant and as such honoured with letters now and then. It is needless

[1] *Ta'ahud*, A. Agreement, covenant, contract, engagement, promise; lease, rent; a revenue lease, a farm of the revenue, an engagement with the government or its representative for the payment of the public revenue.

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to say anything about his own affairs. As the Governor-General is gifted with the good qualities of head and heart he himself will realise the situation of the writer. Hopes he will be pleased to write to Col. Harper to give him every assistance and support as he received at the hands of his predecessor, Major Palmer. (*CR 11, p 88, no 97 ; TR 24, p 118, no 95 ; AR 4, p 275.*)

Oct. 11. **331.** Representations of Raja Mahip Narayan Singh and Mr Hastings' orders thereon. (1) The receipts from the Mint and the *Faujdārī 'Adālat* which were taken away from him by a former order may now be assigned to him. *Order.* The previous orders shall stand. (2) For any grants that are made or may be made in future to zamindars and others he should be allowed an equivalent deduction from the stipulated Government revenue. *Order.* Certainly, this is the right of the zamindar. (3 and 4) If at any place the enhancement of revenue appears justifiable he may be permitted to make the settlement of it after informing the Nawab ('Alī Ibrāhīm Khān) and Babu Ajaib Singh. Whatever money is collected by him above the sum of 40 lakhs, the Government revenue, shall be his property. *Order.* The Raja will make fresh settlements with parties by written agreement after consulting the *Nāib*, the Nawab and Mr Fowke. (*OR 77 ; CR 10, pp 89-90, no 98 ; TR 24, pp 119-20, no 96 ; AR 4, p 276.*)

Oct. 11. **332.** The Merchants of Lucknow to Col. Harper. A sum of Rs 93,842-10-0 is due to them from Isaacs the merchant. When the date of payment drew near the merchant under pretence of fetching the money went away to Cawnpore and thence fled to the Deccan. So they prepared a list of goods lying in his stock in the presence of Andrew, his clerk and Radha Charan, his bill-collector, as also a list of the bills drawn by him and accepted by certain English gentlemen. Requests that the clerk and the bill-collector may be ordered to liquidate their dues by selling these goods and collecting the amount of the bills.

Creditors of Isaacs.	Amounts due.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Mannu Shaw, *gumāshta* of Gopal Das	42,414	14	0
Badi Lal Choksi	9,355	0	0
Ganja Lal Choksi	5,653	0	0
Badi Chand, Jeweller	8,200	0	0
Anchharam, Jeweller	2,700	0	0
Muhammad Nizām	10,000	0	0
Debi Das, Jeweller	13,500	0	0
Lachchhu, Broker	705	0	0
Diwani Mal Bazaz	373	12	0
Ismā'īl Beg and Naqī Beg	941	0	0
TOTAL	93,842	10	0

(*OR 78 ; CR 11, pp 90-2, no 99 ; TR 24, pp 120-1, no 97 ; AR 4, p 276.*)

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Oct. 11.[1] **333.** Muhammad Jahāngīr Khān[2] to Prince Mirzā Jahāndār Shah. Says that the time is most opportune for him to march to Delhi. The armies of the late Zu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah will flock to his standard and will disperse or destroy the rabble which is hanging round the Fort. Before he sets out he must enter into a firm pact with the English. The whole of the Doab will easily pass under his sway. There are 200 pieces of cannon, ammunition and stores in the Fort. All of them belong to the Prince. Whatever the writer possesses shall be at his disposal. The Mughals and the armies of Zu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah and Ashrafu'd-Daulah are united with the writer. God willing, the entire country will come to his possession. *(OR 79 ; CR 10, pp 166-7, no 126 ; TR 23, pp 575-6, no 113 ; AR 4, p 258.)*

Oct. 12. **334.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Encloses for his information a copy of the letter sent by him to Gregorius Herclots, the Dutch Director, in accordance with the instructions of the Governor-General. *(OR 80 ; CR 11, p 92, no 100 ; TR 24, pp 122, nc 98 ; AR 4, p 274.)*

Oct. 12. **335.** Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah to Gregorius Herclots, the Dutch Director. Has received his *'arẓī* saying that he has regained possession of the factories and lands belonging to the Dutch Company and enquiring about the revival of trade and similar matters. He is informed that Khān Jahān Khān is appointed at the port of Hooghly on the part of the *Niẓāmat* to transact business relating to customs and to regulate the commerce of the Dutch and the French Companies according to the former practice. Further, an Englishman named Kinlock has been posted there to see that proper accounts are kept and permits issued as before. *(OR 81 ; CR 11, pp 92-3, no 100a ; TR 24, p 122, no 98a ; AR 4, p 274.)*

Oct. 12. **336.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter. In accordance with the instructions of the Governor-General he has sent a reply to the application of Herclots, Chief of the Dutch Factory on the subject of the Dutch trade in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Encloses a copy of it and says that he will give a similar reply to the French Chief when the latter approaches him. *(OR 82 ; CR 11, pp 93-4, no 101 ; TR 24, p 123, no 99 ; AR 4, p 275.)*

Oct 12. **337.** Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to Gregorius Herclots, Chief of the Dutch Factory. To the same effect as no 335 above. *(OR 83 ; CR 11, pp 94-5, no 101a ; TR 24, p 123, no 99a ; AR 4, p 275.)*

Oct. 12. **338.** To the Nawab Vazir. There is an unusual delay in the Nawab's assent to matters which, with the advice of the Council, have been recommended for the security of his dominion. All that is written to him is first considered in the Council and copies of the Governor-General's

[1] Recd. at Lucknow 25 September 1785.

[2] Muḥammad Jahāngīr Khān was the brother of Afrāsiāb Khān (Mīr Bakhshi), who at the time of the latter's assassination (2 November 1784) was the *Qil'adār* of Aligarh, the headquarters of the deceased's *jāgīr*. He surrendered the fort to Sindhia on November 22, 1784 on the understanding that he would be allowed to retain his private property and would be granted a *jāgīr* worth Rs 50,000 annually. Sindhia however did not keep faith with him and sent him a prisoner to Gwalior.—I. R. D- : *Sec. Procgs.* 8 December 1785 ; *Sec. Con.* 7 December 1785, no 3 ; *Poona Residency Correspondence*, vol. I.

letters to him go regularly to Europe for the information of the King of Great Britain. If he does not receive favourable answers to his letters he cannot be held responsible for the security of the Nawab's country. There must be some bad advisers about him and it is proper that they must be removed.

In appointing Col. Harper, a friend of the Nawab from his early youth and a person highly esteemed by the English for his honour and moderation, the Governor-General thought that he had rendered real service to him. As he wished to make the Nawab's connection with the Company equally honourable to both and to free him from the burden of unnecessary expenses he thought his advice would be attended to especially when the object of it was his country's security from neighbouring enemies, but it seems that some ill-advisers have prevailed on him. If Col. Harper is to blame in anything, all the Governor-General's friendship for him will not secure him from censure. (*TI 31, pp B 81-4, no 48 ; AR 4, p 267.*)

Oct. 12. **339.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān and Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 31, p B 85, nos 49, 50 ; AR 4, p 264.*)

Oct. 13. **340.** From Bhao Bakhshi. Says that just as he was preparing to leave for the Maharaja's (Mahadaji Sindhia's) camp he received orders from him to postpone his departure till the arrival of *khil'ats* from His Majesty for Prince Jahāndār Shah, Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and Col. Harper. When these arrived he presented them to the recipients and then taking his leave he set out from Lucknow on the 27th. Assures him that he shall ever exert himself to promote cordial relationship between the Maharaja and the addressee. Says further that when the Maharaja's forces under the command of Appa Khande Rao arrived in Bundelkhand the zamindars of Chaukhandi in *pargana* Arail, *suba* Allahabad and those of Bargarh prepared to resist them. As soon as the information reached him he wrote about it to Appa Khande Rao[1] and the Maharaja at the instance of Col. Harper and thus the clash was averted. Will write more fully after his arrival in the Maharaja's camp. (*OR 84 ; CR 10, pp 167-8, no 127, TR 23, pp 576-9, no 114 ; AR 4, p 255.*)

Oct. 19. **341.** From Moroba Phadke. Says that he successfully performed his pilgrimage of Gaya and no demands were made on him on account of pilgrim tax as a result of the Governor-General's instructions to Mr Thomas Law. Has been staying here at Benares during the monsoon.

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[1] Khanderao Hari Bhalerao, popularly known as Appa Khande Rao (d. 1797), was Mahadaji's Sar Subahdar for Gwalior and Panchmahal and one of his leading Generals in North India. He also acted as Mahadaji's agent during the latter's negotiations with Shah 'Ālam. It was to him that De Boigne and George Thomas (both of whom had served under him) owed their future greatness. When Khande Rao was conducting a campaign in Bundelkhand, Col. Harper made it clear to the Bhao that if the Mahratta Chief interfered either as principal or as an ally in disputes with the *'āmils* or troops of the Vazir in his districts south of the Jumna the English by their treaty with the Vazir would be obliged to assist him. As reported in this letter Bhao Bakhshi immediately took steps to avert the threatened clash.—I. R. D.: *Sec. Prog.* 22 November 1785 ; *Poona Residency Correspondence*, vol. I ; Compton : *European Military Adventurers in India*, pp 113-33 ; J. Sarkar : *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, vol. III, pp 319-25.

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Mr Fowke is very kind and hospitable to him. Offers his sincerest thanks for all these favours. As the Peshwa is urging his return to the presence he will now set out in that direction. Requests a letter to Mr Fowke asking him to arrange for his safe journey onward so that neither he nor the band of pilgrims accompanying him may be interrupted on the way. (*OR 85 ; CR 11, pp 95-7, no 102 ; TR 24, pp 123-4, no 100; AR 4, p 275.*)

Oct. 24. **342.** From Murar Mahadeo, *Faujdār* of Balasore. It is a source of great satisfaction to him that the closest friendship subsists between the English on the one hand and the Maharaja (Mudhoji Bhonsla) and Daji Sahib on the other. It occurs to him that the Company could not be making any profits on the salt imported by them from Orissa by the overland route. The revenue of the *sarkar* (Maharaja) has also fallen since they stopped its import to Calcutta by any other agency. It is computed that their requirements will not exceed 3 lakhs of maunds annually. What the Company will not want the French and the Dutch are ready to purchase. If these latter buy here and export the salt to Calcutta the Company will be losers. Requests therefore that he may be allowed to send the entire product of this place to Calcutta and agrees that he will not supply the commodity to any other party. This arrangement will be both economical and profitable to the Company. Hopes for a favourable reply at an early date. (*OR 86 ; CR 11, pp 97-8, no 103 ; TR 24, pp 125-6, no 101 ; AR 4, p 271.*)

Oct. 26. **343.** Tīmūr Shah, Ruler of Afghanistan, to Warren Hastings. Has received his letter saying that he has sent Shah 'Abdullah Pīrzāda Naqshbandī[1] and will shortly depute a confidant to the royal court to represent his wishes and sentiments. Says that the Pīrzāda has arrived at the Presence and explained the many excellent qualities of the addressee. Assures him that when his confidant arrives he will receive due attention. Dated 27 *Rabī'* I 1198 (19 February 1784). (*CR 10, pp 169-70, no 128 ; TR 23, pp 579-81, no 115 ; AR 4, p 260.*)

Oct. 26. **344.** 'Abdul Latīf[2] to Warren Hastings. Says that the *'arẓī* sent by him through Shah 'Abdullah Naqshbandī was duly submitted to His Majesty (Tīmūr Shah Durrānī) and particulars of his loyalty and attachment were fully explained to him. The writer enjoys the confidence of His Majesty. Asks that the Governor-General should now depute one of his confidants to the Royal Court in the manner proposed by him in the *'arẓī* under reply. (*OR 87 ; CR 10, pp 170-1, no 129 ; TR 23, pp 582-3, no 116 ; AR 4, p 254.*)

Oct. 27. **345.** From the Nawab of Arcot. It has always been his wish to secure the tranquillity of the Carnatic as peace would bring prosperity

[1] Shah 'Abdullah Naqshbandī was sent by Warren Hastings in 1781 on a friendly mission to Tīmūr Shah. He reached Kabul and obtained this and the next letter in reply to the letters from Hastings but he died near Multan on his return journey to India. *Vide* no 674 below.

[2] 'Abdul Latīf Khān, a native of Jam in Khorasan, held the office of the Receiver General of the Taxes and Lieutenant of the Kingdom under Tīmūr Shah Durrānī. His position in the Council of Ministers was second only to that of the Prime Minister, Qāzī Faiẓullah. Elphinstone : *An Account of Kabul* ; Malleson : *Afghanistan.*

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equally to his affairs as well as to those of the Company. To this end he has on every occasion given his advice but unfortunately it was never acted upon. The enemy at length invaded the country and committed such cruel depredations that the population has been decimated, the cattle have been carried off and the means of cultivation have been destroyed. After all this ruin Lord Macartney concluded a most disadvantageous peace with Ṭīpū who began to violate the stipulations of the treaty as soon as it had been concluded. He still detains in his country the Nawab's servants and officers, merchants and bankers, soldiers and civilians whose number runs into thousands. He is not relinquishing several villages of the Carnatic belonging to the Nawab, including the *jāgīr* of the fort of Mullapandi.[1]

At this time the Mahrattas of Poona, Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān and Mudhoji Bhonsla have formed a confederacy against Ṭīpū and hostilities will begin as soon as the rainy season is over. The said confederates now wish that the English should assist them with some artillery men as without such help they would not be able to reduce the principal fortresses of Ṭīpū or complete his annihilation. He (Ṭīpū) will buy them off and make freinds with them. The Mahrattas and Niẓām 'Alī Khān being offended that assistance was denied to them may join with Ṭīpū to ruin the Carnatic. Even if they don't unite, Ṭīpū himself would take the first opportunity to overrun this country. These considerations weigh heavily on him and he looks to the Governor-General to adopt such measures as would ensure the tranquillity of the country. In the Nawab's opinion the best course would be to form an alliance with Nawab Niẓām 'Alī and the Mahrattas in order to extirpate Ṭīpū. The Mahrattas have even approached him to form an alliance with the English through his mediation. This is a favourable opportunity for the Governor-General to advance the interests of the Nawab by which he will in fact promote those of the English.

PS.—Has paid in full the first instalment for the month of September amounting to three lakhs of pagodas and has also paid twenty-six thousand pagodas out of the second instalment which falls due at the end of January. Has discharged his obligation to the Company in spite of the fact that this is neither the time of harvest nor of collection. Requests that he will write to the Company how difficult it is for the writer and how distressful to his ryots to pay such a large sum as sixteen lakhs of pagodas annually in the present state of ruin and devastation which is prevalent in the country. Hopes that in the negotiations with the Mahrattas and Niẓām 'Alī, whenever it may be taken up, the Governor-General will not forget him. Dated 1 October 1785. (*CR 10, pp 171-4, no 130 ; TR 23, pp 583-91, no 117 ; AR 4, p 254.*)

Nov. 5. **346.** To (Mahadaji) Sindhia. Has received his letter which was filled with expressions of personal friendship for the Governor-General.

[1] Probably the same as Mallappadi, a small village in Krishnagiri Taluk in Salem District. The Nawab had a special interest in the place as he had given it as a dowry to the husband of one of his sisters.—Buchanan: *Mysore, Malabar and Canara*, vol. III.

1785 Thanks him for his friendly sentiments and warmly reciprocates the same. The friendship between him and the Company is based on his own treaty with them on the one hand and on their treaty with the Peshwa and other Mahratta chiefs in which he stood guarantee on the other. The English are greatly impressed by the addressee's regard for truth and sincerity in all his words and actions and as such they regard him as their most valuable ally and rejoice in every success which attend on him. The latter's satisfaction at the prosperity of the Company must certainly be as great, for in sincere friendship the advantage of one party is the cause of equal pleasure to the other. Says that repeated offers and requests have been made to the Governor-General by other powers but since on principle he does not like to interfere in other's business he always declined their offer. But he is ever ready to exert the whole influence of his mediation wherever it is agreeable to the addressee. Being fully acquainted with his sentiments Mr Anderson will communicate them to the latter more explicitly than a letter can. Desires him therefore to place the utmost confidence on the representations of that gentleman and on those of his own faithful minister, Bhao Bakhshi, who will have joined his army by this time.

PS.—The addressee's *vakīl*, Bhagwant Rao, has given to the Governor-General a full account of the letters written to him by the Vazir. Mr Anderson knows his sentiments fully on all affairs and there will be no change or alteration in the opinions once communicated by him in the name of the English Government. (*TI 31, pp B 85-8, no 51 ; AR 4, p 267.*)

Nov. 5. **347.** To Bhao Bakhshi. Has received his letter intimating his departure from Lucknow and felt much satisfaction from his promise of attention to preserve the friendship between the Governor-General and Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. It is now believed that by his wisdom and prudent management the friendship between the two rulers will daily increase.

Is highly pleased to learn that he was received with great honour by the Prince (Jahāndār Shah) and the Vazir at the time of his taking leave of them. The part played by Col. Harper on this occasion has done him great credit. Is thankful both to the Prince and the Vazir for their attention to the first minister of the Company's best ally. Hopes that by the combined efforts of the addressee and Mr Anderson signal advantages will accrue to the two governments. The latter will communicate the Governor-General's sentiments fully to him.

Postscript of this letter is the same as that of the foregoing one. (*TI 31, pp B 89-91, no 52 ; AR 4, p 262.*)

Nov. 10. **348.** From 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Forwards the proceedings of 55 criminal cases and 40 civil suits decided in the courts of the town of Benares from 1 to 31 July 1785. (*OR 88 ; CR 11, p 99, no 104 ; TR 24, pp 127-8, no 102 ; AR 4, p 271.*)

Nov. 10. **349.** From 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Forwards the proceedings of 45 criminal and 30 civil cases decided in the courts of the town of Benares

from 1 to 31 August 1785. (*OR 89 ; CR 11, p 99, no 105 ; TR 24, pp 127-8, no 103 ; AR 4, p 271.*)

Nov. 13. **350.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. It is rumoured here that three months ago the Nawab applied to the Governor-General for a reduction of his allowance. It is impossible that he could have written so, for nobody till now has struck hatchet at his own leg. Would not have mentioned this rumour at all but he has many enemies in Calcutta and it occurred to him that it was just possible that some of them might have resorted to forgery in order to ruin him and his household. The terms of the existing treaty between the Nawab and the Company cannot be unknown to the Governor-General. Ever since he attained the age of 21 he is in expectation of the fulfilment of the pledge given by the Company. From the sense of justice of the Company and from the brotherly affection of the Governor-General he is hopeful that he will be delivered from his present pecuniary embarrassments. The sum of 16 lakhs of rupees which he receives annually is spent entirely on the maintenance of himself, the wives of his late father, brother, relations and dependants, yet many are starving. This amount was fixed for him at the time of his accession when he was quite young and there was a promise made for his 21st year. His responsibilities have since multiplied enormously on account of the increase in the number of his dependants. Has already written to him as also to Mr Hastings about the expenses in connection with the marriage of his daughters. How could he in the face of these facts ask for a reduction in his allowance ? Although this is only a rumour yet he will have no peace of mind till he receives the Governor-General's denial. (*OR 90 ; CR 11, pp 100-1, no 106 ; TR 24, pp 128-30, no 104 ; AR 4, p 274.*)

Nov. 14. **351.** From Nawab Niẕām 'Alī Khān. Says that Mr Richard Johnson was given leave to return to Calcutta at the request of the Governor-General. But the business which he had set on foot at the instance of Mr Hastings and later with the concurrence of the addressee is being delayed owing to his absence. That business which is so full of advantages to both sides must now be pushed through. Requests therefore that Mr Johnson may be sent back speedily. The Peshwa's letter containing a requisition for troops will be delivered to the Governor-General by Mr Johnson. Requests that the troops requisitioned by him as well as those asked for by the Nawab may be despatched immediately so as to arrive not later than two months from date. Has personally explained to Mr Johnson the advantages of striking swiftly and he must have represented them to the Governor-General. (*OR 91 ; CR 10, pp 174-6, no 131 ; TR 23, pp 591-4, no 118 ; AR 4, p 259.*)

Nov. 14. **352.** From Nawab Niẕām 'Alī. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 92.*)

Nov. 14. **353.** From the Peshwa. Has not heard from him for a long time. It cannot be unknown to him that friendship and amity have been established between the two governments through the agency of Mahadaji Sindhia. Says that he and Nawab Niẕām 'Alī have together

planned a campaign and have made the necessary preparations. Requests him to despatch five regiments to him and five regiments to the Nawab to co-operate with them on active service. The question of their pay has already been settled between Mr Johnson and the Nawab. Requests that the troops may join their respective armies during the *Dasahra*. (*OR 93 ; CR 10, pp 176-7, no 132 ; AR 4, p 259.*)

Nov. 14. **354.** From Nana Farnavis. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 94.*)

Nov. 16. **355.** From the Peshwa. Is glad to learn from his letter that he has succeeded to the office of the Governor-General consequent on the resignation of Mr Hastings. It is a source of satisfaction to the Peshwa that the closest friendship now exists between the two states and it is his sincere wish that it may daily increase. Is confident that the Governor-General will strengthen and promote it. Hopes he will write to him every now and then. (*OR 95 ; CR 11, pp 101-2, no 107 ; TR 24, pp 130-1, no 105 ; AR 4, p 277.*)

Nov. 16. **356.** From Nana Farnavis. To the same effect as the foregoing with the following addition. Forwards some presents from the Peshwa. They are : 2 jewels, 5 pieces of cloth for *k͟hil'at*, 1 bejewelled *sarpech*, 1 *jīg͟ha*, 10 pieces of *mahmūdī*,[1] 1 piece *kam k͟hwāb* and 1 *doshāla*. (*OR 96 ; CR 11, pp 102-3, no 108 ; TR 24, p 131, no 106 ; AR 4, p 276.*)

Nov. 16. **357.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Says that Mahipat Rao, uncle of the Peshwa, is going on a pilgrimage to Kashi, Prayag and Gaya with a party of 2,000 pilgrims. Requests that they may be exempted from paying the pilgrim tax. (*OR 97 ; CR 11, pp 103-4, no 109 ; TR 24, p 132, no 107 ; AR 4, p 278.*)

Nov. 16. **358.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Is much distressed to hear of the Governor-General's illness. May he soon be restored to health ! Has written to Bhao Bakhshi about certain matters of which he came to know from extraneous sources and has directed him to communicate them to the Governor-General. Requests an early reply. (*OR 98 ; CR 11, p 104, no 110 ; TR 24, pp 132-3, no 108 ; AR 4, p 278.*)

Nov. 16. **359.** From Bhao Bakhshi. Is ever exerting himself to promote the existing good relationship between the Maharaja (Mahadaji Sindhia) and the Governor-General. Encloses a letter from the Maharaja. Informs him that the Maharaja's troops have been laying siege to Aligarh and that overtures of peace were made by the besieged garrison but Sindhia rejected them. He has his own plans for reducing the fort. For further particulars refers him to Bhagwant Rao. (*OR 99 ; CR 10, pp 165-6, no 124 ; TR 23, pp 596-8, no 121 ; AR 4, p 255.*)

Nov. 18. **360.** Nawab Niẓām 'Alī K͟hān to Richard Johnson. The gentleman is fully empowered to conclude a treaty of perpetual friendship between the Nawab and the Governor-General acting on behalf of the English Company in accordance with the terms written and delivered to him. He is further authorised to make verbal changes in the draft without

[1] Fine piece of muslin.

altering the sense. He should explain and negotiate the following points with the Governor-General.

1. Articles 7 to 11 of the treaty of 1768 be omitted.

2. According to Art. 3 of the new treaty, intimation be given to the Governor-General in Council that immediately after the rains 5 regiments will be required by the Nawab and another 5 by the Peshwa for the expulsion of the enemy.

3. Malet may not proceed to Poona until after Johnson has arrived back and reported to the Nawab.

4. The best course would be to replace Malet by Johnson. If this is not done, then whoever is deputed to Poona should be directed to see the Nawab first in order to receive his advice and instructions.

5. Salsette[1] be delivered to the Peshwa in lieu of monetary consideration.

6. As Johnson has been associated with this project from the beginning and as he enjoys the confidence of both the parties he must return to the Nawab's court with all speed. (*OR 100 ; CR 10, pp 178-81, no 134 ; TR 23, pp 598-604, no 122 ; AR 4, p 258.*)

Nov. 21. **361.** Nana Farnavis to Mahadaji Sindhia. Some time ago the French approached the Peshwa for friendship and alliance but their overtures were rejected as the Peshwa had engaged with the English not to have connection with any other European power. It is now learnt from the newspapers of Pondicherry that Ṭīpū has entered into an alliance with the French and that 4,000 French soldiers and 10,000 sepoys are ready to march to his aid. Mr Anderson should be told that since the French are assisting Ṭīpū the English must similarly assist the Peshwa or else, the French should be prevented from forming an alliance with Ṭīpū. (*OR 101 ; CR 10, pp 180-1, no 135 ; TR 23, pp 604-5, no 123 ; AR 4, p 258.*)

Nov. 22. **362.** *Dastak* granted to Col. Cathcart[2] and Lieut. Young[3] (who are proceeding overland with their servants and provisions from Madras to Calcutta).[4] They should be allowed to pass without let or hindrance. (*CI 16, p 60, no 87.*)

Nov. 22. **363.** To Rajaram Pandit. Says that Col. Cathcart and Lieut. Young are proceeding from Madras to Calcutta by land with their servants

[1] The island of Salsette was conquered by the Mahrattas from the Portuguese in 1739. It was ceded to the English in 1782 by the treaty of Salbai.

[2] Col. Charles Cathcart was a Lt. Colonel when he joined His Majesty's Military Establishment in India and was appointed Quartermaster General on 11 December 1782. He became a Colonel some time after 18 August 1783. He played a prominent part in the storming of the French redoubt near Cuddalore on 13 June 1783, and for his gallant and distinguished behaviour was awarded a 'sword of the value of 100 guineas' by the Court of Directors on 19 November 1784.—I.R.D.: *Public Cons.* 18 June, no 44, 1784 ; *Copies of ancient documents received from India House,* dated 22 December 1785, pp 163-70 ; *Public O. C.* 13 November 1783, no 41.

[3] He appears to be the same officer who was commander at Rajahmundry about 1783.—*East India Military Calendar,* vol. II.

[4] This portion is badly worm-eaten.

and provisions. Requests the Raja to give them a free passage and other assistance which they may need in his jurisdiction. (*CI 16, p 60, no 88 ; AI 4, p 289, no 79.*)

Nov. 25. **364.** To Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has received his letter in answer to the notification of Mr Hastings' departure expressing hopes that the same close friendship and intimate relations as were formed with him will continue between them. Says that the connections of friendship and unanimity between the Company and the Maharaja are so firmly established that there is no room for deviation in any way. His utmost endeavours shall at all times be devoted to their preservation and hopes the Maharaja will likewise do the same on his part. Bishambhar Pandit has reported that the Maharaja has left Poona for his country. Hopes that he has had a pleasant journey and that all matters at Poona have been settled according to his wishes. The Pandit is with the Governor-General and gains his good will by his attention to the interests of the Maharaja. Further particulars will be communicated to him by the Pandit. (*TI 31, pp B 92-4, no 53 ; AR 4, p 265.*)

Nov. 25. **365.** To the Raja of Tanjore. The Company in their orders of 9 December 1784[1] desire that a treaty should be completed under the sanction of this Government which is to secure to him and to his family for ever his country and rights as the Raja of Tanjore. All disputes in the Carnatic will be settled by that treaty and the Raja, the Company and the Nawab (of Arcot) will contribute in peace and in war their just proportions of revenue for the expenses of the Madras Government. The treaty is so just and equitable that by it the Company do not reserve to themselves any advantage except the returns of their commerce. The orders of the Company have been approved by the King and Parliament of England.

The Governor and Council of Fort St George have lately represented that the Raja has not paid up the former subsidy, that he refuses to abide by the decisions of the Company respecting the payment of the

[1] The reference is to the Public letter from Court dated the 9th December 1784. The relevant passages are as follow..........the present appears to be the proper period ....to settle and arrange by a just and equitable treaty, a plan for the future defence and protection of the Carnatic both in time of Peace and War, on a solid and lasting foundation. (Par. 31.) For the accomplishment of this great and necessary object we direct you in the name of the Company to use your utmost endeavours to impress the Expediency and the good effects to be derived from the Measure, so strongly upon the mind of the Nawab and the Raja of Tanjore as to prevail upon them jointly or separately to enter into one or more treaties with the Company grounded on this principle of Equity that all the contracting parties shall be bound to contribute jointly to the support of the Military Force and Garrison in peace as well as in war. (Par. 32.)

The treaty was concluded with Amir Singh half-brother of Tuljaji, the Raja of Tanjore, on April 10, 1787 just after the former's accession to the throne. The principles on which the treaty was based were almost the same as those underlying the treaty concluded with the Nawab of Arcot in the same year and have been summed up by Aitchison as follows : "that the Raja should contribute towards the peace establishment 2/5th of his revenue with territorial security for punctual payment ; that in time of war the contribution should be doubled ; that he should pay a further sum of 3 lakhs of pagodas a year for the liquidation of his debts to the Nawab and to his private creditors ; and that he should pay to the British Government the tribute ceded to them by the Nawab of the Carnatic".—Aitchison : *Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, vol. X, p. 9.

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current *peshkash* and arrears due by him to the Nawab (of Arcot) for which they stood guarantee by the treaty of 1762[1] and that his ministers do not want that he should do justice to the Company in the present hour of their embarrassment. This will be very unjust on his part and he is asked to reconsider the whole thing. It is true that the Raja met with oppression before the English were informed of his rights, but as soon as his cause was explained he was restored to his rights. Consequently of all the chiefs of Hindustan he has most reason to be attached to the Company. Says that what his sovereign and his employers, the Company, have ordered it is his duty to carry that out. The Raja is assured that he is as anxious to see justice done to him as to the Nawab, for the faith of the English is equally pledged to the governments of both of them. The safety of the Carnatic and Tanjore is entrusted to the Governor and Council of Madras and in order to ensure it they must find the means for paying the Company's troops. The Raja is therefore asked to attend, in view of his own prosperity, to the requests of the Governor of Madras and to take guidance from his counsel. It will be a wise act on his part to contribute every farthing which he can spare from his expenses to assist the Company and thereby to show the Government of Madras that he is in no way less zealous than the Nawab to pay his proportion of revenue to the general safety. The Governor-General has on the present occasion loaded the Government of Bengal with a heavy debt in order to relieve the Carnatic and Tanjore. It is therefore sincerely hoped that the Raja will readily assist the Company. *(TI 31, pp B 94-100, no 54 ; AR 4, p 267.)*

Nov. 25. **366.** To Nawab Wālājāh. Has received his friendly letter. It has given him and every member of this Government real satisfaction to learn that the Nawab has paid the first *qist* and made advances for the second before it fell due in order to fulfil his agreement with the Company. The expenses which the Company have incurred since the commencement of the late war have loaded Bengal with a heavy debt and to this have now been added the arrears of their troops in the Carnatic. In view of the great distress of the sepoys in the Carnatic for want of their pay it is desirable that the Nawab should contribute every farthing which he can spare to appease the troops that defend his country and to pay up the current expenses of the army of Fort St George. He can well imagine how the enemies will take advantage of any confusion that may arise in the Carnatic for want of pay to the army. He is asked to communicate his views frequently on all matters relating to the interests of the Company in India and their alliances with different powers. He may rest assured that whatever the Government resolves upon in the

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[1] *Vide* Aitchison—*Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, vol. X, pp 81-3. The treaty was concluded between Pratap Singh, Raja of Tanjore, and the Nawab of Arcot through the mediation of Pigot, the Governor of Madras, who had practically forced the treaty on the Nawab. Under the terms of the treaty the Raja was to pay to the Nawab 22 lakhs of rupees as arrears and a fixed tribute of 4 lakhs annually, and the Government of Fort St George guaranteed that "We will to the utmost of our power assist either party to compel him who shall fail to fulfil his agreement and to render due satisfaction for his failure therein."

present disputes between the Mahrattas and Ṭīpū and the Niẓām will be communicated to him and that the interests of the Carnatic will be safeguarded in any new arrangements made with those powers. The Nawab's alliance with the English will always bring him happiness and honour which will be continued to his posterity. Mr Oakes,[1] who brought the Nawab's letter, represented all matters to the satisfaction of this Government and he is now going back to Madras. *(TI 31, pp B 101-6, no 55 ; AR 4, p 262.)*

Nov. 30. **367.** To Madhu Rao Narayan Peshwa. Is pleased to receive his letter congratulating him on his appointment as Governor-General of Bengal. Thanks him for the same and hopes that the friendly relations between them will continue as ever. *(CI 16, pp 60-1, no 89 ; AI 4, p 289, no 81.)*

Nov. 30. **368.** To Rao Balaji Pandit.[2] To the same effect as the foregoing. *(CI 16, p 61, no 90 ; AR 4, p 288, no 82.)*

Nov. 30. **369.** To Maharaja Sindhia Patel (Mahadaji Sindhia). Thanks him for his letter expressing anxiety over the Governor-General's illness. Says that his indisposition is due to the change of season. Hopes he will recover in a few days. *(CI 16, pp 61-2, no 91 ; AI 4, p 290, no 80.)*

Nov. 30. **370.**[3] To Nawab Ḥaidar Beg K͟hān, Ḥasan Riẓā K͟hān, Bachharj[4] and Faqir Chand.[5] Intimates that Col. Harper will invest them with *k͟hil'ats* on behalf of the Company. *(CI 16, p 62, no 92 ; AI 4, pp 284-5, nos 83-4, 86-7.)*

Nov. 30. **371.** To Almās 'Alī K͟hān. Informs him that Col. Harper will invest him with a *k͟hil'at*. *(AR 4, p 285, no 85.)*

Nov.— **372.** From [Bhagwant Rao].[6] Says that from the time of Raja Balwant Singh he held the farm of five villages in *pargana* Saidpur for a period of 25 years. In the beginning he had to spend lots of money in order to settle people there. He paid the rent regularly and enjoyed the possession till the time of Raja Chait Singh. After the expulsion of that Raja, Babu Ausan Singh seized the lands and never restored them to him although Mr Hastings had ordered that those who held lands on a perpetual tenure must not be disturbed in their possession. Prays that the villages may be restored to him now. *(OR 102.)*

[1] Thomas Oakes was appointed writer in 1770. He rose to be a senior merchant in 1782 and was highly recommended by the Court of Directors for a post under the Fort St George Presidency befitting his rank, in their letter dated December 9, 1784. He appears to have become the confidential secretary of A. Davidson, Governor of Madras. In 1792 he became member of the Board of Revenue and rose to be its senior member in 1804. His service terminated in 1806.—Princep: *Madras Civil Servants ;* I.R.D : *Secret Progs.* 29 March 1786.

[2] Same as Balaji Janardan, better known as Nana Farnavis.

[3] This letter is badly worm-eaten.

[4] An influential banker. He was appointed by Raja Mahip Narayan to the Treasury of Benares about 1784-5. He also gave his surety for the payment of the arrears of the subsidy of the Nawab Vazir to the Company in 1784. In 1796 he became the *K͟hazānchī* or Treasury Officer at Lucknow.

[5] A wealthy banker.

[6] The name of the writer is not given in the letter but he appears to be Bhagwant Rao. *Vide* no 329 above.

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Dec. 7. **373.** *Credential.* The Governor-General and Council by virtue of the powers vested in them by the King and Parliament of Great Britain have appointed Mr Charles Warre Malet their minister to remain in the court of the Peshwa at Poona or at any other place where the Peshwa or his minister may reside and to carry on such business on the part of the English Company as is or shall be given to his charge. It is hereby declared that they will confirm whatever he shall transact with the Peshwa and his ministers in their name and on their behalf according to the instructions which are or shall be given to him. (*TI 31, pp B 106-8, no 56 ; AR 4, p 263.*)

Dec. 8. **374.** From Jog Mohan.[1] Says that a *gumāshta* on the part of the Dutch has established a factory at Badangachhi[2] and purchases cloths there. As the writer has, of necessity, to apply severity towards the weavers and the *dallāls* in order to transact business with them he sent peons to them to demand the Company's cloths. At this a quarrel arose with the *nāibs* of the zamindars. Will forward full particulars of the incident after making necessary enquiries. Dated 7 October 1785.

From the same.—The writer sent for the *dallāls* of the Company, namely, Hari Kishan Dallal, Kishan Chand Dallal and Sasti Ram Dallal and enquired of them as to how many weavers worked for the Dutch and who transacted business with them. They replied that all the weavers were engaged in the work of the Company and only supplied a piece or two to the Dutch and further that the business was carried on through their (the *dallāls'*) relations. He then sent a clerk to put the seal of the Company on the cloths while on the looms. The outturn diminished. So a havildar was despatched with instructions to apply severity towards the *dallāls* in order to make them send the cloths soon. They told the havildar that the Dutch had purchased the cloths. He then went to the *nāibs* of the zamindar and asked them who were the people that purchased cloths from that place while the requirements of the Company were not fulfilled. The *nāibs* defied the havildar to remove the outsiders if he could.

Kashinath Ray is the zamindar of the *pargana*. He has three *nāibs*, Tarini Charan Mazumdar, Pancha Ram Mazumdar and Kirpa Ram Banerji. Has learnt from enquiries that up to 15 October 4,000 pieces of cloth were purchased (by the Dutch), of which 600 pieces have been bleached while 500 are still with the bleachers. But none have been sent away. Dated 22 October 1785. (*OR 103-4 ; CR 11, pp 105-7, no 111 ; TR 24, pp 133-5, no 109 ; AR 4, p 276.*)

Dec. 9. **375.** From 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Forwards the proceedings of 51 criminal cases and 30 civil suits decided in the courts of the town of Benares in September 1785. (*OR 105 ; CR 11, p 109, no 113 ; TR 24, p 138, no 111 ; AR 4, p 271.*)

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[1] Enclosure from the Resident at Malda.

[2] Probably Badalgachhi, a village in Naogaon sub-division of the Rajshahi District. It may be interesting to note here that the English complaint against the Dutch agents in Malda about clandestine purchases from the weavers engaged to the Coy dates from 1763.—Long: *Selections,* p 324 and n.

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Dec. 9. **376.** Shaikh 'Abdul Wadūd, Munshi at the Cuttack factory, to Lewis Fombert.[1] Received his letter on 17 October 1785. Agreeably to his directions, the Munshi sent a *khāsabardār* with a letter to the weavers but to no avail. The weavers sent two pieces of cloth to the Governor-General as sample through Bhawani Dadu. But the latter has taken the two weavers, Ram Das and Parshad Das, in his protection. He says that he would rather pay a thousand rupees than deliver them to the English. As the Governor-General is friendly with Dadu he will not act against the wishes of the latter. Mr Wodsworth is in Calcutta just now. He should settle this business of the weavers there, otherwise nothing will be done here.

From the same to the same. Received his letter on 19 November enclosing one from the Resident at Balasore. Has already informed him how Bhawani Dadu has taken the weavers in his protection. The best solution would be for Mr Wodsworth to prevail upon the authorities to place all the weavers under his charge. Similarly, if the addressee wants repayment of his loan to the Rajah of Kanika[2] he should also get peremptory orders issued from Calcutta. (*OR 106 ; CR 11, pp 108-9, no 112 ; TR 24, pp 135-7, no 110a, b ; AR 4, p 276.*)

Dec. 11. **377.** To Ṭipū Sulṭān. After his accession to the office of the Governor-General a friendly letter was written to the Sulṭan in the same manner as the other princes of India were addressed, but he received no reply to it. Perhaps Lord Macartney delayed to transmit it to the Sulṭan. Has learnt from the report of General McLeod[3] and other English chiefs who have had the honour of seeing the Sulṭan that he is distinguished for politeness, learning and bravery in arms. Says that above all the qualifications of a great prince, humanity is the best, for it is most agreeable to God and most valuable to mankind. Requests the Sulṭan therefore to make an enquiry whether any Englishmen or the inhabitants of the Carnatic or of Bombay are still detained in his country by his officers, and if there are any, they may be set at liberty without loss of time. What has passed in the distresses and fury of war cannot be remedied. Peace is the season for friendship and the intercourse between the rulers should be for the good of mankind.

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[1] Received as an enclosure from the Resident at Balasore.

[2] It is the largest estate on the Cuttack revenue roll but a large portion of it is situated within the geographical limits of the district of Balasore. Its owners are descended from a branch of the Mayurbhanj family and at one time exercised political authority over the territory. The name of the ruler at the time of the British conquest of the territory was Balabhadra Bhanja.—*Cuttack District Gazetteer*, p 218.

[3] Norman McLeod (1754-1801) born at Brodie House, Nairnshire, and educated at Edinburgh, he entered the army in 1774 as Captain of the 71st Regiment. He was in America and during the Civil War was taken prisoner by Washington. He joined the Madras establishment in 1782 as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd Battalion of the 42nd Highlanders and distinguished himself in several brilliant engagements against Ṭipū Sulṭan during the 2nd Mysore War. He captured the fortress of Bednore in 1783 and in the same year was promoted Brigadier General. He also became Commander-in-Chief of the Malabar Army. He returned to England in 1789. Buckland: *Dictionary of Indian Biography.*

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General Carnac[1] will forward this letter to the Sulṯān and transmit his answer to the Governor-General. *(TI 31, pp B 108-13, no 57 ; AR 4, p 267.)*

Dec. 13. **378.** To the Peshwa. Has received his friendly letter and the dress which he has sent through his *vakīls*. Says that he will ever strengthen the friendship which is so happily established between him and the English. His ministers may perhaps remember that on his first arrival in India in September 1781 he endeavoured to settle all differences with honour to both sides. As the English are neither desirous of extending their possessions nor of taking any unjust advantage, the Peshwa will find them the best allies in peace and the most useful friends in case he is involved in war with other powers. Mahadaji Sindhia is fully informed of his views on all matters, and he of course communicates them to the Peshwa.

At this time the necessity having been felt to have a minister fully empowered on the part of this Government to adjust all matters relating to the affairs of the Company with him or his ministers, Mr Malet has been appointed to reside at his court. He will attend on him whenever he is summoned. He has been directed to visit Mahadaji Sindhia also. Mr Malet will present to him some English curiosities as a mark of the Governor-General's esteem. Other matters will be communicated to him by that gentleman. *(TI 31, pp B 113-16, no 58 ; AR 4, p 266.)*

Dec. 13. **379.** To Nana Farnavis. To the same effect as the foregoing. *(TI 31, pp B 117-20, no 59 ; AR 4, p 265.)*

Dec. 13.[2] **380.** To Maharaja Sindhia Patel Bahadur (Mahadaji Sindhia). In compliance with the addressee's request a free passage and other facilities were arranged at Gaya for the Peshaw's uncle, Mahipat Rao, and his 2,000 pilgrim companions. But as great inconvenience is experienced in such arrangements it is desirable that in future all the Mahratta pilgrims from his quarter should pay the pilgrim tax at Gaya, Kashi and other places of pilgrimage according to rules. The interests of both the Company and the addressee being identical it is hoped the latter and the Peshwa will have no objection to the payment of this tax. Full particulars have been explained to Lala Shankar Lal and Bishambhar Pandit, *vakīls* of the Peshwa and Mudhoji Bhonsla respectively. *(CI 16, pp 69-70, no 103 ; AI 4, p 290, no 88.)*

Dec. 17. **381.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. Has received his reply concerning Mr Malet's deputation to Poona. Says that necessary powers have been granted to that gentleman and he has been directed, as desired by the

[1] Probably he is the same Gen. John Carnac who joined the E. I. Company's army in 1758 with the rank of Captain and became Brigadier in 1764. He returned to England in 1767 and was elected M. P. for Leominister. Four years later he was again in India. In 1776 he was appointed Member of Council at Bombay. He was one of the Civil Commissioners who executed the convention of Wargaon in January 1779. For his participation in this affair he was dismissed from the Company's service. He appears to have remained in India until his death which occurred at Mangalore in 1800 at the age of 84.—*Dictionary of National Biography.*

[2] December 17 according to vol. of abstracts.

addressee, to remain at Bombay till he is sent for at Poona. The addressee's wishes in the matter of his appointment have been closely followed. Mr Malet's letters to the Governor-General and the latter's correspondence with the Peshwa and his ministers will pass through Mr Anderson who will show them to the addressee. In view of the present relations between the Peshwa, Niẓām 'Alī K͟hān and Ṭipū Sulṭān this appointment may be of advantage to all parties. Hopes that it will be agreeable to accord an honourable reception to that gentleman. (*TI 31, pp B 120-2, no 60 ; AR 4, p 267.*)

Dec. 17. **382.** To the Niẓām. Has received his two letters. Says that Mr Hastings arrived safely in England after a voyage of 4 months. The propositions sent by Mr Johnson from Hyderabad for a new treaty between the Niẓām and the English have been forwarded to England. The treaties now in force will continue till a reply to the propositions is received. Should the French or any other European nation take the field in conjunction with the addressee's enemy the English will not fail to support his cause. Meanwhile Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain will be despatched to convey the Governor-General's assurances of the perfect regard and steem with which the addressee is held by him. (*TI 31, pp B 122-4, no 61 ; AR 4, p 266.*)

Dec. 20. **383.** *Notification.*—The Governor-General and Council having taken into consideration the present rate of discount demanded in the negotiation of the Company's papers (treasury orders and drafts) have resolved that in future all the Company's papers with the exception of bonds shall be discharged regularly according to priority of date. It has also been decided that a general register showing all the Company's papers which may be in circulation on 31 December 1785, excluding bonds, be prepared and published. It is further resolved that all the demands which this register exhibits shall in future be regularly discharged according to priority of date and that all payments to be made under this notice shall be advertised for information of the holders of such papers. (*CI 16, pp 66-7, no 101.*)

Dec. 20. **384.** To the Sultān of Tidore.[1] Sends back his *vakīl* with Capt. Forrest[2] and desires him to make peace with the Dutch. (*AR 4, p 291, no 89.*)

[1] One of the 5 islands which form the group known as the Malaccas on the western side of Almahera. The Dutch conquest of the island took place in 1658, though this did not terminate the local autonomy of the Sultān of the island. Capt. Thomas Forrest was sent by the East India Company on several friendly missions to the island. From 1811 the island was under British occupation. *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 14th edition.

[2] Captain Thomas Forrest (1729 ?—1802 ?)—One of the greatest names associated with the exploration of the East Indies in the 18th century. He entered the East India Company's service some time after 1748 and in 1762 had command of a Company's ship. In 1770 he was engaged in forming the new settlement at Balambangan and in 1774 he led an exploring party in the direction of New Guinea. He pushed his explorations as far as Geelvink Bay in New Guinea and examined the Sulu Archipelago, the south coast of Mendanao and several other islands. He showed extraordinary tact in his intercourse with the natives and it was for this reason that he was entrusted with several missions to the different islands of the East Indies subsequently. In 1782 he brought information of a French Fleet which had escaped to Achin and thus saved many Company vessels from falling into their hands. Thereafter he surveyed the Tenasserim Coast and

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Dec. 20. **385.** To the Sultan of Mindanao.[1] Thanks him for his attention to Captain Forrest and expresses great friendship. (*AR 4, p 288, no 90.*)

Dec. 20. **386.** To the Sultān of Sulu. Requests information about the Balambangan[2] business. (*AR 4, p 291, no 91.*)

Dec. 27. **387.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Says that like an ant which grows wings and attempts to soar high, Ṭipū intends to invade the territories of the Peshwa. Although the armies of the latter are strong enough to crush that viper yet further to strengthen their mutual friendship, it is requested that a few English battalions may be furnished from Bombay in order to protect the Peshwa's dominions and repel the enemy. The Peshwa will defray the expenses of these battalions at the same rate as the Company. These troops shall not go out of the Peshwa's dominions except with the previous consent of the Governor-General and after the settlement of terms regarding the share of territorial acquisitions. The French had before this expressed a desire to form an alliance with the Peshwa but in view of the terms of the existing treaty with the English their overtures were rejected. It is reported now that they will join Ṭipū and fight against the Peshwa. As friendship exists between the English and Ṭipū the Governor-General should induce him not to unite with the French, or alternatively, the French should be asked not to ally themselves with Ṭipū. If still they join together it would be incumbent on the English to co-operate with the Peshwa and send their troops to fight the enemy. (*OR 107 ; CR 10, pp 181-3, no 136 ; TR 23, pp 606-10, no 124 ; AR 4, p 260.*)

Dec. 28. **388.** To Sital Das. To the same effect as no 367 above. (*CI 16, p 62, no 93 ; AI 4, p 288, no 98.*)

Dec. 28. **389.** To Raja Jagandat Bhat. To the same effect. (*CI 16, p 62, no 94 ; AI 4, p 286, no 93.*)

Footnote continued from previous page—
discovered the strait lying between it and the Mergui Archipelago, to which he gave the name of Forrest Strait. He is said to have died in India. Among his writings may be mentioned, ' A treatise on the Monsoons in East India ' (1782), " A voyage to New Guinea and the Moluccas from Balambangan, 1774-6 (1779), etc." *Dictionary of National Biography.*

[1] (Also spelt as Mendana and Mindana) the most southernly of the Philippine islands. It was conquered by Spain in 1574 but it did not completely lose its autonomy and continued to create troubles for the Spanish authorities at Manila for over two centuries. The first Englishman to visit the island was Sir Francis Drake (1577) but the earliest recorded instance of British relationship with the Sultān of the island is perhaps supplied by the East India Company's letter to him dated June 12, 1771, soliciting certain commercial privileges. Friendly relations were established with the Sultān through Capt. Forrest.—I.R.D.: *For. Dept. Misc. Records*, no 13.

[2] An island in the Sulu Sea, 13 miles from the most northernly point of Borneo. It was ceded to the English by the Sultān of Sulu in 1762 as a reward for liberating him from his captivity at Manila. Under the orders of the Court of Directors dated 4 November 1768 a settlement was established on the island with a view to diverting the Chinese trade, and to drawing the produce of the adjoining countries. In 1774 an agreement was made with the King of Borneo, whereby the English engaged to defend that place against the Sulu and Mindanao pirates. Soon after this on 26 February 1775 a band of Sulus who had always resented the cession destroyed the fort and compelled the English to retreat to Labuan. The East India Company reoccupied Balambangan in 1803 but as they derived no benefit from the local trade they abolished the settlement the very next year.—Crawford: *Descriptive Dictionary of the Indian Islands*; I.R.D.: *For. Dept. Misc. Records*, vols. 13 and 39.

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Dec. 28. **390.** To Lajja Ram. To the same effect. (*CI 16, p 63, no 95 ; AI 4, p 286, no 96.*)

Dec. 28. **391.** To Sirdha Ram. To the same effect. (*CI 16, p 63, no 96 ; AI 4, p 291, no 97.*)

Dec. 28. **392.** To Rai Ratan Lal. To the same effect. (*CI 16, p 64, no 97 ; AI 4, p 289, no 95.*)

Dec. 28. **393.** To Maharaja Dhiraj Pratap Singh. To the same effect. (*CI 16, pp 64-5, no 98.*)

Dec. 28. **394.** To Imām Ba<u>kh</u>sh. To the same effect. (*CI 16, p 65, no 99 ; AI 4, p 286, no 99.*)

Dec. 28. **395.** To Naval Ray. To the same effect. (*CI 16, pp 65-6, no 100 ; AI 4, p 284, no 94.*)

Dec. 31. **396.** To Rajaram Pandit. Informs him of the engagement about the Orissa salt. (*AR 4, p 289, no 100.*)

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Jan. 4. **397.** From Maharaja Pratap Singh.[1] Has already sent to him a letter of congratulation and presents on the occasion of his taking over charge of the Government. Professes his sincere friendship and obedience to him. Has, in consultation with Major Palmer, deputed Rai Ganga Bishan to the presence of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah in order to ascertain the news of that quarter (Lucknow). Maharaja Bijai Singh, an ally of the writer, has also despatched a friendly letter to the Governor-General. Requests him to communicate his sentiments. (*OR 1 ; CR 11, pp 110-11, no 1.*)

Jan. 4. **398.** *Notice.*—The following extracts from the notification published by order of the Governor-General and Council on 29 December 1785, are hereby reproduced in Persian and Bengali.

(1) That in order to place every holder of the Company's paper on an equal footing it has been decided that all the papers that are in circulation or issued now or hereafter shall be entitled to interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the date thereof excepting those which may be granted to restored zamindars.

(2) That in order to provide funds for the payment of the annual interest due on the Company's bonds in accordance with the notification of 14 March 1785, and also for the payment of annual interest due on all other papers, the treasury shall be open to receive cash from individuals for bills upon the Hon'ble Court of Directors, until an amount equal to Rs 18,00,000 shall have been paid in. The bills including interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the period at which the payments are made into the treasury will be dated on the 1st March next, and delivered as soon after the date as they can be prepared at the exchange of 2 shillings and one penny per current rupee. They will be payable at 365 days after sight and an option reserved to the Court of Directors to extend the term of payment to one year or two or three years longer.

[1] Ruler of Jaipur State in Rajputana (1778-1803).

and an interest of 5 per cent per annum is to be allowed upon the period of such extension. A register will be kept in the treasury to enter the sums that are received.

(3) That all the employees and pensioners of the Company, not covenanted servants, whether Europeans or Indians drawing above 300 current rupees will be paid in certificates bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum.

This rule will also be extended to the persons receiving monthly stipends at Murshidabad and to the *mushāhara* of the zamindars excepting the restored zamindars who will receive papers without interest. These certificates will be entered in the General Register kept at the Accountant General's office.

(4) That none of the certificates shall on any pretence whatever be received by either of the officers of Government as cash, but shall be regularly discharged in common with the Company's other papers in the order of priority. To secure this the Collectors of the Revenues, the Collectors of Customs, the Governor-General's Agent at Lucknow and the Resident at Benares are prohibited from making their remittances to Calcutta in bills, without a clause stipulating under a penalty on the part of *mahājans* and *sarrāfs* that such bills will be discharged in cash.

(5) For the convenience of individuals and the benefit of circulation and of the investment any person will be allowed bills upon the Collectors of the Revenues, the Agent at Lucknow and the Resident at Benares for money paid into the *Khālisa* or General Treasury.

(6) That from and after the 31st January 1786 the difference between the monthly receipts in cash and the established and unavoidable issues of it for the public service conformable to these regulations shall be applied to the regular discharge of the papers in circulation according to the priority of date in the terms of the advertisement of the 20th December 1785.

In view of the reductions which the Government have made in the established charges aided by the effects of these regulations and the additional resources to be derived from the upper provinces the Governor-General and Council confidently hope that all the papers now in currency will be paid off in the course of 12 months. The Board also trust that the regulations hereby ordered cannot fail to secure the great public objects of preventing in future all partial payments of discharging the arrears of the army of providing the most regular and speedy liquidation of the claims on the Government and thereby reducing the discount now demanded in the negotiation of papers and removing the difficulties that impede its circulation. (*CI 16, pp 67-8, no 102.*)

Jan. 5. **399.** From the Teshu Lama. Professes his sincere friendship for the Governor-General and sends some presents to him. (*OR 2; CR 11, p 112, no 3; TR 26, pp 2-3, no 2; AR 4, p 348.*)

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Jan. 5. **400.** From the Raja[1] of Teshu Lumbo.[2] To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 3 ; CR 11, p 111, no 2 ; TR 26, pp 3-4, no 3 ; AR 4, p 348.*)

Jan. 5. **401.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Says that the Governor-General and Council, after very careful consideration have decided that all the employees of the Company and those receiving allowances from their treasury, excepting the military officers, shall, in future, be paid in certificates bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, to be calculated from the day on which the allowances, for which it was granted, became payable. This regulation has been passed and he as well as the gentlemen of the Council have agreed to receive their salaries accordingly. Hopes the Nawab, who has always looked to the interests of the Company, will also welcome this proposal. It is certain that this regulation will ultimately be a great advantage to the Nawab and his dependants. The Nawab will countersign the certificates in whatever sums or divisions he finds it convenient to issue them. They will again be countersigned by the Resident before they are paid off by the treasury at Calcutta. The Resident will be allowed a commission of 5 per cent upon all the stipends paid from his office, for the extra amount of work he will have to do in this connection. (*TR 24, pp 141-2, no 1* ; *AI 4, p 357.*)

Jan. 5. **402.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẕā K͟hān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 24, p 142, no 2 ; AI 4, p 358.*)

Jan. 6. **403.** To the Peshwa. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter through Nawab Niẓām 'Alī K͟hān. The Peshwa asks him for 5,000 men and five regiments at Rs 25,000 each a month in accordance with the proposed treaty between Niẓām 'Alī K͟hān, the Peshwa and the English. Says that the proposed treaty went to England with Hastings and until he receives orders from there, its terms cannot be acted upon. Informs him that as soon as he receives instructions from England on this subject, he would acquaint him with them. Assures him of his help consistent with the treaties now subsisting between them. (*TI 32, pp 1-2, no 1 ; AR 4, p 314.*)

Jan. 6. **404.** To Nana Farnavis. To the same effect as th e foregoing. (*TI 32, p 2, no 2 ; AR 4, p 313.*)

Jan. 9. **405.** From Gopal Das Harkishan Das. Agreeably to the orders of the Governor-General he prepared and sent bills of exchange to Surat for a sum of three lakhs of rupees by the Calcutta *siccas*. The Governor-General now proposes to pay the amount to him one half at Benares and the other half at Lucknow. Says that as the *siccas* of both these places are deficient in value compared to those of Calcutta the writer will be put to the loss of a large sum of money if the deficiency is not made up. Requests him therefore to grant assignments upon Benares and

[1] He appears to be the Regent of the Teshu Lama who was a minor at this period.
[2] Town in Tibet called after the palace-monastery of the Teshu Lama.

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Lucknow for one lakh and fifty thousand rupees each with an addition of Rs 16,500 and Rs 19,500 respectively to cover the *baṭṭa* charges and discount. But if this is not agreeable the writer will accept ready money at Calcutta and pay cash at Surat. In case the alternative suggestions do not find favour with the Governor-General it will be impossible for him to provide money at Surat for which he must not be held responsible. (*OR 4 ; CR 11, pp 113-14, no 4 ; TR 26, pp 4-5, no 4 ; AR 4, p 330.*)

Jan. 15. **406.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Had previously informed him how the overtures of M. Montigny for an alliance between the French and the Peshwa had been rejected by Nana Farnavis out of regard for the friendship with the English. Learns now from Nana Farnavis that in consequence of this action the French had turned enemies and were probably going over to the side of Ṭīpū. It was up to the English now to perform the duties of friendship. If the Governor-General so wished he could restrain the French from an alliance with Ṭīpū by allowing them to take service under Nawab Niẓām 'Alī or the Peshwa. In case the proposal should meet with his approval, requests him to write a letter to this effect to the Peshwa and send it to the writer for transmission.

Has learnt that the Governor-General has written to the Peshwa and Nana Farnavis for permission to depute Malet at Poona and that he has positively instructed that gentleman to transact all business through his (Sindhia's) advice and to keep him informed through Anderson of all the circumstances there. Is glad to hear of this arrangement which will strengthen their mutual friendship. (*OR 6 ; CR 10, pp 186-7, no 1 ; TR 25, pp 3-8, no 2, AR 4, p 301.*)

Jan. 15. **407.** Mahadaji Sindhia to Charles Malet. Is informed by James Anderson that the addressee has been deputed to Poona with insturctions to give the writer information of all the occurrences there through Anderson and to transact all business with his advice and concurrence. Happily, complete unanimity exists between Sindhia and the Governor-General. Has written to the Peshwa and Nana Farnavis commending him to their favour. Asks that he should set out for Poona as soon as he receives the necessary permission from the Peshwa. Hopes he will acquaint him with all the developments there and that he will exert himself for the increase of the existing friendship. (*OR 5 ; CR 10, p 188, no 2 ; TR 25, pp 1-3, no 1 ; AR 4, p 296.*)

Jan. 15. **408.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter intimating the orders of the Council that the Nawab, his servants and all the other employees of the *Niẓāmat* with the exception of the English army shall henceforth draw their stipends in certificates carrying an interest of 8 per cent ; that these certificates will be saleable in the market in exchange for ready money ; that those issued to the *Niẓāmat* shall be countersigned by the Nawab and Mr Pott and that as this arrangement will considerably increase the work of the latter he has been granted a commission of 5 per cent by way of remuneration on all such stipends as may be paid through him. Says in reply that he had learnt of this order through a proclamation even before the receipt of the Governor-

General's letter and was greatly surprised and alarmed. No sooner was this order made public than all his dependants and the servants of the *Nizāmat* were seized with panic. The Nawab, in utter dismay, immediately wrote a letter to the Governor-General setting forth his helplessness and pecuniary embarrassments and requesting him not to give effect to it in the interest of the Nawab and the *Nizāmat* family. The Governor-General knows well what enormous difficulties he has been labouring under in maintaining himself and a large number of his dependants with the inadequate allowance of 16 lakhs of rupees while his ancestors enjoyed that of 53 lakhs and odd thousand rupees. He is the supreme authority to whom the Nawab owes his honour and dignity and to whom he discloses the secret of his heart. Is protesting against this order simply because he is in straitened circumstances and is unable to keep up his honour and prestige without receiving his allowance regularly in cash. In view of his friendly relations with the Company and the benevolent disposition of the Governor-General it is hoped that the latter will reconsider the decision arrived at in the Council and will exert his influence to get it rescinded. (*OR 7 ; CR 11, pp 115-19, no 5 ; TR 26, pp 9-11, no 5 ; AR 4, p 335.*)

Jan. 15. **409.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 8 ; CR 11, pp 119-21, no 6 ; TR 26, pp 9-11, no 6 ; AR 4, p 336.*)

Jan. 16. **410.** *Notification.* As the Governor-General and Council desire that all the papers in currency be discharged as early as possible according to priority of date, it has been decided that all the recipients of more than 300 rupees in respect of arrears due to them at the close of the month of January will be paid in certificates bearing interest at 8 per cent and not in cash as advertised in the notification of 29 December 1785. (*CI 16, p 70, no 104.*)

Jan. 17. **411.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as no 409 above, adding that usury is strictly forbidden in Islam and it is therefore sinful for a Mussulman to accept any interest on money. (*OR 9 ; CR 11, pp 121-3, no 7 ; TR 26, pp 11-13, no 7 ; AR 4, p 336.*)

Jan. 17. **412.** To the King of Siam. Desires to establish a commercial intercourse between His Majesty and the English East India Company. Capt. Wright,[1] who is already known to His Majesty, will deliver this letter to him along with some presents. The Captain will also communicate to His Majesty whatever he may wish to know regarding the affairs of this country and the establishment of a friendly and commercial relation between the two governments. (*TR 24, pp 142-3, no 3 ; AI 4, p 362.*)

[1] Capt. Wright informed the Governor-General by his letter dated 7th January 1787 that the letter and presents were most favourably received in Siam. He also brought some presents and a letter from the King of Siam containing professions of friendship and requesting the supply of two or three thousand muskets which was refused.—I. R. D. : *Public Proceedings,* 10 Jan. 1787 ; *Public O. C.* 2 May 1788, No. C.

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Jan. 19. **413.** To the Nawab Vazir, Ḥaidar Beg Khān and Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Aḥmad 'Alī Khān, '*Āmil* of Shahabad, has reported that Bhola Nath, one of the *mustājirs* in that district, absconded with a large amount of money belonging to the treasury and took shelter with a zamindar in Gorakhpur. Requests the addressees therefore to have the culprit apprehended and to hand him over to the Collector of Azimabad. (*CI 16, pp 70-1, no 105 ; TR 24, p 144, nos 4-6 ; AI 4, pp 355, 364.*)

Jan. 23. **414.** From Maharaja Pratap Singh. Says that Sambhu Ram is proceeding to Prayag and Gaya for pilgrimage and is accompanied by the relations of Roraram, one of the Maharaja's confidants, and the family members of Raja Khush Hali Ram.[1] Requests the Governor-General therefore to direct the officers concerned to see that the pilgrims are in no way molested on their way on account of road cess, etc., and that they are safely escorted through their jurisdictions. (*OR 10 ; CR 11, pp 128-9, no 11 ; TR 26, pp 13-14, no 8 ; AR 4, p 342.*)

Jan. 23. **415.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Says that four days after he had learnt through proclamation about the recent orders of the Council introducing the system of making payments by certificates he received the Governor-General's letter on the same subject. Mr Pott, personally and through Raja Sundar Singh, repeatedly prevailed on him to give his approval to this system and make it current. Wonders why he is being pressed for giving his consent to a measure which is directly harmful and detrimental to his interests and which involves the loss of his prestige and dignity. The Nawab has at least 30 years' experience of the ups and downs of life and as such he can distinguish between the good and evil of this world. The arguments that are being advanced by the gentleman in favour of this system are similar to those which tell a person 'jump into the well fearlessly and it will be to your advantage, let the wound be inflicted on your bone and it will give you no pain, give up taking food and it will cause you no affliction or sit in the market-place and it will not lower you in the estimation of others'. The earnest solicitations of Mr Pott, despite the fact that he is fully aware of the writer's distressed situation, leads him to think that Mr Pott has not communicated to the Governor-General and the other gentlemen of the Council all his representations that were made to him for that purpose. Is therefore communicating his grievances to them direct with a request that an explicit and early reply may be sent to him. In case of delay he is afraid that the agitation and alarm caused by the proclamation in the minds of the Nawab and his dependants including Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān and the two Begams will be greatly augmented, that the report will get considerable currency which will bring disgrace to the

[1] Khush Hali Ram Bohra was a Rajput Brahmin by caste and had risen from the humble position of a water-carrier to that of the prime minister during the reign of Sawai Madho Singh, Raja of Jaipur. Under Raja Pratap Singh he became the supreme regent of Jaipur in 1780 with full authority over all sardars. But the intrigues of Daulat Ram Haldia, a new favourite at the court, did not keep him long in power. He was thrown into prison in 1781 and remained there till 1786. In 1787 he escaped and took refuge with Sindhia. J. Sarkar: *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, vol. III.

writer and damage the reputation and good name of the Company and that his old creditors and servants will make pressing damands for their money and thereby add to the embarrassments of the writer. In the end requests the Governor-General again to send immediately an explicit reply to his representations and relieve him from his mental anxieties (*OR 11 ; CR 11, pp 126-8, no 10 ; TR 26, pp 14-17, no 9 ; AR 4, p 335.*)

Jan. 23. **416.** Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah to Mr Pott. Has received his two letters advising him to abide by the decision of the Council in giving effect to the scheme of making payments by certificates to the *Niẓāmat* officials (in lieu of their wages). Coming this advice as it does from one who is fully conversant with the distressed situation of the Nawab and the *Niẓāmat* he is simply astounded. It is believed that the addressee, in spite of the full knowledge of his affairs, has failed in his duty in not representing them to the Governor-General and the Council for their consideration. Has not received any reply to his several letters addressed to the Governor-General. Requests him therefore to put his case before the gentlemen of the Council and obtain an explicit reply from them as soon as possible. (*OR 12 ; CR 11, pp 125-6, no 9 ; TR 26, pp 17-9, no 10 ; AR 4, p 337.*)

Jan. 23. **417.** From Asrārullah Shah. Says that he is an old servant of the Company and that since the time of Mr Hastings he has been receiving regularly from the *Niẓāmat* a monthly allowance of Rs 255. Now from a recent order it transpires that all the servants of the *Niẓāmat* will henceforth draw their allowance direct from the Governor-General. Represents that having reached the age of 90 he has become old and feeble and has no other means of income save his allowance to maintain a large number of his dependants. Requests the Governor-General therefore to direct Mr Pott, Resident at Murshidabad, to continue paying his allowance in cash as usual at Murshidabad and thereby enable him to pass the remaining few days of his life in peace and comfort. (*OR 13 ; CR 11, pp 129-30, no 12 ; TR 26, pp 19-20, no 11 ; AR 4, p 337.*)

Jan. 23. **418.** Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah to Mr Pott. The representations of the addressee on the subject of giving effect to the order for the issue of paper and the importunities and solicitations of Maharaja Sundar Singh in the same business afflicted his mind beyond measure. Is greatly pained to see that a faithful friend like the addressee and a companion like the Maharaja who is well-acquainted with his distresses and afflictions, persuade him on the part of the Council to give his consent to such a proposal. They know it fully well that even his allowance of Rs 16 lakhs which is now paid to him in cash is hardly enough to meet his own expenses and those of his children and dependants. To be frank he does not hesitate to say that the constant solicitations of the addressee in order to obtain his consent to such an impracticable proposal have very much afflicted his heart. The Maharaja's importunities are also considered far from his duty. Thinking that the addressee might hesitate in writing to the Supreme Council at Calcutta his protest against the promulgation of the proposed orders the Nawab himself is writing a letter on the subject. Hopes he will dispatch it immediately

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and procure an answer to it. This letter has been written solely in view of his own distressed situation and of the outcry of the people against the proposal. (*CR 11, pp 121-3, no 7 ; TR 26, pp 17-18, no 10.*)

Jan. 25. **419.** From the King. Says that long ago he had assigned one lakh and odd *dāms* out of *pargana* Sasaram in Bihar as an *altamgha* grant to Muḥammadī Beg who has since then been in exclusive enjoyment and possession of the same. Has now learnt that the *nāib* of the place is interfering with the possession of the grantee who is employed in the service of His Majesty in Delhi. Commands the Governor-General therefore to issue positive orders to the officials of that place directing them not to meddle with the grant but to allow the dependants of Muḥammadī Beg the full enjoyment of it. (*OR 14.*)

Jan. 29. **420.** From Munnī Begam. To the same effect as no 408 above. (*OR 15 ; CR 11, pp 130-4, no 13 ; TR 26, pp 20-4, no 12 ; AR 4, p 339.*)

Jan. 29. **421.** From Ṣāliḥa Begam. To the same effect. (*OR 16 ; CR 11, p 134, no 14 ; TR 26, p 24, no 13 ; AR 4, p 345.*)

Jan. 29. **422.** *Dastak* granted to Sambhu Ram and Lekh Raj Bias, ministers of Maharaja Pratap Singh, who are going on a pilgrimage to Allahabad, Benares and Gaya with the members of the family of Raja Khush Hali Ram and Thakur Roraram. They have with them a large number of persons, palanquins, bullock carts and transport animals. All the *rāhdārs, chaukīdārs, guzarbāns* and *mustahfizān* on the way are directed to give them a free passage. (*CI 16, p 72, no 108.*)

Jan. 30. **423.** From Sulṯān Dā'ūd Mirzā. To the same effect as no 408 above. (*OR 17 ; CR 11, pp 135-6, no 15 ; TR 26, pp 25-6, no 14 ; AR 4, p 345.*)

Jan. 31. **424.** From Bhao Bakhshi. Has received his letter for which he was anxiously waiting. The Maharaja (Mahadaji Sindhia) perused the *kharīṭa* addressed to him and highly appreciated the sentiments of friendship and attachment contained therein. Says that letters from Poona have just been received. Mr Anderson has been acquainted with their contents. He will assuredly communicate them to the Governor-General. Has written a letter to the Governor-General and handed over to the said gentleman for favour of transmission. (*OR 18 ; CR 10, p 190, no 5 ; TR 25, pp 8-9, no 3 ; AR 4, p 294.*)

Jan. 31. **425.** From Bhao Bakhshi. Complimentary. (*OR 19.*)

Jan. 31. **426.** From Nawab Saiyid Aḥmad 'Alī Khān. To the same effect as no 408 above. (*OR 20 ; CR 11, pp 137-8, no 17 ; TR 26, pp 26-8, no 15 ; AR 4, p 333.*)

Jan. 31. **427.** From Fatḥ 'Alī Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 21 ; CR 11, pp 136-7, no 16 ; TR 26, pp 28-9, no 16 ; AR 4, p 330.*)

Jan. 31. **428.** From Gopal Das Harkishan Das. Agreeably to the orders of the Governor-General his agent at Lucknow received a bill of exchange in respect of the instalment for *Jeth.* But according to the Governor-General's later instruction it was deposited with the Supreme Council at Calcutta. In exchange for this he was given another bill on account

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of *Bhādon*. This bill was drawn at 91 days' sight but though another 20 days elapsed since it became due, the amount has not yet been paid to him. Requests the Governor-General therefore to issue peremptory orders to the bankers to pay them their money without delay. (*OR 22; CR 11, p 139, no 18; TR 26, pp 29-31, no 17; AR 4, p 330.*)

Feb. 1. **429.** From Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Acknowledges gratefully the receipt, through Col. Harper, on Saturday, 29 *Ṣafar* (1 January) of a *khil'at* together with a *jīgha*, a *sarpech*, a string of pearls, an elephant, a sword and a buckler. Says that the honour conferred on him by the Company has raised him in the estimation of the nobles of Hindustan. Sends through the Colonel a *nazr* of 101 gold mohurs to the Governor-General on the occasion. (*OR 23; CR 11, p 140, no 19; TR 26, pp 31-2, no 18; AR 4, p 332.*)

Feb. 1. **430.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Thanks the Governor-General for a *khil'at* which he received through Col. Harper on 29 *Ṣafr* (1 January) and sends a *nazr* of 101 *ashrafīs* on the occasion. (*OR 24; CR 11, p 141, no 20; TR 26, pp 32-3, no 19; AR 4, p 332.*)

Feb. 1. **431.** From Almās 'Alī Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 25; CR 11, p 142, no 21; TR 26, p 33, no 20; AR 4, p 333.*)

Feb. 1. **432.** From Raja Tikait Ray.[1] To the same effect. (*OR 26; CR 11, pp 142-3, no 22; TR 26, p 34, no 21; AR 4, p 348.*)

Feb. 1. **433.** From Raja Bachhraj. To the same effect. (*OR 27; CR 11, p 143, no 23; TR 26, pp 34-5, no 22; AR 4, p 322.*)

Feb. 3. **434.** To Raja Mahip Narayan. Notifies that the Governor-General and Council have appointed Mr James Grant[2] Resident at Benares in the place of Mr Fowke. Says that Mr Grant is a well-experienced and trustworthy person. The Raja should consider him a friend and act in consultation with him in everything. (*CI 16, p 71, no 106; TR 24, p 144, no 7; AI 4, p 350.*)

Feb. 4. **435.** From Rajaram Pandit. Has received his letter together with an agreement[3] drawn up by the Governor-General for the sale of salt by the merchants of salt *maḥāls* (Balasore). Approves of the terms of

[1] Tikait Ray was a man of humble origin and held a petty office in the jewel house of Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. In 1776 when Ḥasan Riẓā Khān became *nāib* of Āṣafu'd-Daulah he appointed him *peshkār* and superintendent of accounts. In 1791 Tikait Ray succeeded Ḥaidar Beg Khān as *nāib* of Āṣafu'd-Daulah but was dismissed in 1796 and replaced by Raja Jhao Lal.—Hoey: *History of Āṣafu'd-Daulah.*

[2] In 1781 James Grant was the Resident at Hyderabad. From 1786 to 1787 he was Resident at Benares. He subsequently became Collector of Bhagalpur and then Judge and Magistrate of Rajshahi. The latter post he resigned in January 1796.

[3] The terms of the agreement are as follows :—

"1. All the salt contractors and salt boilers shall be subject to the orders of the Resident [of Balasore] without whose *parwāna* signed by himself and bearing the Company's seal not a grain can be imported into Calcutta.

2. No salt shall be sold to the aforesaid gentleman [Mr Wodsworth, the Resident at Balasore] or Resident for the time being, and the *Nāẓim* of that *Ṣūba* shall write *parwānas* to all zamindars, *ta'lluqdārs*, etc., who are concerned with the salt manufacture directing them to obey the aforesaid gentleman's instructions respecting salt and to expect from him the payment of the price and to receive it from no other person.

3. The aforesaid gentleman will deduct the duties of the Government from the price and account for them to the ruler (*Nāẓim*) and pay the remainder of the price to the seller.

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the agreement since the interests of both the Maharaja (Mudhoji Bhonsla) and the merchants have been secured thereby. Has advised the merchants to act up to the terms of the agreement.

Has already written to the Governor-General about the restitution of a certain sum of stolen money. As he has been constantly receiving orders from the Maharaja for its recovery, the writer takes the liberty to suggest that the business may be expedited. (*OR 28; CR 11, pp 143-4, no 24*; *TR 26, pp 35-6, no 23; AR 4, p 344.*)

Feb. 4. **436.** From Mīr Murtaẓā Khān. To the same effect as no 408 above, adding that the Governor-General is fully aware of the services rendered to the Company by his late father, Muḥammad Ṣādiq Khān, the eldest son of the late Nawab Mīr Muḥammad Ja'far and the nephew of the late Nawab Mahābat Jang ('Alī Vardī Khān). On the death of his father the writer, though yet a minor, was appointed by the Company to the office of the *Dīwān* at the request of his grandfather. But when Mīr Muḥammad Qāsim became the *Ṣubadār* of Bengal he appointed his own son to that office. After Mīr Qāsim had been deposed and the Company had assumed the *Dīwānī* Lord Clive fixed an allowance of 5,000 rupees a month for the upbringing and education of the writer and gave an assurance that it would be enhanced on his attaining majority. But the same amount is being paid to him even now when he is a married man with three children, two sons and a daughter, and he has his mother, stepmother and a host of other relatives and dependants to support. Says that he has to borrow money to make both ends meet while a large debt which he had to contract in order to celebrate his marriage still remains unpaid. Is unable to conceive how to perform the marriage of his daughter, who has come of age, in his present circumstances. Refers therefore his case to the Governor-General's serious consideration and hopes that in view of the past services rendered to the Company by his ancestors his allowance will be increased to enable him to meet his present expenses. (*OR 29; CR 11, pp 144-6, no 25; TR 26, pp 36-8, no 24; AR 4, p 345.*)

Feb. 4. **437.** *Notification.* In accordance with the orders of the 15th September 1785 from the Court of Directors, the Governor-General and Council do hereby notify that *hundīs* for six crores of rupees will be drawn on the Directors in order to liquidate all the debts of the Company. (*CI 16, p 71, no 107.*)

Footnote continued from previous page.

4. As the places of boiling are dispersed and the prices various the aforesaid gentleman will investigate the quality of the salt of each place and settle the price at his discretion.

5. Should any person be dissatisfied respecting the salt business he shall first acquaint the aforesaid gentleman who will transmit the complaint with his remarks to Calcutta but no representation shall be attended to unless made with his knowledge.

6. As this business has been transacted solely out of friendship to the Maharaja and from a regard to the welfare of his subjects if hereafter any salt shall be sold to any other person or any obstruction shall be thrown in the way of the aforesaid gentleman's business the importation of the salt into Bengal shall be again prohibited.

7. As some persons have farmed salt districts in that quarter their salt shall also be taken at such a price as may be fixed. Dated 18th November 1785."—I. R. D.: *Foreign Department Secret Proceedings*, 8 December 1785, vol. 71.

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Feb. 6.[1]

438. To Rajaram Pandit. Has received his letter and says that although the local production of salt is quite sufficient to meet the demand yet according to the addressee's request orders have been given for its purchase from there (Balasore) also. Hopes that the finances of Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla will improve and the merchants of that district will flourish thereby. The addressee is desired to make arrangements accordingly and to consult Mr Wodsworth when necessary. (*CI 16, p 74, no 111 ; TR 24, pp 144-5, no 8 ; AI 4, p 353.*)

Feb. 7.

439. From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Professes his sincere friendship for the Governor-General and complains of not receiving letters from him frequently. Says that he had gone to Poona on a friendly visit to Pandit Pardhan[2] and was obliged to stay there for seven months at the earnest solicitations of the Pandit and his ministers. During this period the Maharaja, in concurrence with Nawab Niẓām 'Alī and the Peshwa, fixed upon a plan of action against Fatḥ 'Alī Khān (Ṭīpū) with a view to wresting from him all such of their possessions in the Carnatic as were usurped by him. The writer then returned to Berar in order to regulate his own domestic affairs and to make military preparation in furtherance of the project. Says that there existed an enmity between the English and the late Nawab Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān which continued even after his death. Meantime through the efforts of Mr Hastings a reconciliation was effected between the Peshwa and the English. This agreement, however, did not find favour with Ṭīpū who sought to secure his interests by entering into a separate pact with the English and, thus strengthening himself, started depradations all round. Advocates earnestly that the treaty entered into by the Peshwa with the English through the efforts of Mr Hastings is by far more important than any engagement made by Ṭīpū with the English. Now the writer, Hari Pant Phadke and Nawab Niẓām 'Alī are on their way to wage an offensive war against Ṭīpū and agreeably to a previous arrangement all of them with their respective armies will meet on the banks of the Kistna for that purpose. Request the Governnor-General now to communicate without reserve his own sentiments in the matter. (*OR 30 ; CR 10, pp 190-2, no 6 ; TR 25, pp 10-15, no 4 ; AR 4, p 298.*)

Feb. 7.

440. From Mīr Ḥafīzu'd-Dīn Aḥmad Khān of Surat. Has received his letter. Is glad to learn that the orders granting Sheo Deo of *pargana* Aurpar an exemption from the payment of Rs 35,000 to the Company on account of his estate have been revoked by His Majesty. Thanks the Governor-General for his exertions in frustrating the designs of Sheo Deo. (*OR 31 ; CR 11, pp 146-8, no 26 ; TR 26, pp 38-40, no 25 ; AR 4, p 334.*)

Feb. 12.

441. From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. To the same effect as no 408 above. (*OR 32 ; CR 11, pp 153-4, no 31 ; TR 26, pp 40-2, no 26 ; AR 4, p 335.*)

[1] Feb. 12, according to the vol. of copies.
[2] Pandit Pardhan=Peshwa.

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Feb. 12. **442.** From Rana Bhim Singh. Complimentary, adding that he owns a house[1] in Benares and that some persons are intriguing to dispossess him of it. Requests the Governor-General therefore to see that his title to the property is not interfered with. Refers him to Rai Balkishan for further particulars. (*OR 33; CR 11, pp 148-9, no 27; TR 26, pp 42-4, no 27; AR 4, p 322.*)

Feb. 12. **443.** From Maharao Umed Singh.[2] Complimentary. (*OR 34; CR 11, pp 149-50, no 28; TR 26, pp 44-6, no 28; AR 4, p 322.*)

Feb. 12. **444.** From Raja Zalim Singh.[3] Complimentary. (*OR 35; CR 11, pp 150-1, no 29; TR 26, pp 45-6, no 29; AR 4, p 349.*)

Feb. 12. **445.** From Raja Pratap Singh. Has received his friendly letter. Is gratified to learn from Rai Balkishan about the virtues and good qualities of the Governor-General. Professes his attachment to him and hopes for letters. (*OR 36; CR 11, pp 151-2, no 30; TR 26, pp 46-7, no 30; AR 4, p 342.*)

Feb. 12. **446.** To Rajaram Pandit. Says that Mr Wodsworth and Bishambhar Pandit have again represented, as Mr Vansittart also anticipates, that prohibition on the export of salt from Orissa will adversely affect the revenues of Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla and also the inhabitants of that district. Accordingly, in view of the friendly relations with the Maharaja, the agreement has been revised as suggested by the addressee. Desires him to notify the people concerned that in future transactions in salt trade shall be made in consultation with Mr Wodsworth strictly according to the terms of the agreement. (*CI 16, p 73, no 110.*)

Feb. 13. **447.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as no 408 above, adding that his straitened circumstances prevent him from accepting certificates and requests therefore that payment in cash may be made to him as heretofore. (*OR 37; CR 11, pp 154-6, no 32; TR 26, pp 48-9, no 31, AR 4, p 336.*)

Feb. 14.[4] **448.** To Lala Kashmiri Mal. Intimates that Col. Harper will invest him with a *khil'at* on behalf of the Company. (*CI 16, p 73, no 109; TR 24, p 144, no 9; AI 4, p 353.*)

Feb. 20. **449.** Mīr Abul Qāsim[5] to Mr Richard Johnson. Has received his letter setting forth the reasons for his non-compliance with the Nawab's (Niẓām 'Alī's) demands for renewing the treaty and for sending military

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[1] This appears to be the Rana Mahal of Benares used for the accommodation of travellers and pilgrims.

[2] Raja of Kotah (1771-1819).

[3] Zalim Singh, the *Faujdār* of Kotah, was born in 1740. Maharao Guman Singh of Kotah (1766-71) before his death committed his son, Umed Singh, to his charge and from 1771 Zalim Singh was the real ruler. During his administration Kotah rose to a state of high prosperity. Zalim Singh played a prominent part in the politics of Rajputana for 50 years and in 1817 he concluded a treaty with the English Company by which Kotah came under British protection. He died in 1824.

[4] Feb. 6, according to the vol. of copies.

[5] Mīr Abul Qāsim, also known as Mīr 'Ālam, was employed by Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān on diplomatic service. In 1789 he was sent to Calcutta to negotiate with Lord Cornwallis. Again during the Third Mysore War he was deputed to wait on his lordship in the seat of war (1791-2). Later he led the abortive embassy to Poona in 1794.—*Poona Residency Correspondence*, vols. III and IV.

aid. Says that having regard to the exigency of time the plea of not receiving orders from England for the renewal of the treaty and his arguments against the dispatch of troops are by no means convincing and satisfactory. Their enemy (Ṭīpū) in co-operation with the French is active in ravaging the neighbouring territories. Since the Nawab and his ally, the Peshwa, are now fully prepared with all their resources to declare war against Ṭīpū, it is but proper for the English to join them at this juncture in curbing the aggressive attitude of their common enemy. Requests the addressee therefore in the interests of both the governments, namely, of the Nawab and the Company, to exert his utmost in detailing troops and in renewing the treaty without the least possible delay. (*OR 38 ; CR 10, pp 193-7, no 8 ; TR 25, pp 15-26, no 5 ; AR 4, p 296.*)

Feb. 20. **450.** Intelligence from Hyderabad. Nawab Niẕām 'Alī Khān commenced his march at the end of *Muḥarram* and is at present encamped at a distance of 5 *kos* on the other side of the fort (Yadgir)[1] in expectation of Nana Farnavis from Poona. It is reported that the latter has also marched out and is likely to meet the Nawab in the neighbourhood of Yadgir within two months in order to take offensive action against Ṭīpū. The *vakīls* of Ṭīpū had come to Poona in order to negotiate the offer of money to the Mahrattas. Nana has ostensibly refused the overture but secretly contemplates to accept it. He will try to refrain from participating in a war as there is disagreement among the Mahratta chiefs. The motive behind Nana's march is to alarm Ṭīpū and to make a display of his hostility towards him. Ṭīpū has kept in readiness 2,000 horse and foot and artillery and adequate stores on the frontiers of Pandit Pardhan's dominion in the neighbourhood of Shahpur[2] and Nargund[3] and is at present busy in reducing the rebellious activities of Nayar[4] Zamindars. It is understood that after having settled this business he will direct his attention towards the frontiers. Seven months ago he seized in Kurnool a taluk yielding four lakhs of rupees. The *Faujdār* of the place has sent Dharam Das, his agent, to Ṭīpū offering a *peshkash* of five lakhs for the release of the taluk. Mushīru'l-Mulk Bahadur and Tegh Jang are in power as usual, Mahābat Jang[5] returned from Adoni and having paid his obeisance took leave of the presence (Niẕām 'Alī) on 23 *Ṣafar* (26 Dec. 1785). Najmu'd-Daulah Saif Jang is stationed with an army at Murtazanagar. All the other chiefs are waiting on the Nawab. Zorāwar Jang and others have also returned. (*OR 39 ; CR 10, pp 192-3, no 7 ; TR 25, pp 26-9, no 6 ; AR 4, p 296.*)

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[1] Yadgir—Taluk and town with a fort in Gulbarga Dist., Hyderabad State.

[2] Shahpur—Taluk in Gulbarga Dist., Hyderabad State.

[3] Nargund—Historic town in the Navalgund taluk of Dharwar District, Bombay. Formerly it contained a fort which has been dismantled now.

[4] In origin the Nayars were probably a race of Dravidian immigrants who were amongst the first invaders of Malabar and as conquerors assumed the position of the governing and land-owning class. They are now as a class the best educated and most advanced of the communities in Malabar and are intellectually the equals of the Brahmins of the East Coast. *Malabar District Gazetteer.*

[5] Mahābat Jang succeeded his father, Basālat Jang, as *Qil'adār* of Adoni in 1782. He evacuated the fort when Ṭīpū attacked it in 1783 but it was restored to him when peace was concluded.

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Feb. 20. **451.** From Mahip Narayan Singh, Raja of Benares. Has received his letter intimating that Mr Grant, a man of good qualities and a friend of the Governor-General, has been appointed Resident of Benares in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr Fowke. Says that in accordance with the directions of the Governor-General the Raja will consider him his friend and will act up to his advice. (*OR 40 ; CR 11, p 156, no 33 ; TR 26, p 50, no 32 ; AR 4, p 323.*)

Feb. 20. **452.** To the Peshwa. Has received a letter from Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia requesting him to order the English troops to join the Peshwa's army. Having heard of the great preparations made by Ṭīpū against the Peshwa's dominions, the Governor-General desired his *vakīl*, Chaman Lal, and Bishambhar Pandit, the *vakīl* of Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla and Bhagwant Rao, the *vakīl* of Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia, to attend on him on 25 December 1785 and he told them that it was the determination of the English nation to strengthen their friendship with him and for this purpose Mr Malet had been deputed to his court to settle further terms with him and his ministers. His *vakīl* was also informed that orders would be given to the Bombay Government to send troops to assist the Peshwa, though in view of the peace subsisting between the English and Ṭīpū Sulṭān they could not be employed to make war in his country. The *vakīls* must have informed the Peshwa of these particulars by this time. The Governor-General has similarly informed Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān that the English were determined to support him according to the terms of their treaty with him. It was impossible for him to give to the Peshwa stronger proofs of the steadiness of the friendship of the English and his determination to maintain it. Sends the letter through Chaman Lal who is returning to Poona. (*TI 32, pp 2-5, no 3 ; AR 4, p 314.*)

Feb. 20. **453.** To Nana Farnavis. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 32, p 6, no 4 ; AR 4, p 313.*)

Feb. 20. **454.** To Mudhoji Bhonsla. To the same effect. (*TI 32, p 6, no 5 ; AR 4, p 311.*)

Feb. 20. **455.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. To the same effect. (*TI 32, p 6, no 6 ; AR 4, p 316.*)

Feb. 22. **456.** From 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān, Judge at Benares. Proceedings of the courts of Benares till the end of November were sent to the Governor-General through Mr Fowke. Is now submitting the proceedings for December and with this the year is closed. Says that during the year six hundred cases were registered in the *Dīwānī 'Adālat* and all of them, with the exception of only 20 cases now pending, were heard and decided. Similarly, out of 746 cases of the *Faujdārī 'Adālat* 737 cases were adjudicated while the remaining nine are under consideration. Has decided the case of Ramanand shroff relating to a bill of exchange to his satisfaction and has obtained a *razīnāma* from him to that effect. The inhabitants of Benares are happy and prosperous. The population of the city is increasing on account of the good administration of justice and equity. (*OR 41 ; CR 11, p 157, no 34 ; TR 26, pp 50-1, no 33.*)

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Feb. 22. **457.** To the Nawab of Arcot. Has received his letter expressing his sincere desire to promote the cause of the Company and to preserve the peace of the Carnatic. Has also learnt that the attention of Ṭīpū Sulṭān, who is a bitter enemy of the Nawab and the English, is at present diverted towards the meditated joint attack by the Mahrattas and Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān, whose forces would be sufficient to drive Ṭīpū from the field. But the allies request the assistance of some artillerymen from the English. The Nawab is of opinion that the English should form an alliance with the Mahrattas and the Niẓām through his mediation. The Nawab will exert himself for the sake of the Company and thinks that this is a most favourable opportunity for concluding an advantageous treaty with the Mahrattas. Says in reply that he is convinced of the sincere friendship of the Nawab. Sends him copies of the letters which have passed between the Governor-General and the Peshwa and also a copy of his last letter to Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Says that the Nawab would be consulted on all important matters concerning the above subject. Assures him that the son of Murari Rao[1] would be restored to his father's country. Hopes that the Nawab is regularly paying his instalments to the Madras Government. (*TI 32, pp 7-9, no 7 ; AR 4, p 306.*)

Feb. 23. **458.** From the Sulṭān of Riou[2]. Complains against the uncalled for atrocities committed by the Dutch. Says that they made an inroad into his dominions and turned him out of Riou. Has now taken refuge in the port of Succadana. Requests the Governor-General to assist him, in view of the friendly relations that existed between the Company and his late father, with an army and enable him thereby to establish himself at the said port. Will deem it a special favour if the Governor-General deputes Capt. Glass, who is well-acquainted with the customs of Malay ports. (*OR 42-3 ; CR 11, pp 157-9, no 35 ; TR 26, pp 51-4, no 34 ; AR 4, p 344.*)

Feb. 23. **459.** From Sulṭān Ibrāhīm, the King of Selangor.[3] Requests him to depute Capt. Light or Capt. Forrest or Capt. Test, to Selangor for fixing upon some means of trading with the Bugis[4] and also for entering into an alliance with him. Says that the people of the Dutch Company have left Selangor and returned to Malacca. Requests him further to send the Sulṭān the flag of the English Company as a proof of freindship. Dated 22 *Sha'bān* (30 June 1785). (*TR 26, pp 54-5, no 35; AR 4, p 345.*)

Feb. 23. **460.** From 'Abdullah Mukarram Shah, the King of Keda.[5] Informs him of the arrival of Capt. Light. In compliance with the Captain's request has allowed him to fix the British flag upon the island of Penang

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[1] Murari Rao Ghorpade, Chief of Gooty. He was dispossessed of his principality and hill-forts by Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān.

[2] Riou Island is situated in Dutch East Indies, off Singapore.

[3] State in Strait Settlements.

[4] Name given by the Malays to the inhabitants of the Celebes Island.

[5] In Federated Malay States, near Penang.

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and harbour warships of the Company there. Has also made known to the Captain all his desires which he will communicate to the Governor-General. In case they are acceptable the latter is asked to send his men immediately to take possession of the island and settle there. Any necessaries that are not available on the island will be supplied from Keda. Dated Feb. 28. (*TR 26, pp 55-6, no 36 ; AR 4, p 344.*)

Feb. 27.[1] **461.** To Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khan, Niẓām of Hyderabad. Encloses a copy of his letter written to the Peshwa for the information of the Niẓām and says that the latter will be similarly acquainted with all the future developments in his negotiations with the Peshwa. Assures the Niẓām that everything will be settled with his concurrence. (*CI 16, p 78, no 116 ; TI 32, pp 9-10, no 8 ; AI 4, p 313.*)

Feb. 28.[2] **462.** To Raja Pratap Singh. In compliance with his request *dastaks* have been granted allowing free passage to Sambhu Ram and others accompanying him on a pilgrimage to Prayag, Kashi and Gaya. Letters of introduction addressed to the Resident at Benares and the Chief of Gaya have also been given. Full particulars will be communicated to the Raja by his *vakīl*, Rai Balkishan. (*CI 16, pp 74-5, no 112 ; TR 24, p 146, no 13 ; AI 4, p 360.*)

Feb. 28.[3] **463.** To Maharao Umed Singh. Is pleased to receive his letter and to see that the Rana took the initiative in establishing friendship with the Governor-General. Hopes that their friendly relations will continue for ever. (*CI 16, pp 75-6, no 113 ; TR 24, p 146, no 10 ; AI 4, p 350.*)

Feb. 28.[3] **464.** To Zalim Singh. Complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 16, p 76, no 114 ; TR 24, p 146, no 12 ; AI 4, p 365.*)

Feb. 28.[3] **465.** To Maharana Bhim Singh. Complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 16, pp 76-8, no 115 ; TR 24, p 146, no 11 ; AI 4, p 351.*)

Mar. 2. **466.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.[4] Will pay the arrears to the Residency servants for 1192 *Faṣlī* (1784-5) and their current expenses for 1193 according to the following instalments :—

	Rs. A. P.
At the end of *Chait* 1193	54,054 10 8
At the end of *Jeth* 1193	54,054 10 8
At the end of *Bhādon* 1193	54,054 10 8
TOTAL	1,62,164 0 0

[*CR 10, p 197, no 9a ; TR 25, pp 29-30, no 7(1).*]

Mar. 2. **467.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.[4] Will pay the Company's money for the year 1193 *Faṣlī* (1785-6) according to the following instalments. A sum of Rs 71,910 which is included in the account given

[1] March 4, according to the vol. of copies.
[2] February 12, according to the vol. of copies.
[3] Mar. 1, according to the vol. of copies.
[4] Enclosure from Col. Harper.

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below, has been demanded of him on account of *batta* charges. But this is not admissible as he has made payments according to the agreed *sicca*. Deductions for the said sum must be allowed in the instalments.

	Rs.	Rs.
Āsin		3,25,000
Chait		3,25,000
Aghan, instalment	3,25,000	
Aghan, expenses of the brigade	5,00,000	
		8,25,000
Pūs		3,25,000
Māgh		3,25,000
Phāgun		3,25,000
Chait, instalment	3,25,000	
Bill on Calcutta at 91 days	6,00,000	
		9,25,000
Baisākh		3,25,000
Jeṭh		3,25,000
Āsin		3,25,000
Sāvan		3,25,000
Bhādon, instalment	3,25,000	
Bills on Calcutta and Surat at 91 days	15,00,000	
		18,25,000
TOTAL		65,00,000

Sixty-five lakhs of *sicca* rupees of the years 23, 24, 25 and 26 *san*. (*CR 10, p 198, no 96 ; TR 25, pp 30-2, no 7(2) ; AR 4, p 296.*)

Mar. 8. **468.** From the Vazir (Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah). Has received his letter asking him to issue orders for the arrest of Bholanath, a *mustājir* who has absconded with a heavy amount of government revenues from the district of Shahabad and taken refuge with a zamindar in Gorakhpur. As the interests of the Company are identical with his own he has, in compliance with his demand, immediately issued the most peremptory orders to the *'āmil* of Gorakhpur, to the soldiers of the battalions stationed there and to the zamindar concerned that the culprit must be arrested by whatever means possible and should be delivered over to the Chief of Patna. Hopes the *'āmil* and the soldiers will not be remiss in carrying out the orders and in procuring the arrest of the defaulter. (*CR 11, p 161, no 37 ; TR 26, pp 56-7, no 37 ; AR 4, p 349.*)

Mar. 9. **469.** From the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Has returned from his hunting excursion to Lucknow. The Nawab Vazir stayed at Fyzabad in order to bring with him his mother and grandmother to Lucknow for the celebration of his daughter's marriage. Desires him to send frequently letters of his welfare which give him pleasure and happiness. (*CR 11, p 160, no 36 ; TR 26, pp 57-8, no 38 ; AR 4, p 342.*)

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Mar. 9. **470.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Is alarmed to have learnt from Mr Pott when he sent for his allowance that orders have been received to the effect that the money of Rajshahi and all the receipts of the custom house must be sent to Calcutta and that no person will receive payment in cash. It has also been notified that all the servants of the Company and those who receive stipends from them will get certificates bearing interest at 8 per cent instead of cash and that the money will be received by selling them in the market or from the Company's treasury according to their dates. He never knew that the regulations meant for zamindars and ryots would also be applicable to him and that no regard would be paid to his honour and dignity, to the prestige of the *Niẓāmat* and to the engagements settled between the Company and the Nawab. He was under the impression that the said regulations would have no effect on his allowance as he had received no letter from the Governor-General on this point. Has already represented in his letter to the Governor-General that reputation and honour of the chiefs depend on their strict adherence to what they have once agreed. Accordingly he has always given preference to the Company's advantages over his own and never asked them for an increase in his allowance as he knew that they were engaged in wars and were in need of money for themselves. The present amount of his allowance was fixed for him till he reached 21 years of his age and it is long since he had passed that stage. Is already suffering great distresses and hardships owing to his scanty allowance. If the system of payment adopted for the zamindars, servants and other persons of low rank is the same as for the Nawab then the honour and prestige of his court will greatly suffer. In fact the good and advantage of the Company are his greatest pleasure. If it had been possible for him and the people of the *Niẓāmat* to carry on without money for a year he would have patiently waited for that period. In this business he does not see much advantage to the Company but great disgrace to himself and therefore it is their duty to preserve the honour of their friend, because all the property of this world is nothing in comparison with life and life is nothing in comparison with honour. It will be a great disgrace for him when the news spreads throughout the country that the system of payment by certificates introduced by the Company is the same both for the *Nāẓim* and the zamindars. There may be no harm if the Governor-General and members of the Council receive their salaries under this system as they are not bound to follow the customs prevailing in India. Moreover they are the rulers and are themselves the authors of all the regulations. Another point for consideration is that the certificates bear interest and the acceptance of interest is against the Islamic law. The Nawab will set a very bad example if he receives his allowance in that way. It is therefore neither proper for him nor for Muḥammad Riẓā Khān to accept the certificates in lieu of cash. The allowance of the *Nāẓim* was formarly fixed at 54 lakns but lately it has been reduced to 16 lakhs. The Governor-General can therefore well imagine the situation of the *Niẓāmat* people whose allowances have correspondingly been curtailed from thousands to

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hundreds. The expenses of his own dependants and children have very much increased. Again, it will not be possible for him without money to meet the expenses of various other establishments. There is not the least exaggeration in what he has written above and requests the Governor-General to exempt him from the operation of these regulations and to remove his anxiety by sending a letter to him giving his consent to what has been solicited. Dated 6 Jan. 1786. (*CR 11, pp 162-5, no 38; TR 26, pp 58-63, no 39; AR 4, p 335.*)

Mar. 9. **471.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Is greatly alarmed to see the two notifications forwarded to him by Mr Fenwick[1] with his letter wherein it is stated that all the servants of the Company and their stipend holders will in future receive notes bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum instead of cash, towards the payment of their allowances. Has also received a letter from Mr Pott on the same subject. His distressed situation caused by his debts is well known to the Governor-General. The small allowance which is fixed for him and his two sons, Nawab Bahrām Jang and Nawab Dilāwar Jang, is hardly sufficient to meet the most necessary and unavoidable expenses even when it is paid to him in cash. Out of this amount he has also to pay towards the discharge of his debts otherwise the importunities of his creditors will render his situation untenable. He therefore thinks that under these rules his honour and life will be in danger as it is impossible for him to exist without money even for a month. If the fixed allowance of the *Nāẓim*, the stipends of his own and his sons and the pay of the officers of the *Faujdārī 'Adālat* are not received in cash, many persons, who are supported by the *Niẓāmat* will die of starvation. Considering the Governor-General to be attentive, compassionate and always ready to hear the difficulties of his subjects the writer has represented only a part of the whole situation. Hopes that the allowance of the *Nāẓim*, the stipends of his own and his sons and the pay of the *Faujdārī 'Adālat* officers will be excluded from the operation of these regulations. Dated 6 January 1786. (*CR 11, pp 165-7, no 39; TR 26, pp 63-5, no 40; AR 4, p 336.*)

Mar. 9. **472.** To the Peshwa. Has received a letter from the President and the Council of Bombay informing him that a vessel named the *Lord Rodney*, under the command of Capt. Robert Strachan, bound for China with a cargo valued at over Rs 20,000 while trying to take refuge in the port of Gheria[2] after experiencing an extremely bad weather, was seized by the order of Gangadhar Pandit and the Captain, officers, passengers and European seamen were confined in a place where they

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[1] Edward Fenwick, son of Thomas Fenwick, was assistant at Midnapore in 1765. He was dismissed from service in May 1768, when he was working in the Secretary's office but he was reinstated in May 1772 as Military Store-Keeper and again suspended in August 1773. He was however taken back in the service in 1775. In 1782 he was appointed Commercial Resident at Murshidabad. He was a member of the Board of Trade from 1785-9. On April 17, 1795 he was suspended by the order of the Court of Directors. In 1802 he was given the allowance of senior merchant on the ground of extreme poverty and he drew this allowance till 1812 when his mind became deranged. After this date he is not traceable. *Bengal: Past and Present*, vol. XXVI.

[2] Formerly, the headquarters of the Angrias, in the Ratnagiri District of the Bombay Presidency.

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are suffering hardships. The Governor-General is sure that the Peshwa must have passed orders for the release of the vessel and must have treated the passengers hospitably on receiving the letter of the Governor of Bombay on this subject. Asks the Peshwa to redress the wrong. He would be satisfied if the owners of the vessel are compensated for their loss and the offender is given an exemplary punishment for the infringement of the eleventh article of the treaty of Salbye.[1] Hopes that steps would be taken by the Peshwa to prevent such occurrences in future. (*TI 32, pp 10-14, no 9 ; AR 4, p 314.*)

Mar. 9. **473.** To Nana Farnavis. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 32, p 14, no 10 ; AR 4, p 313.*)

Mar. 15. **474.** From Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Says that Mīr Imdād 'Alī, an adherent of the Nawab, is going to his native land and will visit the Governor-General's quarter on his way. The said Mīr is a vastly learned man and occupies a high place in society for his erudition. Requests the Governor-General therefore to assist him and to pay such attention to him as is consistent with his position. (*OR 44 ; CR 11, pp 167-8, no 40 ; TR 26, pp 65-6, no 41 ; AR 4, p 341.*)

Mar. 22.[2] **475.** To the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Is pleased to understand from his letter that the Prince has come back from his hunting excursion and is now staying at Lucknow. Hopes that the Vazir has also returned from Fyzabad by now. (*CI 16, p 79, no 117 ; TR 24, p 146, no 14 ; AI 4, p 361, no 17.*)

Mar. 23. **476.** Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia to Mr Anderson.[3] Says that a reply could not be sent to Mr Anderson's letter as it was received at a time when he was on the point of starting on a journey and his seal was not ready at hand. Anderson's *chobdār* must have reported these facts to him. Bhao Bakhshi was sent on the following day to dispel all doubts from his (Anderson's) mind. During the interview the addressee did not give any hint of his displeasure nor did he mention anything about his writing letters to the Council of Calcutta nor of his intention to leave Sindhia's camp. Is at a loss to understand the cause of his annoyance as Maulavī Khairu'd-Dīn,[4] his munshi, had previously taken his leave of him while he had himself dismissed Salāḥu'd-Dīn and a brother of the said Maulavī who attended on His Majesty and Ambaji[5] respectively. On Friday when Sindhia was going to inspect his artillery he heard that Mr Anderson being displeased had departed. He was astonished to hear that a man of Mr Anderson's wisdom and foresight could act in that way. So he sent Sadasheo Bakhshi and

[1] The eleventh aricle is as follows :—

"The Honorable East India Company and the Peshwa mutually agree that the vessels of each shall afford no disturbance to the navigation of the vessels of the other : and the vessels of each shall be allowed access to the ports of the other, where they shall meet with no molestation and the fullest protection shall be reciprocally afforded."—Aitchison : *Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, vol. VII.

[2] Mar. 24, according to the vol. of copies.

[3] Enclosure from Mr Anderson.

[4] Anderson's munshi.

[5] Appaji, according to the vol. of translations.

Kishnoba Bhao to remove all misunderstandings. Is unable to see him personally as he is fatigued after the inspection of his artillery. Raja Deshmukh[1] and Diwan Mudho Rao[2] will wait upon him on his behalf. Says that it would be a source of pleasure to him if Mr Anderson could come to see him. Delivered to Mr Anderson on 4 March 1786 by Bhao Bakhshi. (*CR 10, p 199, no 11A ; TR 25, pp 33-5, no 8 ; AR 4, p 296.*)

Mar. 23. **477.** Bhao Bakhshi to Mr Anderson.[3] Raja Deshmukh, Diwan Mudho Rao and the writer have informed the Maharaja of how he was under the necessity of going away by reason of his having written to the Council of Calcutta about his intended departure and that otherwise there did not exist much displeasure between him and the Maharaja. At this, the Maharaja expressed a desire that he should pay him a visit before setting out. If he left without seeing him it would be a clear indication of his dissatisfaction. Requests therefore that he should postpone his departure and send a favourable reply so that the Maharaja may be informed accordingly. (*CR 10, pp 199-200, no 12A ; TR 25, pp 36-7, no 8(2) ; AR 4, p 296.*)

Mar. 23. **478.** Mr Anderson[3] to Bhhao Bakhshi. Has received his friendly letters. Has postponed his departure for one day in order to have an interview with Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. Refers him to Appa Bhairon Nath for further particulars. (*CR 10, p 200, no 13A ; TR 25, pp 37-8, no 8 ; AR 4, p 296.*)

Mar. 23. **479.** From Raja Kalyan Singh. Mr Bathurst[4] has informed him that his allowance will be paid to him in bonds and not in cash for a year. Is much alarmed to hear this news as he cannot find any other means to meet his needs for such a long period. His *jāgīr* having been sequestered because he could not pay up the balances the only means of his subsistence now is his allowance. Requests the Governor-General therefore to issue orders that his allowance may be paid to him as usual in cash. (*CR 11, p 168, no 41 ; TR 26, p 66, no 42 ; AR 4, p 327.*)

Mar. 23. **480.** To Ṭīpū Sulṯān. Has already sent a letter through General Carnac requesting him to release all such Englishmen and the inhabitants of Bombay and the Carnatic as have been taken prisoners by him and hopes it has reached him. It has now been represented to the Governor-General that the Raja of Chirakkal[5] has taken possession of the village of Randetana and that the Nayars have hostile designs against the Company's settlement at Tellicherry. Reports however say that the Nayars

[1] Ladoji Deshmukh Shitole married Mahadaji's daughter, Bala Bai, in 1776. He was at the court of Delhi in 1787, whence he fled during the troubles caused by Ghulām Qādir. He died in 1793.

[2] Diwan Mudho Rao was a confidential minister of Mahadaji Sindhia in 1785 but having lost his master's confidence he was thrown in confinement in 1786.—*Poona Residency Correspondence*, vol. I.

[3] Enclosure from Mr. Anderson.

[4] Robert Bathurst was born in 1754. He was paymaster of Aṣāfu'd-Daulah's troops and also acted as the Resident during the absence of the permanent incumbent. In August 1787 he was appointed Collector of Tirhut. Subsequently he became Second Judge of Murshidabad. He died on November 4, 1821.—C. Ross: *Correspondence of Charles, First Marquis of Cornwallis*, vol. I, p 447.

[5] Taluk in Malabar District containing the seaport of Cannanore.

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are encouraged in their designs by the Sulṯān but the Governor-General is loath to give credit to them. Is sure that the Sulṯān will no tbreak the peace and friendly relations that have been so happily established between the two governments. And since this treaty is pregnant with immense advantages to both sides the Sulṯān will be no less anxious to keep it inviolate than the Governor-General himself. It is therefore proper that he should give no support to the said Raja nor should he countenance the hostility of the Nayars against English settlements at Tellicherry. The strained relations between his men and those of the Company give him cause for anxiety. The Governor-General will be really sorry to see the Company engaged in hostility against any of the Sulṯān's dependants. Hopes the latter will strive to obviate a clash between them. Further, the Sulṯān is requested to see that no obstruction is offered to those Englishmen who are carrying on trade in his country but that they may be given every facility in their business. Now that he has laid an embargo on the export of certain articles, such as, pepper, sandalwood and cardamums he is requested to remove it as far as the commerce of the English is concerned as a proof of his freindship and favour. (*CI 17, pp 32-5, no 24 ; TI 32, pp 14-18, no 11 ; AR 4, p 317.*)

Mar. 24.[1] **481.** To the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Is greatly pleased to receive his letter intimating that on 27 *Rabī'* II he returned to Lucknow from his shooting excursion and that the Vazir stayed at Fyzabad in order to bring his mother and grandmother with a view to celebrating the marriage of his daughter. Says that, it is believed, the Vazir must have returned to Lucknow by this time. Hopes to hear from him now and then. (*CI 17, pp 8, 9, no 9 ; TR 24, p 146, no 14 ; AR 4, p 361.*)

Mar. 25. **482.** From Sambhu Ram and Sahij Ram.[2] They had received, through Rai Bal Kishan, the Governor-General's letter to Mr Law in which exemption from duties at Gaya was granted to two or three thousand men of the Maharaja (Pratap Singh). Having left all their effects and many of their companions at Benares only one thousand pilgrims arrived at Gaya. The Governor-General's letter was delivered to Mr Law but he refused to exempt the pilgrims from tax unless another letter from him with his positive orders in this direction was received by him. Having no other alternative they are all waiting for further orders. The Rajputs in the Maharaja's service have never paid such duties. They are now both astonished and distressed to find that pilgrim tax is demanded from them and that no consideration is given to the friendship subsisting between the Governor-General and the Maharaja. The Maharani being much displeased and annoyed at this demand threw down a large sum of money and performed the ceremonies of worship at Gaya. The other pilgrims including the ministers and servants of the Maharaja are in a dilemma. They fear that the Maharaja will put them to death if they pay the duties and that if they go back without performing their pilgrimage it will bring slur on them. Request therefore that positive

[1] Mar. 22, according to the vol. of translations.
[2] Sobharam and Sheoram, according to the vol. of translations.

orders for the exemption of one thousand pilgrims from duties and for the restoration of the money which the Maharani has already paid may be issued to Mr Law as early as possible. (*CR 11, pp 168-70, no 42 ; TR 26, pp 67-8, no 43 ; AR 4, p 346.*)

Mar. 25. **483.** (1) *'Abdul Latīf, Vazir of Tīmūr Shah, to Mr Richard Johnson.*[1] Is attending upon the stirrup of His Majesty (Tīmūr Shah, King of Afghanistan). His letter was received and his petition was laid before His Majesty. A reply was sent to him through Shah 'Abdullah and at the same time orders were given to the officers concerned that upon the addressee's arrival they should convey him with safety through their respective boundaries. Shah 'Abdullah having died on the way Saiyid Ghulām Naqshband Khān will have delivered the letter to the addressee. Asks him to send his reply through Naqshband Khān.

(2) *'Abdul Latīf to Saiyid Ghulām Naqshband Khān.* Has presented his *'arzi* to His Majesty (Tīmūr Shah) which contained the particulars of his attachment and sincerity to him as also the news of the death of his father, Shah 'Abdullah. Says that His Majesty has arrived at the banks of the river Attock with his victorious army. A force of 2,500 horse was sent under the command of the distinguished chiefs, Mard Khān Durrānī and Pāyenda Khān, for the settlement of the *ṣuba* of Kashmir and they achieved success there. Another army is crossing the river Attock. His Majesty will remain for some time at Rohtas.[2] Has also written a reply to the friendly letter of Mr Johnson. His Majesty has declared that the addressee is appointed in the place of his father, Shah 'Abdulah, and that he should write to the Presence all particulars of himself. (*TR 25, pp 38-44, no 9 ; AR 4, p 296.*)

Mar. 26. **484.** From Babu Manohar Das. Says that bills of exchange, drawn by Mr Boddam, Governor of Bombay, upon the Company's treasury at Calcutta for money received by him from the writer's *gumāshta* at Bombay, arrived at Benares. Accordingly from among them Kashmiri Mal has taken a bill for Rs 1,24,000[3] from Gopal Das Sahu promising to pay the amount in a few days and sent it to his *gumāshta* in Calcutta. Has received a letter from Gopal Das that Kashmiri Mal has not paid the money conformably to his promise and that he puts off from day to day the restoration of the bill when it is demanded of him. Requests the Governor-General therefore to issue an order to Mr Muir, the Sub-treasurer, that he should not admit this bill in the accounts of Kashmiri Mal. (*CR 11, pp 170-1, no 43 ; TR 26, pp 68-9, no 44 ; AR 4, p 331.*)

Mar. 27. **485.** *Alī Ibrāhīm Khān to Mr Grant.*[4] Has learnt the order of the Governor-General on the subject of the allowances paid to the establishment of the *'Adālat* which was communicated by the addressee. The particulars of the allowances will be fully known from the papers which

[1] This and the following letter were delivered by Mr Johnson.
[2] Rotasghurra, according to the vol. of translations. Obviously the reference is to the fortress in the District of Jhelum, Punjab.
[3] Rs 1,00,000, according to the vol. of translations.
[4] Received as an enclosure from the Resident at Benares.

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are sent to him. Naṣīru'd-Dīn 'Alī Khān[1] and the *dāroghas* of *Diwānī* and *Faujdāri 'Adālats*, and the writer are the persons each of whom receive an allowance of more than Rs 300 a month and all the others get less than that amount. No person has any other income except the allowance to live upon. If they will not receive cash for one year, they will suffer great hardship and the transaction of the business of the *'Adālat* will be difficult. Requests the addressee therefore to forward the papers containing particulars of the allowances to the Governor-General so that he may judge for himself the real position.

Enclosures :—Memorandum of the establishment charges of different offices at Benares under 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. *Faujdārī 'Adālat*	1,445	0	0
2. *Dīwānī 'Adālat*	2,117	8	0
3. *Kotwālī*	1,273	8	0
4. 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān, Judge of Benares	2,900	0	0
5. *Vakīls* and Munshis of 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān	400	0	0
TOTAL	8,136	0	0

The following persons, who fall under the description of the late regulation of the Board, will receive certificates for their monthly allowances.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān	2,900	0	0
2. *Dīwānī Dārogha*	500	0	0
3. *Faujdārī Dārogha*	400	0	0

The rest who receive small sums, *i.e.*, below three hundred rupees will get their allowances from the office of Benares.

Memorandum of the pensions of the deceased Nawab Mīr Qāsim 'Alī's children.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mīr Muḥammad Bāqir Khān	350	0	0
Mīr Muḥammad 'Azīz	200	0	0
Mīr 'Abdullah	100	0	0
Mīr 'Abdul 'Alī	100	0	0
Mīr Badru'd-Dīn	100	0	0
Mīr Ghulām 'Alī	100	0	0
Mīr Ghulām Ḥusain	100	0	0
The elder daughter	75	0	0
The younger daughter	75	0	0
TOTAL	1,200	0	0

(*CR 11, p 171, no 44 ; TR 26, pp 69-90, no 45 ; AR 4, p 337.*)

Mar. 29. **486.** Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia to Mr Macpherson. It is a long time since he received any letters from him. Is pleased to learn from Bhagwant Rao that the addressee has written to the Governor of Madras to assist the Peshwa in his efforts to crush Ṭīpū and intends to station another garrison in his country. Refers him to Bhagwant Rao for

[1] Son of 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān.

further particulars. Hopes to receive letters from him frequently. (*CR 10, p 202, no 17A ; TR 25, pp 44-7, no 10 ; AR 4, p 301.*)

Mar. 29. **487.** Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia to Bhagwant Rao. Has received his *'arẓī*. Is pleased to learn that the Governor-General on receipt of his (Maharaja's) letter wrote to the Governor of Madras to assist the Peshwa in his efforts to punish Ṭīpū. Intimates that Mr Anderson being displeased on account of a trivial affair has left his camp. The particulars of this incident are as follows. Maulavī Khairu'd-Dīn, an inhabitant of Allahabad, was an old servant of Mr Anderson and was employed by him in negotiating with the Maharaja. For some reason or other he dismissed the Maulavī and left him free to seek his livelihood wherever he pleased. The Maulavī being relieved went to Allahabad. After this Mr Anderson thought of the dismissal of the Maulavī's brother who was a servant of Ambaji[1] and of Salāḥu'd-Dīn, a relation of the Maulavī, who attened on the King on the part of Mr Anderson. With a view to affording satisfaction to Mr Anderson the Maharaja ordered the dismissal of the Maulavī's brother and requested the King to forbid Salāḥu'd-Dīn to attend his durbar. Meanwhile he received the letter of Mr Anderson just as he was starting on a journey. His secretariate having moved with his seal a reply could not be sent to him immediately. On that day he marched ten *kos* before he made a halt. In the morning Sadasheo Rao Bhao was sent to Mr Anderson and he came back with the report that Mr Anderson was displeased on account of the above-mentioned persons. So in the afternoon he sent Sadasheo Rao Bhao and Kishnoba to remove the misunderstanding. During their interview he did not speak out his mind but remained reticent. The following morning when the Maharaja was going for an inspection of his artillery he suddenly heard the news that Mr Anderson was going away. He again sent the above-mentioned servants to enquire what could be the motive of his departure after the brothers of the Maulavī had been dismissed in compliance with his wishes. But Mr Anderson replied that he must leave as he had written to the Council of Calcutta that he would do so. Saying this he mounted his elephant and drove off to a distance of three *kos* and encamped there. On the third day the Maharaja sent Raja Deshmukh and Diwan Mudho Rao to tell him that when matters were settled according to his wishes it was not wise on his part to go away from there. But it did not avail. He gave the same reply as before. On the fourth day the Maharaja himself went to him and explained the whole situation. But he replied that he was awaiting instructions from Calcutta and would act according to them. In short he paid no heed to his words and went away.

Informs him that Raja Narayan Das, *Dīwān* of the *Khāliṣa*, was in charge of the property of Zu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah (Najaf Khān). After the arrival of Jahāngīr Khan, *Qil'adār* of Aligarh, it was proved that the said Khān at the instigation of the said *Dīwān*, and Gosains Himmat Bahadur and Umraogir had revolted against the King (Shah 'Ālam).

[1] Appaji, according to the vol. of translations.

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The Khān produced the original agreements concluded among them. The said Raja was therefore in obedience to the orders of His Majesty thrown into prison and ordered to produce the accounts. On hearing this news, Raja Himmat Bahadur was frightened. The Maharaja sent for the *vakīls* of Raja Himmat Bahadur and told them that he had overlooked the conduct of the Raja and asked him to mend his behaviour. He proposed that the Raja's son should be appointed to the King's service while the Raja himself should retire to Brindaban.[1] The Raja agreed and took oath on the water of the Ganges that he would observe the conditions laid down for him and took one month's allowance in advance.

The Maharaja sent Kesho Pandit at the head of four companies infantry and two hundred cavalry in order to expel Umraogir from places where he had fortified himself. The Maharaja then proceeded towards Jaipur. Meanwhile Raja Umraogir treacherously assassinated the Pandit who, having sent two companies and the cavalry to another *thāna*. was left with a small number of men. An army has been sent to punish the said Raja. Says that the Raja not being able to resist may take refuge in British territory or in the Nawab Vazir's districts. Desires that after fully representing the case to the Governor-General he should request him to ask the Nawab Vazir and Mr Harper not to allow the Raja an asylum in the Nawab's country. *(CR 10, pp 202-5, no 18A ; TR 25, pp 47-51, no 11 ; AR 4, p 301.)*

Mar. 29. **488.** Bhao Bakhshi to Bhagwant Rao. Says that it is long since the Maharaja (Mahadaji Sindhia) left the Deccan and is staying in these parts (Hindustan). His further stay seems neither profitable nor advisable and he therefore intends to return to the Deccan where certain affairs of importance are awaiting his attention. The Maharaja is gald to learn from the addressee's letter that the (Supreme) Council at Calcutta is sending a *vakīl* to Ṭīpū. It is hoped that through the exertions of Mr Malet, who has been deputed to Poona, the affairs of that quarter will be satisfactorily settled. Asks him to assure the Governor-General of the Maharaja's sincere friendship and attachment. *(OR 45 ; TR 25, pp 57-9, no 12 ; AR 4, p 294.)*

Mar. 29. **489.** From Ahalya Bai. Requests the Governor-General to grant a free passage to Pandit Bishunath Bhat[2] and Pandit Gobind Raghunath who are going on a pilgrimage to Kashi in company with a large number of pilgrims. *(CR 11, p 178, no 45 ; TR 26, p 90, no 46 ; AR 4, p 322.)*

Mar.— **490.** News from Delhi from the 10th to 20th Oct. 1785. Aḥmad Khān submitted an *'arẓī* to His Majesty who ordered him to be paid a hundred rupees and directed that his allowance should be paid to him regularly. In connection with *Dasahra* 29 trays of garments from Maharaja Sindhia were presented by Deshmukh. His Majesty distri-

[1] Nurbadda, according to the vol. of translations.

[2] Bishunath Pant, according to the vol. of translations.

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buted one tray each to Nawab Nāẓir[1] and Shah Niẓāmu'd-Din.[2] He also bestowed one *doshāla* each to Muḥammad Yūsuf and Muḥammad Isḥāq and a shawl each to the rest. Deshmukh after presenting the trays of clothes to the King on behalf of Maharaja Sindhia came to his house at five hours before sunset. News arrived that the Gujars, according to their custom, have constructed fortresses and the army that was lying on this side has been repulsed. (*CR 10, p 200, no 14A.*)

Mar.— **491.** News from the camp of Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. The newspaper from the Deccan was received and it appeared that Ṭīpū Nāik was gaining success. News arrived that the Sikh cavalry, after crossing the *ghāṭ* of Karnal, created disturbances in Shamli[3]. A letter from Raiji Patel[4] was received saying that Raiji had come to know of a fortress where the Raja of Jaipur was collecting warlike materials and was expected to offer resistance. He intends therefore to march there soon after *Dasahra*. Raja Pratap Singh was secretly preparing for war although outwardly he was negotiating for peace. A letter from Ganpat Rao says that six thousand Sikh cavalry under Umedar Singh and Sahal Singh and others have crossed the Jumna and intend to give fight. The King's forces have not stopped them. Sindhia has written to Devji Gole[5] that having finished the business in hand he should go to Ganpat Rao for the expulsion of the Sikhs. News from the Deccan arrived that the advance-guards of the armies of Ṭīpū Sulṭān and the Mahrattas engaged in skirmishes, in which 500 persons were killed and wounded. Rānā Khān[6] reported that the disturbances of the Sikhs and coming of Tīmūr Shah were due to the instigation of Ṭīpū. It was necessary to check his advance. An *'arẓī* from Ganpat Rao stated that he had to face a body of 2,000 Sikh cavalry and that in case he did not receive military aid he would withdraw from there. (*CR 10, pp 201-2, nos 15A, 16A.*)

Mar.— **492.** To Raja Kalyan Singh. Has received his letter protesting against the system of payment in certificates through Rai Majlis Ray. Says that the welfare of the country and the prosperity of his friends are always uppermost in his mind. The cause of introducing this system is due to the financial embarrassments of the Company. Even the Governor-General and the members of the Council have agreed to accept it for themselves. But it is earnestly hoped that it will not continue for

[1] Manẓūr 'Alī Khān was the Nāẓir or Superintendent of the Household of Shah 'Ālam. In 1787 he intrigued with Ghulām Qādir Khān and recommended to the King to appoint him to the office of Amīrul-Umarā. Subsequently Ghulām Qādir Khān dethroned Shah 'Ālam and put him in confinement. When Sindhia's army under the command of Rānā Khān approached Delhi to release Shah 'Ālam from confinement Ghulām Qādir Khān fled and took away Manẓūr 'Alī Khan with him. But both of them were captured by the Mahrattas. Manẓūr 'Alī was brought to Delhi and thrown under the feet of an elephant.

[2] Agent of Sindhia at the Royal court.

[3] Town in Muzaffarnagar District, U.P.

[4] Sindhia's captain.

[5] Sindhia's commandant.

[6] Rānā Khān, originally a water carrier, rose to be a principal General in Sindhia's force. He rescued Mahadaji from certain death after Panipat and used to be styled as Rānā Khān Bhā'i.

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a long period and that the certificates that are now issued will be entirely discharged in a year's time. Desires him not to give way to any misgivings. (*CI 17, pp 7, 8, no 8.*)

Apr. 3. **493.** From Bal Kishan, *vakīl* of the Raja of Jaipur. Last January the Raja of Jaipur requested the Governor-General to allow one of his Ranis and some other relatives and chiefs to visit Gaya and perform their pilgrimage duty-free. The Raja's letter was directed to be delivered to Mr Colebrooke and was laid before the Board. About a month ago he received the Governor-General's reply with a letter to Mr Law and a passport to Gaya and was given to understand that his master's request was complied with. Consequently he forwarded the said letter and the passport to Bias Sambhu Ram and Sahij Ram, persons in charge of the party, and directed them to proceed with one thousand persons only, leaving three thousand of their men at Benares. They accordingly set out for Gaya. But on their arrival they were told that the letter contained only directions for polite attention, and nothing about exemption from duty. The Rani considers herself exceedingly ill-treated, as do all the Rajput chiefs attending on her and they say that they would never have gone to Gaya had they at Benares been informed that they were not to have the honour of being free in their worship. As the Rajputs never paid any duty before, they propose to return without performing their pilgrimage rather than subject themselves to the displeasure of the Raja by paying any duty. Requests the Governor-General therefore to write to Mr Law in order to permit them to perform their worship duty-free. (*TR 26, pp 91-2, no 47 ; AR 4, p 323.*)

Apr. 4. **494.** From Lala Manohar Das. The Board consider Gopal Das's claims on the Company to be just, but do not approve of payment in ready money, as it is likely to shake other creditor's confidence in them. They therefore offer to discharge his claim in either of the two ways, firstly by giving certificates on the treasury of Calcutta bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum payable according to the rule of priority, and secondly by granting a *tankhwāh* on the Lucknow treasury out of the funds that may not be wanted for the pay of the troops provided that Gopal Das engages to repay whatever he may have received at Lucknow. Says that obedience and submission to the will of the Governor-General and service to the Company are prior to every other consideration with him. The request for ready money was made out of sheer necessity and distress. If the claim is discharged by certificates or by a *tankhwāh* on the Lucknow treasury, in either case the payment will be distant. To repay any money that may have been realised will be embarrassing. Has not yet received information of any payment made at Lucknow. Gopal Das's letter which was submitted to the Governor-General will have informed him that he did agree to the engagement offered by Almas 'Alī Khān. But if he has subsequently received any money at Lucknow in part liquidation of his claim in accordance with the Khān's engagement he is perhaps justified to retain possession of it, for it is the Company's money paid on account of Gopal Das's demand upon them. This money fell due three months ago and ought to have been paid at

Calcutta in part payment of the bill on the firm of Lala Bachhraj. The writer is not authorised to relinquish this or any moneys that may have been received. Solicits the assistance of the Governor-General and Council to the firm of Gopal Das in its hardship. As the firm is labouring under great distress Gopal Das will have spent any moneys which he may have received. It will be impossible for him to repay them. The writer's desire to return the bill of exchange which was drawn upon the firm of Lala Bachhraj was accompanied by a request for payment of a part of Gopal Das's claim from the money which was then ready in the Calcutta treasury to be issued to the creditors of the Company agreeably to the rule of priority, but that request was turned down by the Board. Prays now that Gopal Das may be paid from the first funds which shall be realized at Lucknow. By the present arrangement, it is understood, money to discharge this bill, which is still in his possession, will be remitted to Calcutta or elsewhere, and will not be paid to Gopal Das. The writer has been directed to return this bill and in exchange for it will be referred for payment from a fund at a doubtful and in a more distant period. This will undoubtedly put him in a worse situation.

It is certain that Lala Bachhraj himself does not possess the means of discharging the bill of exchange, which is in the writer's possession, nor did the latter ever consider Gopal Das's claim to concern him, as his engagement was made with the Company. Probably Nawab Ḥaidar Beg Khān under Governor-General's orders may have furnished Lala Bachhraj with some money and consequently Almās 'Alī Khān offered his engagement to Gopal Das under the direction of the Nawab. But as the terms of the engagement and the conduct of Lala Bachhraj in other particulars, carried an appearance of deception and chicanery Gopal Das could not give his assent to it, because the bill would thereby have been transferred to Almās 'Alī Khān and he could not in future have claimed the protection of the Company. Is however agreeable to accept a *tankhwāh* on the Lucknow treasury, provided that it is paid from the first funds which shall be realised. On behalf of Gopal Das he gives his consent to confirm the engagement offered by Almās 'Alī Khān, provided the Board declare that they will see the conditions of the engagement fulfilled and that in case of failure Gopal Das's claim will revert to the Company. (*CR 11, pp 172-5, no 46 ; TR 26, pp 114-19, no 65 ; AR 4, p 331.*)

Apr. 5. **495.** *Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia to Mr Anderson.*[1] Is pleased to learn of his safe arrival at Akbarabad and of his warm reception by Lakhwa Dada.[2] Has also received the letter of the Governor-General

[1] Enclosure from Mr Anderson.

[2] Lakhwa Dada was one of the foremost Shenwi generals in the service of Mahadaji Sindhia. In 1787 as *Qil'adār* of Agra he defended the fort against Ismā'īl Beg. He also distinguished himself in the battle of Lakheri. He was suspected of disaffection by Daulat Rao Sindhia and dismissed in Feb. 1800, but he raised a powerful army, repeatedly defeated the troops sent against him and reduced the country from Ujjain to Sironj. He died in February 1802.—Grant Duff: *A History of the Mahrattas ;* I. R. D.—*Secret Procgs.*, vol. 74, 16 Aug. 1802, no 25.

forwarded by the addressee. Expresses his keen desire to meet him. Refers him to Sadasheo Rao Bhao's letter for further particulars.

PS.—Thanks him for sending the original letter which Anupgir Himmat Bahadur had addressed to him. This act of his is a proof of his sincerity to the writer. Returns the original letter after going through it. Hopes that he will give a proper reply to that misguided man (Anupgir). *(CR 10, pp 206-7, no 20A ; TR 25, pp 60-2, no 13, (2) ; AR 4, p 297.)*

Apr. 5. **496.** *Bhao Bakhshi to Mr Anderson.* To the same effect as the foregoing. *(CR 10, pp 207-8, no 21A ; TR 25, pp 62-4, no 13 (2) ; AR 4, p 297.)*

Apr. 5. **497.** *Raja Himmat Bahadur to Mr Anderson.* States that the treatment which he received in the army of Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia is well known to the addressee and, in fact, he said a word or two in his favour at the time. Says that when he was going to see the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah) and the English gentlemen he heard that the addressee was also going away. Has halted between Shikohabad and Firozabad in order to meet him. Hopes that he will inform him of the dates of his departure from Akbarabad and his arrival there. Would make some important communications to him and act according to his advice. *(CR 10, p 208, no 22A ; TR 25, pp 64-6, no 13 (3) ; AR 4, p 297.)*

Apr. 5. **498.** *Bhao Bakhshi to Nawab Karīm Qulī Khān.*[1] Says that having obtained the required order of relinquishment from Chimnaji he has transmitted it to the addressee. Intimates that the Maharaja has ordered the Maulavīs[2] to leave the army and that he is anxious for an interview with Mr Anderson. Asks for an early communication of any intelligence received from Calcutta. Dated 23 March 1786. *(CR 10, pp 208-9, no 23A ; TR 25, pp 66-7, no 13 (4) ; AR 4, p 297.)*

Apr. 5. **499.** *Raja Anupgir Himmat Bahadur to Col. Harper.* Says that the addressee must have heard the news relating to the writer. In fact, he had written to Shaikh Murādullah to inform him of the incident. Has also sent Diwan Kewal Kishan with a letter to represent his case before him. Expresses his keen desire to have an interview with him and with Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that he has saved the property of the *sarkār* (the writer's *jāgīr* in the Doab) from falling into the hands of the breaker of engagements (Mahadaji Sindhia). Wants to return the said property to the *sarkār* (Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah). Expects a reply at the *ghāt* of Panamau. Other important matters would be communicated to him when he sees him personally. Hopes that he will pay due attention to Diwan Kewal Kishan and Nandram Bakhshi.[3] Solicits protection from the English. *(CR 10, p 209, no 24A ; TR 25, pp 67-70, no 14 ; AR 4, p 297.)*

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[1] Son of Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah.

[2] Maulavī Khairu'd-Dīn and his brother, Salāḥu'd-Dīn, served James Anderson, Resident at Sindhia's court, as writers and diplomatic agents but he dismissed them on account of their intrigues with the Emperor and Mahadaji Sindhia behind his back and against the English interests. Consequently Sindhia dismissed them in order to please the Resident. They left Sindhia's camp on 25 March 1787.

[3] *Vakīl* of Maharaja Bijai Singh.

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Apr. 8. **500.** From the Deb Raja.[1] Is much pleased to hear that the addressee has been appointed Governor-General in the place of Mr Hastings. Hopes that the same friendship and attachment as was formed with his predecessor will continue with him. Although there had been no correspondence formerly with him yet he had never been deficient in the recollection of his virtuous disposition. Sends a few articles by way of presents to the Governor-General. For further particulars refers him to Mr Turner.[2] *(CR 11, pp 175-6, no 47 ; TR 26, p 93, no 48 ; AR 4, p 328.)*

Apr. 8. **501.** From the Chief of Trashichodzong.[3] Congratulates him on his appointment to the office of the Governor-General. Says that the Deb Raja is also much pleased to hear the good news of this appointment and he has sent some curious articles of the hills by way of presents to the Governor-General. Considers him and the Deb Raja alike as his masters and protectors. *(CR 11, pp 176-7, no 48 ; TR 26, pp 95-6, no 49 ; AR 4, p 348.)*

Apr. 8. **502.** From the Chief of Angdaphorang.[4] To the same effect as the foregoing, sending a few articles of presents for the Governor-General. *(CR 11, pp 177-8, no 49 ; TR 26, pp 96-7, no 50 ; AR 4, p 322.)*

Apr. 8. **503.** From the Chief of Punaka.[5] To the same effect, requesting the Governor-General kindly to send him a small clock of European manufacture and a telescope. *(CR 11, pp 178-9, no 50 ; TR 26, p 98, no 51 ; AR 4, p 343.)*

Apr. 9. **504.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letters together with those of Mr Pott intimating his disapproval of the newly introduced system of making payments to the *Niẕāmat* in certificates. Says that in view of the present affairs of the Company the introduction of this system is indispensable but that the Nawab may rest assured that every pice of such certificates will be paid in due course. He should not entertain any misgivings in his mind on this score. Further adds that Mr Pott has been directed to investigate the *Niẕāmat* cases and report his findings to the Governor-General personally on his return to Calcutta. Requests the Nawab to communicate his sentiments through him. *(CI 17, p 1, no 1 ; TR 24, p 147, no 15 ; AR 4, p 357.)*

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[1] Deb Raja was the title of the temporal ruler of Bhutan who performed the executive duties of the Government while the Dharma Raja was first in rank and nominally first in power. The first person to hold the title of Deb Raja was formerly the Diwan or Deputy of the Dharma Raja.—Markham : *Mission of George Bogle to Tibet.*

[2] Samuel Turner (1749-1802) joined the Company's service in 1780 and was made Captain in 1796. In 1783 he led a mission to Tibet in order to strengthen friendly relations with the Teshu Lama. He rejoined the Governor-General's camp at Patna in March 1784 when he submitted a report of his mission. In 1794 he served at the siege of Seringapatam. He died on 2 January 1802 at London.

[3] Teshee Shoojun, according to the vol. of translations. Trashichodzong is the summer capital of Bhutan. It lies in the valley of the Chinchu river entirely surrounded by lofty mountains.

[4] Andeepoora, according to the vol. of translations. This seems to be identical with Wandipore. It is situated in a valley, 12 miles below Punaka in Bhutan and has an important fort.—Markham : *Mission of George Bogle to Tibet.*

[5] Punaka is the winter capital of Bhutan.

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Apr. 11. **505.** Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh to Mr Macpherson. Professes sincere friendship and attachment. Says that he has not heard from him for a long time. Is therefore anxiously awaiting to hear of his welfare. The evil intentions and ambitions of the people of the south (Mahadaji Sindhia) are well known to the addressee. They are creating disturbances in his country although he is overlooking their aggression. Refers him to Rai Bal Kishan and Bakhshi Nandram for further particulars. (*CR 10, p 209-10, no 25A ; TR 25, pp 70-2, no 15 ; AR 4, p 296.*)

Apr. 13. **506.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Says that Appaji Raghunath, one of his well-wishers, with five thousand of his dependants, friends and followers is going on a pilgrimage to Gaya and Prayag. Requests the Governor-General to grant the said Appaji an exemption from the payment of pilgrim tax. (*OR 46 ; CR 11, pp 179-80, no 51 ; TR 26, p 99, no 52 ; AR 4, p 346.*)

Apr. 13. **507.** From Appaji Raghunath. Has arrived at Gaya for pilgrimage with five or six thousand companions. Requests the Governor-General to write to Mr Law asking him to exempt the writer with all his companions from the pilgrim tax. (*CR 11, pp 180-1, no 52 ; TR 26, pp 99-100, no 53 ; AR 4, p 322.*)

Apr. 14. **508.** Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia to Mr Macpherson. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter in reply to his two friendly letters. Is pleased to learn that the addressee has written to the Governor of Bombay to assist the Peshwa's army. Has written to the Peshwa and Nana Sahib, the particulars of Mr Malet's arrival at Poona conformably to the directions of the Governor-General and has fully explained to them that whenever troops may be required Mr Malet should be informed. Is pleased to learn the Governor-General's declarations of friendship and unanimity from the letters of Bhagwant Rao, Bishambhar Pandit and Chaman Lal addressed to Sadasheo Rao Bhao. The particulars about the occurrences on the side of Lahore and in the Carnatic are as follows. Āzād Khān, *ṣubadār* of Kashmir, having revolted against the King, Tīmūr Shah Durrānī, sent an army to punish him. After capturing him, Tīmūr Shah appointed another *ṣubadār* in his place and is now believed to be returning to Kabul. Writes for his information that Tīmūr Shah is a relation of Shah 'Ālam[1] and there is a frequent exchange of letters and presents between them. The affairs in the Carnatic are that Ṭīpū has raised his head. The Peshwa has sent an army to punish him. Asks him to write to him frequently. (*CR 10, pp 210-13, nos 26A, 27A ; TR 25, pp 72-7, no 16 ; AR 4, p 301.*)

Apr. 14. **509.** Bhao Bakhshi to Mr Macpherson. Has learnt his sentiments through the letter of Bhagwant Rao and acquainted Maharaja Sindhia with its contents and made over to him the letter which was addressed to him. Is gratified that sincere friendship and complete unanimity

[1] Aḥmad Shah Abdālī married Haẓrat Begam, the maiden daughter of Emperor Muḥammad Shah while returning from his Indian campaign of 1757. His son, Tīmūr Shah, whom he left behind as his viceroy of the Punjab and Sirhind, was married to a daughter of Emperor 'Ālamgīr II.

prevail between the Maharaja and the English. (*CR 10, p 213, no 28A ; TR 25, pp 78-80, no 17 ; AR 4, p 294.*)

Apr. 14. **510.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. To the same effect as no 507 above. (*CR 11, p 181, no 53 ; TR 26, pp 100-1, no 54 ; AR 4, p 346.*)

Apr. 21. **511.** From Maharaja Bijai Singh. Is much delighted to receive his friendly letter and to learn from it that the King of England has been pleased to appoint him Governor-General in the place of Mr Hastings. Hopes that he will prove to be as sincere a friend as was Mr Hastings and that he will consider the interests of both the Company and the writer as identical. For further particulars refers him to his *vakīl*, Nandram Bakhshi. (*CR 11, pp 184-5, no 54 ; TR 26, pp 101-3, no 55 ; AR 4, p 323.*)

Apr. 22. **512.** *Mr Anderson to Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia.* Desires to have an interview with him. Has received his letter professing sincere friendship accompanied with a reply to the letter of the Governor-General and that of Mr Malet. Requests him to write to him frequently. Refers him to the letter of Bhao Bakhshi for further particulars. Dated 8 April 1786. (*CR 10, p 216, no 29A ; TR 10, pp 83-4, no 19 (1) ; AR 4, p 297.*)

Apr. 22. **513.** *Mr Anderson to Bhao Bakhshi.* Acknowledges the receipt of his letter accompanying one from Maharaja Sindhia. Says that having marched from the army he halted at a distance of three *kos*. At that time the Maharaja and the addressee tried to stop him from going away but he could not stay as he had given information of his departure to the Council. Has received information from the Council that the Maharaja has removed the Maulavīs conformably to the writer's wishes and that he considers as most important the management of all affairs by mutual assistance and consultation. Has been directed by the gentlemen of the Council to act in such a manner as may promote the mutual interest. Asks the addressee to take leave of the Maharaja and see him at Akbarabad (Agra). (*CR 10, pp 216-18, no 30A ; TR 25, pp 85-9, no 19 (2) ; AR 4, p 297.*)

Apr. 24. **514.** From Raja Mahip Narayan. Is much grateful to Mr Grant for the friendly disposition and attention which he has shown to him since the day he has arrived at Benares. The bankers of this town are also pleased with him. He has adopted such plans as will benefit the Company and will also improve the affairs of the peasants. Is satisfied with him in every respect and hopes from his zealous activities that the Company's revenues will be paid regularly while the welfare of the ryot will also be assured. He has also done all that was promised by Mr Hastings before his departure to England to maintain the authority and dignity of the Raja. This is all due to the favour and kindness of the Governor-General towards him for which he has no words to express adequately his thanks to him or to Mr Grant for his kind attention. (*CR 11, pp 185-6, no 55 ; TR 26, pp 103-4, no 56 ; AR 4, p 323.*)

Apr. 24. **515.** From Manohar Das. Has learnt from Mr Bristow that the Governor-General has approved of his request and consequent upon it has despatched orders to Mr Wombwell. Says that he has always relied

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upon the justice and attention of the Governor-General and according to his expectations he has ever received the protection and assistance from him. Offers his thanks and gratitude to him and to the members of the Council for their many favours shown to him. Is always ready with life and soul in the service of the Company and in the execution of their orders. *(CR 11, p 188, no 56 ; TR 26, p 104, no 57 ; AR 4, p 331.)*

Apr. 29. **516.** The Prince to Mr Macpherson. Maharaja Pratap Singh has sent him repeated letters and has now deputed Nandram Bakhshi urging that from this side the Prince should advance and from that side the Maharaja would proceed in order to obtain honour by serving the King (Shah 'Ālam). Although he has been receiving *'arẓīs* from the nobles of the *darbār* such as Najaf Qulī Khān, sister of Zu'lfaqāru'd-Daulah, Ghulām Qādir Khān, Afẓal Khān,[1] the Gosains,[2] Siddīq Beg, Sulaimān Beg,[3] Murād Beg, Badal Beg,[4] Jahāngīr Khān,[5] Allāhyār Beg,[6] Bāyazīd Khān, and Raja Bijai Singh saying that they are ready with their lives in the service of the King, if he would only give them a lead, yet he did not agree to this proposition as there was no responsible person among them. Now that Nandram Bakhshi has taken this business in hand, he considers it opportune to return to Delhi. It is known to the addressee that the writer was cherishing a desire to serve the King from the day he came to these quarters. He undertook this journey simply to remove the enemies of Hindustan and to settle the royal affairs. Is now determined to go back and has promised Nandram Bakhshi to do so. But desires to have an interview with the Governor-General at Calcutta before proceeding towards Delhi. Requests that Col. Harper may be ordered to accompany the Prince on his way to Calcutta. Col. Harper may return to this place after escorting him so that the affairs of this place may not be neglected. The Prince would return after having a conference with the Governor-General. *(CR 10, pp 218-20, no 31A ; TR 25, pp 90-6, no 20 ; AR 4, p 299.)*

Apr. 29. **517.** Ṭīpū Sulṭān to Mr Macpherson. Is pleased to receive his letter intimating that the addressee has received a *khil'at* only and not a reply to his letter. Is surprised to learn this, as it is the practice of his (writer's) government that the reply to a letter is sent along with a *khil'at*. Has also learnt that the addressee wants the release of the Englishmen and the other people dependant on them who might be confined in his vast dominions. Assures him that all the Englishmen and other British subjects were set free and sent to Madras with an escort at the time when peace was established between the Company and the Sulṭān, that a public notice agreeably to the stipulations of the treaty was issued for the

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[1] Uncle of Ghulām Qādir Khān.

[2] Umraogir and Raja Himmat Bahadur are meant.

[3] A Mughal chief who steadily adhered to Mahadaji Sindhia till 1787 when he joined Ismā'īl Beg against him.

[4] A Mughal chief who fought on Sindhia's side at Lalsot in July 1787.

[5] Former commandant of Aligarh fort.

[6] A Mughal chief who remained on Sindhia's side till 1787 when with other Mughal chiefs he joined Ismā'īl Beg against him.

release of all the prisoners and that the persons who might still be found in his territories are such as have voluntarily taken up their residence there enjoying full liberty. Further assures him that he would maintain the friendship and alliance at present subsisting between them. (*CR 10, pp 220-1, no 32 A ; TR 25, pp 94-7, no 21 ; AR 4, p 301.*)

Apr.— **518.** *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to M. Dejardie (sic), a Frenchman.* It appears that he has taken up his residence at a village in Farrukhabad belonging to the farm of Almās 'Alī Khān and that he refuses to appear before Mr Willes to answer certain charges against himself. The matter having been reported to the Supreme Council, he has been ordered to leave the Nawab's dominions immediately; otherwise, he will be put under arrest and carried to Calcutta under a guard. Asks him therefore to quit the place at once. (*CR 10, p 3, no 3.*)

Apr.— **519.** *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Almās 'Alī Khān.* It appears that Dejardie, a Frenchman, has taken lease of some villages in his farm and also built a fortress there. Mr Willes being displeased with him on some grounds summoned him to appear before him but he did not comply. So the Supreme Council have ordered that he should be driven out of the Nawab's country. Asks him to warn Dejardie that if he does not leave the place at once he will be put under arrest and sent to Calcutta under a guard. (*CR 10, p 3, no 4.*)

Apr.— **520.** To Nawab Muẓaffar Jang (Muḥammad Riẓā Khān). Is glad to receive his letter intimating the measures he has introduced for the prosperity of the city (Murshidabad) as also for the good of its inhabitants and accompanying the registers of the *Faujdārī* court. Says in reply that the Nawab's activities in this direction are greatly appreciated. Hopes that similarly he will always do what he thinks best in the interest of the city and its people. (*CI 17, p 35, no 25.*)

May 2. **521.** From Rajaram Pandit. Has already dispatched a *kharīṭa* which was received from the Maharaja (Mudhoji Bhonsla). The Maharaja has asked for the supply of a quantity of thread which is used in manufacturing fine muslin cloth at Dacca. For further particulars on this subject refers him to Bishambhar Pandit. Hopes that whatever the Pandit represents will meet with the Governor-General's approbation. (*CR 11, p 190, no 58 ; TR 26, pp 105-6, no 59 ; AR 4, p 344.*)

May 2. **522.** From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Says that during the time of Mr Hastings a sum of Rs 22,000, sent by the bankers of Cuttack to Murshidabad, was looted and carried away by robbers in the midst of the journey at Bhadrakh.[1] Rajaram Pandit, having apprehended the plunderers, took them to Midnapore and delivered them to Gokhlanand,[2] the zamindar of that place. The zamindar realised the money from the robbers but did not restore it to the owners. Afterwards, in compliance with the Pandit's request, Mr Hastings summoned the zamindar and ordered him to restore the money to the bankers, but taking advantage

[1] Town in Balasore District with a weaving factory which was subordinate to that at Balasore.

[2] He appears to be the zamindar of Sabanga and Moyna, *parganas* in Midnapore District, which were held by the Moyna Raj family of Midnapore.

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of his departure for Europe, he did not comply. Requests the Governor-General therefore to give strict orders to the zamindar to pay the money to the bankers and send its receipt to the writer. (*CR 12, pp 10-11, no 8 ; TR 26, pp 104-5, no 58 ; AR 4, p 340.*)

May 3. **523.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received the Governor-General's letter for which he was anxiously waiting. Says that he cannot express in words the regard which he has for the Company's advantages and for the commands of the Governor-General. In view of the financial stringency of the Company he would certainly have contented himself without receiving his allowance in cash for six months or a year if it had been possible for him in any way. Is all the more helpless on account of some thirty or forty thousand persons who depend for their pittance on charities from the *Nizāmat*. His own allowance of Rs 16 lakhs when received in cash was hardly sufficient to meet his own expenses and those of his children and dependants. The hardship has now increased manifold when it is paid in certificates. If he shows the least inclination to accept the certificates in lieu of cash all the people will be annoyed and they will create great disturbances. There is no one else except the Governor-General to whom he can look for assistance in such difficult situation. He can no more afford to live without money even for a day. Provision was made during the last three months with the greatest difficulty. Raja Sundar Singh, his *dīwān*, exerted himself zealously and tactfully in the management of this business but now there is no source left even for him to borrow any amount. Should the Governor-General consider the case favourably and help him it will redound to his good name. It cannot be difficult for the Company to pay in cash Rs 16 lakhs of his allowance when they are spending crores of rupees towards other charges. In accordance with the orders of the Governor-General he has given to Mr Pott an account of the balances due to the *Nizāmat* establishment and to himself. Assures him of the honesty of his ministers in the preparation of this account. It is evident from the statement that besides the previous dues a sum of Rs 4,56,140 annas 9 and odd *gandas* are due for the period ending April 1786. Mr Pott will explain to him the details of the expenses of the *Nizāmat* and of the distressed condition of its dependants and will further speak to him that in Hindustan heavy expenses are incurred when marriages, births and other ceremonies are celebrated and that the grant of Rs 9,000 is never sufficient to meet such expenses. Mr Hastings also considered this amount to be small and for that reason he promised to assign a *jāgīr* to his son. The Nawab's requests in this connection are entered in the office of the Council and the Governor-General, it is believed, has seen them. Hopes the Governor-General will be graciously pleased to sanction the payment of all the dues to the *Nizāmat* in cash and to exempt it from the operation of the rules of payment now in force. (*CR 11, pp 190-6, no 59 ; TR 26, pp 107-11, no 61 ; AR 4, p 335.*)

May 3. **524.** From Mahip Narayan. Mr James Grant has invested him with a *khil'at*. Is much grateful to the Governor-General for the honour which he has bestowed upon him. Sends a *nazr* to the Governor-General

and says that he will always employ himself in the duties of attachment to him. (*CR 11, pp 196-7, no 60 ; TR 26, p 106, no 60 ; AR 4, p 323.*)

May 4. **525.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letters on the subject of making payments to the *Niẓāmat* in certificates. They were placed before the Council and fully discussed. Mr Pott was also sent for in order to elucidate the view-point of the Nawab. Says that the rights of the *Niẓāmat* and the dignity of the Nawab shall ever be maintained and that the latter's pleasure shall always be placed above every other consideration. But during the last few years war having raged on all sides the Company's finance has been badly affected and in order to get out of the embarrassing situation the present system has been introduced. As soon as the crisis is over the old system of making cash payments will be reverted to. Consequently no cash payment can be made from the Company's treasury till after one year from the date given on the certificate. Mr Pott will reassure the inhabitants and the *mahājans* of Murshidabad on this head and will thus remove all their suspicions. Says that the practice of affixing the Nawab's signture to the certificates is now revoked and he is thus absolved from all responsibility, which, it has been decided, will henceforth be resumed wholly by Mr Pott. If anyone of the *Niẓāmat* declines to receive the certificate, Mr Pott will hand it over to him. If anybody after acceptance wants to sell it the said gentleman will have the transaction completed and pay the cash to the owner. If a person agrees to wait till the time specified on the certificate, Mr Pott will give him a memo. which he should hold until the payment is made to him by the Company's treasury. Further adds that in this matter other proposals are under the consideration of the Council and when any decision is arrived at it will be communicated to him. The views of the Governor-General and the Council are fully known to Mr Pott who will verbally speak to the Nawab. He is a trustworthy person and can be thoroughly relied upon. The Nawab can consult him in his affairs and can safely confide to him anything that he wants to communicate to the Governor-General. (*CI 17, pp 19-22, no 19.*)

May 5. **526.** From Raja Kalyan Singh. Has fallen in great distress and poverty otherwise he would never have complained on the subject of the money of his allowance. All that he possessed in cash and jewels has been taken away from him by Mr Duncan to liquidate the balance due from the *maḥāls* of his farm and his *jāgīr* has also been confiscated on the same ground. There is nothing left to him for his livelihood except the allowance. Out of the small amount of his allowance he used to meet his necessary expenses and discharge his debts. It is four months since he has not received his allowance in cash. Is much worried on account of the importunities of his creditors. His servants are also clamouring for their pay. His honour and credit rest upon the Governor-General's support and therefore he requests that an order may be issued for the payment of his allowance in cash. (*CR 11, pp 198-9, no 61 ; TR 26, pp 111-12, no 62 ; AR 4, p 327.*)

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May 6. **527.** From Rani Bishan Kunwar. Is much distressed because she has no means for her sustenance. Being one of the two widows of the late Raja Balwant Singh she holds a share in the *jāgīr* and *altamgha* which have been granted by the Company for the maintenance of both of them. But Raja Mahip Narayan and the other widow, Rani Gulab Kunwar, have deprived the writer of her due share in the *jāgīr*. Requests the Governor-General therefore to issue orders that her share from the *jāgīr* and *altamgha* may be allowed to her. For this act of kindness she will ever be grateful to him. *(CR 11, pp 199-200, no 62 ; TR 26, pp 112-13, no 63 ; AR 4, p 324.)*

May 6.[1] **528.** To Saiyid Aḥmad 'Ālī Khān, Mirzā Dā'ūd, Ṣāliḥa Begam, Saiyid Fatḥ 'Alī Khān, Mīr Murtaẓā Khān and Shah Asrārullah. Has received their letters relating to their hardship and distress. Instructions have been given to Mr Pott and the addressees are requested to follow his advice. *(CI 16, p 80, no 118 ; TR 24, pp 152-3, nos 21-6 ; AI 4, pp 355-6 and 362.)*

May 6. **529.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Is much pleased to receive his letter stating that he has every respect for the Governor-General's instructions, that if he could help it he would not take his allowance for one year in view of the Company's difficulties, that no curtailment in his allowance of 16 lakhs of rupees is possible owing to the large number of dependants on the *Niẓāmat*, that the question of payment in certificates will be vehemently opposed by the *Niẓāmat* people and that he has put Maharaja Brij Indar Sundar Singh in the entire charge of his household, of the *dīwānī* and of the pensioners and officials of the *Niẓāmat*. Says in reply that he is ever firm in maintaining the rights and upholding the dignity of the Nawab in the same way as those of the other chiefs of Hindustan. It was fully explained in his former letter that the financial embarrassments of the Company compelled their Directors in England to order the introduction of the system of payment in certificate so that whole attention might be given to the liquidation of arrears due to the army. The Governor-General and the members of the Council have agreed to receive their emoluments exactly in the same manner in which it has been proposed to pay the Nawab and the dependants of the *Niẓāmat*. The retrenchment thus effected in the Company's expenditure will very soon make a saving of crores of rupees in their treasury, and as their interests and those of the Nawab are identical the latter will also benefit by it. Assures him that this system cannot continue very long, for the Company stand to lose by it. Mr Pott will give him a comprehensive detail of it. It is inferred from the complaints of the Nawab that perhaps he suspects the sincerity of the Governor-General. On the contrary he and the members of the Council and the other English *sardārs* are his true well-wishers and real friends and support him in everything. It behoves the Company's friends to abide by such order as they have passed for the good of the country. Mr Pott has been asked to give every attention to the dignity of the Nawab and to the well-

[1] May 9, according to the vol. of copies.

being of the dependants of the *Nizāmat*, and gifted with gentle qualities as he is, it is believed he will conscientiously carry out his directions. If the Nawab wishes to communicate anything he may do so through Mr Pott, who is well-acquainted with the views of the Governor-General. (*CI 17, pp 27-31, no 23 ; TR 24, pp 147-9, no 16 ; AR 4, p 357.*)

May 6. **530.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 24, p 149, no 17 ; AR 4, p 359.*)

May 6. **531.** To Babbū Begam. To the same effect. (*TR 24, p 149, no 18 ; AR 4, p 351.*)

May 6.[1] **532.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received through Mr Pott his letter intimating his objections to the Englishmen stopping now and then at the houses in Daudpur and Plassey. Says that the Nawab is the sole owner of those houses and that in future no Englishman will stop in any of them without his permission. Mr Pott will give full particulars to the Nawab on this subject personally. (*CI 17, p 42, no 29 ; TR 24, pp 151-2, no 20 ; AI 4, p 357.*)

May 6.[2] **533.** To Saiyid Aḥmad 'Alī Khān (Imtiāzu'd-Daulah). Has received his letter intimating that the system of making payments to the *Nizāmat* in certificates has caused him much hardship. Says in reply that everything relating to the Khān's request has been spoken to Mr Pott to whom he is referred for an answer. All that is communicated to him by that gentleman should be regarded as emanating from the Governor-General and, it is hoped, the Khān would act accordingly. (*CI 17, p 14, no 13 ; TR 24, p 152, no 25 ; AR 4, p 356.*)

May 6. **534.** To Munnī Begam. Has learnt from Mr Pott of her friendly support given to him on a late occasion. Hopes she will similarly continue to give him her best assistance and advice in the affairs of his office. Says that he is well-acquainted with her endeavours to maintain the honour and dignity of the *Nizāmat* and knows fully well how helpful she had been to the Company during the time of his predecessors. She will realise that payment in certificates involves a great expense to the Company and he will therefore put a stop to it as soon as possible. He has cut down about one crore and thirty lakhs of rupees from the yearly expenditure of the Company and has paid up the salaries of the armies throughout India, which were in deep arrears for a long time. Hopes that his conduct will meet with the approbation of the Company. It is his earnest desire to make happy both the poor and the rich alike. Mr Pott will explain these matters to her more fully. Has given him positive orders to look into the business of his office himself and not to rely only upon the servants. (*TR 24, pp 150-1, no 19 ; AI 4, p 359.*)

May 8. **535.** To the Sultan of Borneo. In the year 1779 Capt. Watson had sold a considerable amount of Company's merchandise in the Sultan's country on the understanding that in lieu of the price thereof pepper would be supplied to him. But unfortunately the Captain having died

[1] May 9, according to the vol. of copies.
[2] May 4, according to the vol. of copies.

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there no pepper could be exported. Then followed the wars with the French and the Dutch and no arrangements could be made to take delivery of the article. Is now sending Capt. Glass and requests the Sultan to see that the pepper purchased on the Company's account is made over to him. A few presents are also sent through the Captain and it is hoped the Sultan will condescend to accept them. (*CI 17, pp 22-3, no 20 ; TR 24, p 153, no 27 ; AR 4, p 351.*)

May 8. **536.** To the Sultan of Rhio. Is much delighted to receive his letter through Capt. Light.[1] Has also learnt from the report of the said Captain about the war of the Dutch with the Sultan and felt sorry for him. Says that as there exists a treaty between the King of England and the Agents of the Company on the one part and the Dutch on the other the Governor-General is bound to respect it. In the circumstances if an army, as desired by the Sultan in his letter, is sent to him against the Dutch it will be a breach of the treaty. The Sultan is, however, requested to write fully the cause of the present trouble as also all about the former relations of the Dutch with him and his ancestors. (*CI 17, pp 2, 3, no 3 ; TR 24, pp 153-4, no 28 ; AR 4, p 361.*)

May 8. **537.** To the Sultan of Keda. Is much delighted to receive his letter intimating that Pulo Penang Island has been granted to the Company and that the Governor-General should hoist his flag there and take possession of it and has further learnt from the reports of Capt. Light all that the Sultan committed to him. Offers thanks and says that information has been sent to the Directors of the Company in England and that Capt. Light has been despatched with a battleship to take charge of the Island and to protect it from the attacks of the enemy. Further, it is the intention of the Governor-General that no restriction should be imposed by way of duty on merchantmen passing the Island and that people should be given freedom to negotiate it or to settle there if they so desire. If the occupation of the Island by the Company's men causes to the Sultan any kind of loss the Governor-General will at once see that it is made good. Capt. Light will speak to the Sultan more on this subject. Is sending a few articles of this country as presents for the Sultan. Hopes to hear from him now and then. (*CI 17, pp 25-7, 39-40, nos 22 & 28 ; TR 24, pp 154-6, no 29 ; AR 4, p 361.*)

May 10. **538.** From Gopal Das Sahu. Says that Mr Anderson and other gentlemen obtained money for their expenses every month, at different places from the agents of his firm. In accordance with the recent orders bills upon the Company's treasury are discharged according to priority of date and this causes a long delay in receiving payment. His business cannot run if the money is not received in time. Hopes that order will be issued that cash may be paid to him when he delivers the receipts of Mr Anderson

[1] Capt. Francis Light was the master of the merchantman *Blake*. In 1786 he was appointed to superintend the first settlement of the Island of Penang afterward called 'Prince of Wales island.' He subsequently became the Governor of that place An attack on the island in 1791 by the King of Keda was successfully repelled by him He died in October 1794.—F. C. Danvers : *Report to the Secretary of State for India on the records of the India Office.*

and others, so that no delay may occur on his part in supplying money to them again when it is demanded. (*CR 11, p 200, no 63 ; TR 26, pp 113-14, no 64 ; AR 4, p 331.*)

May 11. **539.** From Diler Himmat Khān, Nawab of Farrukhabad. Depends entirely on the support of the Company. Is suffering great hardships on account of his small income which renders him unable to pay the *nazrāna* (to the Nawab Vazir) and at the same time to maintain a large number of dependants. He represented his case through Mr John Willes who was summoned to Calcutta. Mr Willes, on his return, handed the Governor-General's letter to the writer intimating that he was sent back with some plans, the execution of which would afford relief to him and also calling upon the Nawab to act in accordance with the advice of the said gentleman. He was pleased to read the assurances of help. But contrary to expectations, Mr Willes usurped all the powers of the writer and appointed Rao Dipchand over the affairs of his house after dismissing his old servants. In obedience to the instructions of the Governor-General the Nawab offered no resistance. That gentleman then took possession of the pieces of cannon which were with him. He appointed Semal Das, who was indebted to the Nawab to the extent of sixty thousand rupees, to manage the affairs of the *parganas* without his consent. The affliction and torture which he is receiving at the hands of Mr Willes are beyond description. He told Mr Willes that the management of the country should be left in his hands if he wished the *nazrāna* to be paid. But he listens only to the mischief-mongers and ill-wishers of the Nawab's family, and acts according to their advice. Has no one to look up to for protection save the English Company. Begs therefore that his powers and authority may be restored to him and his honour and dignity be saved. (*CR 10, pp 221-6, no 33A ; TR 25, pp 97-110, no 22 ; AR 4, p 295.*)

May 11.[1] **540.** To Raja Mahip Narayan of Benares. Is pleased to learn from his letter that the Raja is greatly impressed with the courtesy of Mr James Grant who possesses a sound judgment. Says that Mr Grant is a friend of the Governor-General and a well-wisher of the Company. The Raja should always co-operate with him in the management of the affairs. (*CI 16, pp 80-1, no 119 ; TR 24, p 157, no 31 ; AI 4, p 350.*)

May 11.[1] **541.** To Raja Mahip Narayan. Has received his letter with a *nazr* expressing thanks for the *khil'at* bestowed on him. Regrets his inability to accept the *nazr* and returns it. Hopes the Raja will wholly devote himself to the efficient discharge of his duties to the satisfaction of Mr Grant. (*CI 16, p 81, no 120 ; TR 24, p 156, no 30 ; AI 4, p 350.*)

May 16. **542.** From Khān Jahān Khān.[2] About seven years ago Muḥammad 'Alī, son of Ḥājī Karīm, resident of Dacca, preferred a false complaint

[1] May 12, according to vol. of copies.

[2] In 1773 Nawab Khān Jahān Khān was appointed by Mr Hastings to the offices of the *Faujdār* and Collector of Customs of Hooghly with a salary of Rs 6,500 per month. In the year 1775, however, the scale of his salary was reduced by General Clavering, Col. Monson and others to Rs 3,500. Subsequently in the year 1785, during the administration of Sir John Macpherson his salary underwent a further reduction of

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to Mr Hastings against Khwāja Muḥammad Jān, Qāẓī Muḥammad Lāl, residents of Hooghly, and the writer. The case was referred to Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān for investigation. The Nawab prolonged the case for 9 months, and gave his decree against the defendants in spite of the fact that the complainant could not substantiate the charges brought by him. At this time Mr Gladwin[1] at the instigation of ill-disposed persons has sent his office peons to summon the writer and his *vakīl* for the revision of the decree. The action of the gentleman is contrary to custom and derogatory to the honour and dignity of the *Faujdār*. There is no precedent that the *Ṣadr Dīwānī 'Adālat* ever sent a peon to the *Faujdārī* of Hooghly in order to summon the *Faujdār* or his *vakīl*. The writer belongs to the *Nizāmat* and as such he is under the direct control of the Governor-General and the Council in all the affairs. Requests therefore that the case may either be examined by the Governor-General himself or it may be referred to the court of appeals. It will be against precedent and injurious to the dignity and prestige of the *Faujdār* if he deputes his *vakīl* to attend the *Dīwānī 'Adālat* at Calcutta. The matter is very important and is therefore brought to the notice of the Governor-General. (*CR 11, pp 200-1, no 64 ; TR 26, pp 119-21, no 66 ; AR 4, p 333.*)

May 16[2]. **543.** To Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain. Mr Malet, the Agent of the Governor-General and Council at the court of the Peshwa is now with Nana Farnavis in the Mahratta army which is united with that of the Niẓam. The addressee is therefore to consider himself under the command of Mr Malet and in everything to be guided by his orders and advice. Hopes that he will always endeavour to convince the Niẓam of the sincerity and support of the Governor General. (*CI 16, pp 81-2, no 121 ; TI 32, pp 25-6, no 15 ; AI 4, p 312.*)

May 16. **544.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. Has received his two letters. In the one he says that he has committed some business to Rao Bhagwant Rao who will expalin it to the Governor-General. In the other he writes that the Peshwa has been informed to the effect that should he require any forces he will write to Mr Malet after his arrival in Poona, as the latter has had instructions to meet such demand by requisitioning the necessary contingent from Bombay and that all that the Governor-

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Footnote continued from previous page.
one-half, being fixed at Rs 1,700 per mensem. Khān Jahān Khān lived within the fort of Hooghly in a splendid house. The Nawab was the last *Faujdār* of Hooghly as after his retirement the post was abolished by Lord Cornwallis. But the Nawab was allowed to live within the fort. These buildings were not given up by his family till August 1821 after his death. In 1809 the Government advanced Rs 8,000 to him for the repair of the various buildings inside the fort. The Nawab is said to have enjoyed a pension of Rs. 250 a month.—I R. D. :—*Foreign Dept. Misc. Memoranda*, vol. IX ; *Hooghly Dist. Gazetteer.*

[1] Francis Gladwin joined the Bengal Army in 1765. Next year he entered the Bengal Civil Service as a writer. In 1783-6, with the encouragement of Warren Hastings, he published his translation of a portion of Abul Fazl's *'Āin-i-Akbarī*. Some of his other works are History of Hindustan, Narrative of Transactions in Bengal and Persian—Hindustani—English Dictionary. He was Collector of Calcutta during 1793-7. In 1808 he was promoted to Commissary Residentship at Patna.—*Dictionary of National Biography.*

[2] May 17, according to the vol. of copies.

General spoke to Bhagwant Rao on the 25th of December has been communicated to the addressee in a letter from Bhagwant to Bhao Sahib. Says in reply that the addressee must have written to the Peshwa what he thought best in the latter's interest as well as in that of the Company and that it is believed he will write to the Governor-General after he has obtained the Peshwa's sentiments. Has learnt all that was committed to Bhagwant Rao. A reply in detail will be given after Mr Anderson has had an interview with the addressee and communicated the latter's views to the Governor-General. (*CI 17, pp 9-11, no 10 ; TI 32, pp 21-2, no 13 ; AR 4, p 316.*)

May 16. **545.** To the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Has received his letter of 29 April 1786. Expresses his inability to leave Calcutta and asks the Prince to stay on at Lucknow as the Company also approve of his residence there. Assures him of his loyalty to the House of Tīmūr. Urges the Prince to exercise patience. Sends Col. Harper to acquaint the Prince with his sentiments. Is glad to hear of the loyalty of the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah) who cannot render the English a more acceptable service than showing hospitality to the Prince. (*TI 32, pp 18-22, no 12 ; AR 4, p 315.*)

May 16. **546.** To Bhao Bakhshi. Has received his letters. Is grieved to hear about his illness. Appreciates his loyalty to Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia and his friendship to the English. Says that Bakhshi and Anderson would ever be remembered for strengthening the friendship between the Maharaja and the English. Has heard that some mischief-mongers are trying to gain influence over the Maharaja. Says that the government of a country owes more to the advisers of its ruler than to the ruler himself. It is a fact that the Maharaja's government has prospered well ever since Bhao Bakhshi became its adviser and brought about an alliance between him and the English. Says that the prosperity of the Maharaja's state is the prosperity of the English. Should the Governor-General on any occasion follow an inadvisable course he would rely upon the Maharaja's giving him his own sentiments freely. On the other hand should the Governor-General observe upon any occasion a deviation on the part of the Maharaja from the strict alliance with the English he would not hesitate to acquaint him with his own views. Advises Bhao Bakhshi to see Mr Anderson as the result of their meeting would be beneficial to the Maharaja and agreeable to the Governor-General. (*TI 32, pp 22-5, no 14 ; AR 4, p 307.*)

May 17. **547.** From Gopal Das Sahu. As desired by the Governor-General the purport of the letters to be issued under his seal is submitted.

A letter to Mr Anderson in Sindhia's camp may be granted in the following substance: The people of Gopal Das Sahu were carrying heavy cash to Bombay in order to supply for the expenses of the Company. They were robbed of the cash at a village near Burhanpur. Patel Sahib (Mahadaji Sindhia) may therefore be asked to issue positive instructions to his *'āmils* in that quarter calling upon them to trace out the robbers and recover the money. The *gumāshta* of Gopal Das,

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who is in Sindhia's camp, will further explain that Messrs Isaacs and Lyons, who had run away from Lucknow, have been arrested at Burhanpur. Patel Sahib may also be requested to issue orders that the effects of Mr Isaacs and the bills in his possession should be delivered to the *gumāshta* of Gopal Das at Burhanpur and that Mr Isaacs should be sent back to Lucknow to settle his accounts.

A letter to the Governor of Madras may be issued in the following manner: Gopal Das, who has been the banker of the Company for a long time, has a *gumāshta* at Madras. The Governor is therefore requested to assist and support the *gumāshta* when necessary. (*CR 11, pp 202-3, no 65; TR 26, pp 121-2, no 67; AR 4, p 331.*)

May 18. **548.** From the Deb Raja. The *pargana* of Bijni Bidyagaon[1] has been in his possession for a long time and there is no dispute concerning it. Habraghat in Bijni and Gooma Fallakata in Bidyagaon had been in the possession of the Raja of Bijni who paid revenue to both the writer and the Company—to the writer in cash and to the Company in elephants. For some years past Mr Baillie[2] and others have taken forcible possession of the *ta'lluqa* of Habraghat on the pretence of money lent by them on account of the revenue. Says that the payment of the revenue will not be possible, if the Raja does not get the possession of this *ta'lluqa* and requests that it may be restored. If on enquiry Mr Baillie's claim appears to be valid, the Raja will enter into an engagement for the liquidation thereof. In case the Raja cannot discharge his obligation, his masters, Cherang Subah[3] and Tappa of Jandipur will take the responsibility on them.

In the time of the Mughal government there existed friendship between the Raja of Bidyagaon and Phul Chand Barua, who lived at Rangamati. The latter having rendered some services, got Gooma Fallakata conferred on him as a reward in an irregular way. This place now being under the British territory, the Raja has no right to give it away without the sanction of the Governor-General, nor can Phul Chand clandestinely possess it. It must therefore be resumed.

Noba Paima Bhutia, one of the writer's men, went with Mirzā Bābar 'Alī and fixed bamboos round the boundaries of Fallakata. It was decided that the writer would occupy the side towards his country and the Mughals on the other side. But he does not get the possession of the land according to the fixed limits and has obtained only a little desolate piece of land under the name of Fallakata. Requests that the full extent of the fixed boundary may be allotted to him.

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[1] Beejny bidia Gram, according to the vol. of translations. Bijni is an estate in Goalpara District, Eastern Assam, covering an area of 950 square miles. It is in the possession of the Bijni Raj family who are the descendants of the Koch King, Nar Narayan of Kamarupa. *Imperial Gazetteer of India.*

[2] Hugh Baillie arrived in India as captain of a vessel and became Alderman of the Mayor's Court at Calcutta in 1757. He was appointed Resident at Goalpara in 1787, with a view to superintending the trade between the Company's provinces and the kingdom of Assam. He was also Collector of Rangamati during the year 1788.—*Bengal: Past and Present*, vol. XXV.

[3] Cherang Subah is the title of the Governor of Cheerang or Sidlee Doar in Bhutan.—Capt. Pemberton: *Report on Bhutan.*

The *ta'lluqa* of Bhunha has long since been in his possession from which he is entitled to receive revenue. Subah Dev had for some years past kept it desolate and could not pay the revenue and consequently surrendered it to the writer. The Raja of Cooch Behar having raised a dispute, Mr Goodlad[1] enquired into the matter. He fixed the boundaries and issued a *parwāna*. Requests that the Governor-General's seal may be affixed to it.

The boundaries and limits of Bhutan were measured out in consultation with Mr Bogle[2] and a *parwāna* was issued for each division. The *parwānas* are lodged in Calcutta. Is now sending their transcripts with the request that the Governor-General's seal may be affixed to them.

Solicits the orders of the Governor-General for the recovery of the money which the Raja of Cooch Behar owes him and particulars of which are with Mr Goodlad.

The seal given to him by the Governor-General will always secure the passage to the letters going to and from Calcutta. It is desirable that the Governor-General's orders should also be issued at different stations on the road that no interruptions are offered to such letters.

Shaikh Bhela, one of his men, has some rent-free land at Bhutahat, which has been held by his family since the time of his father. Having been lately dispossessed of it he has sought protection at Calcutta. His *parwāna* was lost during the war with the English. Mr Bogle therefore carried on an enquiry into the matter in which his claims were established. A decree with a *parwāna* was accordingly passed. But during the collectorship of Mr Moore,[3] Kantu Diwan[4] came to Rangpur, obtained a *parwāna* posterior to the decree and dispossessed Bhela's *gumāshta* of the land. As this land was given to the writer by Bhela, the decree is sent with the request that the Governor-General's seal may be affixed to it and that he may be put in possession of the land. (*TR 26, pp 122-6, no 68 ; AR 4, p 329.*)

May 18. **549.** To Appaji Raghunath. Has received his letter requesting that the people accompanying him may be exempted from the pilgrim tax. Says that there is a standing order of the Council against the remission of such tax. Nevertheless in order to comply with his request

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[1] Richard Goodlad was the Collector and also Civil Judge and Magistrate of Rangpur from 1781 to 1784. From 1786 to 1787 he was the Collector of Ghoraghat or South Rangpur.—Glazier's *Notes on the Rungpore Records.*

[2] George Bogle (1746-81) entered the Company's service in 1769 and rose to be the Secretary to the Select Committee in 1773. In 1774 he was sent as an envoy to the Lama of Tibet by Warren Hastings with a view to opening up commercial relations with that country. He was successful in his mission and returned to India in 1775. In 1779 he was appointed the Collector of Rangpur. He died in 1781.

[3] Peter Moore (1753-1828) entered the Company's service as a writer in the Collector General's office in 1768 and rose to the position of Deputy Collector in 1771. He was appointed Member of the Calcutta Committee of Revenue in 1776 and Collector of Calcutta in 1782. He held the post of the Collector of Rangpur for a few months during 1784-5 and returned to England in July 1785. He died at Abbeville in 1828.—*Bengal: Past and Present,* vol. XXVI.

[4] Krishna Kanta Nandi *alias* Kanta Babu was the founder of the Kasimbazar Raj family. Warren Hastings appointed him his *Dīwān* in 1772 and this post he held during Hastings' tenure of office. He died in 1788—L. N. Ghosh : *Modern History of Indian Chiefs, Rajas and Zamindars, etc.,* part II.

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and to seek the pleasure of the Maharaja (Sindhia) an exemption from the tax is given to the 1,000 pilgrims in his company. A letter to this effect has also been issued to Mr Thomas Law. (*CI 16, p 82, no 122 ; CI 17, pp 16-17, no 16 ; TR 24, p 158, no 34 ; AR 4, p 350.*)

May 18. **550.** To Ahalya Bai. To the same effect as the foregoing granting an exemption from the pilgrim tax to Sheonath Bhat[1] and Pandit Gobind Raghunath and the 1,000 pilgrims with them. (*CI 16, p 83, no 123 ; CI 17, pp 17, 18, no 17 ; TR 24, p 157, no 32 ; AR 4, p 350.*)

May 18. **551.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. To the same effect as no 549 above. (*CI 16, p 83, no 124 ; CI 17, pp 18, 19, no 18 ; TR 24, pp 157-8, no 33 ; AR 4, p 363.*)

May 22. **552.** *Notification.* The Governor-General and Council having discharged the arrears due to the army, and finding themselves able to extend their monthly issues of cash on account of personal allowances, beyond the limits prescribed for the rules of payment in their advertisement of the 29th December 1785,[2] without continuing their certificates in currency undischarged for more than 12 months, notice is hereby given that the whole of the monthly allowances payable to the persons alluded to in the third article of that advertisement, and not exceeding the sum of one thousand current rupees, will be paid in cash, and that one moiety of the monthly allowances exceeding this sum will be paid in cash, and the other moiety in certificates. This rule of payment is to commence with the allowances for the month of May to be paid on the 1st June, but all allowances that were due before the 1st of June are to be discharged according to the regulations of the 29th December 1785. The Governor-General and Council thus assure the public that this extension of cash payments is not in the least likely to prevent them from fulfilling the expectations which they encouraged in the last part of their advertisement of the 29th December 1785, *viz.* that all the paper then in currency would be paid off in the course of twelve months. (*CI 17, pp 44-5, no 31.*)

May 30.[3] **553.** To the Deb Raja. Has received his letter and says that instructions have already been issued to the Chief of Rangpur in order to settle the affairs of Bijni and other villages to his satisfaction and to see that the Raja of Cooch Behar repays the amount which he owes to the addressee. Is now directing Mr Mcdowall[4] at Rangpur to adjust all the affairs in accordance with the Raja's wishes and to inform the Governor-General after it has been done. The following articles are sent as presents.

1. *Bānāt-i-Sulṯānī*, red, 1 piece.
2. *Kamkhwāb*, 2 pieces.

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[1] Bishunath Pandit, according to the vol. of translations.

[2] The year 1786 in the vol. of copies is evidently a mistake.

[3] May 24, according to the vol. of copies.

[4] Mr D. H. Mcdowall entered the Company's service as a writer in the Bengal Establishment in 1770 and by 1786 attained the status of a senior writer. Early in 1786 he was appointed the Collector of Rangpur and Ghoraghat. This post he held till 1789 when he retired from service.—*Bengal : Past and Present*, vols. IV and XXV.

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3. Telescope, 1.
4. Gun, 1.
5. Pistols, 2.
6. Tea, 1 box.

(*CI 16, pp 85-6, no 126 ; TR 24, pp 158-9, no 35 ; AI 4, p 354.*)

May 31. **554.** From Mudhoji Bhonsla. Is pleased to receive his letter professing friendship and unanimity between the two governments and expressing satisfaction at the safe arrival of the writer at Poona. Has full confidence in the friendship and sincerity of the English. Enquires about the health of Mr Hastings who had left for England. Intimates that having crossed the river Kistna the army is now in the country of Fath 'Alī Khān[1] and has been taking possession of several of his posts. If the Khān offers resistance then they will have to fight. Refers him to Bishambhar Pandit for further particulars. Hopes to receive letters from him frequently. (*CR 10, pp 226-7, no 34 A ; TR 25, pp 110-13, no 23 ; AR 4, p 298.*)

May—. **555.** To Raja Kalyan Singh. To the same effect as no 492 above (*CI 17, pp 13, 14, no 12.*)

May—. **556.** To the Sultan of Rhio. To the same effect as no 536 above. (*CI 17, pp 23-5, no 21.*)

Jun. 4.[2] **557.** To Raja Kalyan Singh. To the same effect as no 492 above. (*CI 16, pp 86-7, no 127 ; TR 24, p 161-2, no 40 ; AI 4, p 354.*)

Jun. 4. **558.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. The Nawab must have learnt from Mr Pott how anxious the Governor-General has been to afford him the utmost relief that the financial condition of the Company can permit. To achieve this end he and the gentlemen of the Council have agreed that in future half of the Nawab's stipend shall be paid in money and half in certificate which will be discharged in the course of twelve months. This system of payment will not continue a moment longer than is absolutely necessary. But as long as it remains in force the shroffs will not grudge to advance him loan on the security of these certificates. If it had been in his power to exempt the Nawab from this temporary inconvenience he would have gladly done so. Hopes that he will submit to this system with cheerfulness. (*TR 24, pp 159-60, no 36 ; AI 4, p 357.*)

Jun. 4. **559.** To Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 24, p 161, no 37 ; AI 4, p 359.*)

Jun. 4. **560.** To Munnī Begam. To the same effect. (*TR 24, p 161, no 38 ; AI 4, p 359.*)

Jun. 4. **561.** To Babbū Begam. To the same effect. (*TR 24, p 161, no 39 ; AI 4, p 351.*)

[1] Ṭīpū Sulṭān.
[2] June 5, according to the vol. of copies.

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Jun. 5.

562.[1] From Raja Mahip Narayan. Requests that if any part of the mint or the *'adālat* is taken away from his charge then, to compensate him for the loss of revenue from these sources, he may be granted a proportionate deduction from the amount of the *mālguzārī* payable by him.

Answer. Agreeably to his request he will be granted a deduction in his *mālguzārī* on the basis of the average receipt of the last five years from these sources. But no deduction shall be allowed on account of the tax upon strangers which has been abolished out of regard to the welfare of the people.

2. Requests that whatever may be granted to the zamindars for their support, it may be deducted from his *mālguzārī.*

Answer. The allowances of the former zamindars who received them till the end of the last year and whose names are not included in the paper delivered to the Governor-General, shall be continued. If any further allowance is made to a zamindar for his support, it shall be deducted from his *mālguzārī.*

3. Is unable to supply the expenses on account of the commissions of the English gentlemen. Solicits orders of the Governor-General on this point.

Answer. Whatever article may be commissioned he shall receive the price of it, but he shall get nothing for such articles as will be required on the Company's account.

4. In providing the *mālwājib* of the *sarkār* wherever he may see the means of making an increase of profit, he will make the *band-o-bast* accordingly. Hopes that no one will receive indulgence from the Governor-General.

Answer. He is at liberty to make an increase of profit wherever it is possible. No one will receive indulgence from the Governor-General.

5. Requests that the troops, which shall be appointed for the protection of the *sarkār* of Benares, may be stationed agreeably to his request.

Answer. Troops shall be stationed, wherever they may be necessary.

Parwāna. Be it known to Khalīfa Muḥammad Ismā'īl that the *mauzas* of Begpur and Beheri under the *sarkār* of Chunar, conformably to the former orders and *sanads*, were totally granted for the upkeep of the holy shrine of Shah Qāsim Sulaimānī[2] and for the expenses of the *faqīrs* living there. Has learnt that the *'āmils* of the said *sarkār* have through violence fixed the half *jama'* thereof at the sum of Rs 500. This being improper the Governor-General has remitted the *jama'* and

[1] Received as enclosures from the Resident at Benares.

[2] Shah Qāsim Sulaimānī was a Muslim saint of Afghan parentage, born in *circa* 1549 A.D. at Peshawar. He betook himself to holy life at the age of 27. His pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina procured for him a large following on his return to India. He was later on suspected of conspiracy against Emperor Jahāngīr and consequently in 1606 he was imprisoned at Chunar where he died the next year. His tomb has become a holy place of pilgrimage.—*Mirzapur District Gazetteer, United Provinces.*

granted the whole of the said *mauzas* as a present to the holy shrine for its upkeep and for the expenses of the *faqīrs*, The Khalīfa with perfect ease of mind should manage the *mauzas*, cultivate them and from the receipts thereof he should repair the shrine and supply the expenses of its *faqīrs*. Dated 20 *Shawwāl* 1195 A.H.=9 Oct. 1781.

Parwāna. Be it known to the valiant Bandhū Khān that in recognition of his good services the *mauza*' of Jalalpur in *pargana* Patita is bestowed upon him as an *altamgha jāgīr*. He is asked to take it into his possession and cultivate it with ease of mind. Dated the 8th *Shawwāl* 1195 A.H.=27 Sep. 1781.

Parwāna. Be it known to the *'āmils*, *mutaṣaddīs* and others of *sarkār* Chunar in the *ṣuba* of Allahabad that in recognition of his good services to the Company, Bandhū Khān has been granted the *mauza*' of Jalalpur in the said *sarkār*, as an *altamgha jāgīr* from the beginning of 1189 *Faṣlī* (1781-2). The Khān is expected to be ever ready for the service of the Company and apply himself wholly to the good management of the *mauza*' and try and secure the good will of the peasants and other inhabitants. The officials are directed to recognise him as the permanent *jāgīrdār* of the *mauza*' and to give him every attention. Dated the 21st October 1781.

Parwāna. Be it known to the *mutaṣaddīs* of *maḥāls* of Benares that the *mauza*' Seruli in the *pargana* of Kaswar and Teria in Haveli Sheopur, which have been in the possession of Shahāb Khān for a long time, are again granted to him. The officials are directed not to interfere in his affairs or to demand any new *sanad* from him. Dated 19 *Zu'l-q'adah 1192 Faṣlī*=5 October 1784.

Parwāna. Be it known to the *mutaṣaddīs* and the zamindars of the *sarkār* of Benares in the *ṣūba* of Allahabad that the monthly allowance of Rs 600, which was granted to Faẓl 'Alī Khān and Afẓal 'Alī Khān for their maintenance by Raja Balwant Singh and which was later suspended in the time of Raja Chait Singh, is now restored to them in compliance with their petition. The officials are directed to see that the allowance, which is assigned upon the *maḥāls* of the custom house of the town of Benares, is paid to them regularly every month. Dated 5 *Ẕu'l-ḥijjah*, *Julūs* 26=21 October 1784.

Parwāna. Be it known to the *mutaṣaddīs*, zamindars and others of the *sarkār* of Benares in the *ṣūba* of Allahabad that at this time it has been learnt from a royal *shuqqa* that the whole of *mauẓa*' Brien in *pargana* Katehir and a sum of Rs. 2,100 a year in lieu of *mauẓa*' Kotwa, known as Kapildhara was granted as a *jāgīr* to Rao Bahadur Singh for his own subsistence and for that of his mother conformably to the *sanad* of Raja Balwant Singh and Raja Chait Singh. Considering the claim of the Rao as valid the Company have also confirmed the *jāgīr* to him. The *mauẓa*' should be released to him and he should be treated as a permanent *jāgīrdār*. Dated 5 *Ẕu'l-ḥijjah*, *Julūs* 26=21 October 1784.

Parwāna. Be it known to the *mutaṣaddīs*, *chaudhrīs*, *qānūngos* and others of *pargana* Ballia, in the *sarkār* of Ghazipur, included in the *ṣūba*

1786 of Allahabad that the *mauzas* of Baldi and Sitpur yielding an income of 4 lakhs of *dāms* equivalent to Rs 16,000 excluding the charitable endowments, have been granted to Raja Bewal Deo with effect from the beginning of autumn harvest of 1192 *Faṣlī* (1784 A.D.). As the *jama'* of the said *mauzas* had not been ascertained and determined in that year the Rajā could not get possession of it, but he received the *mālikāna* of the *jāgīr* in cash from the treasury for that year. The *jama'* having now been ascertained and determined the hereditary possession of the Raja is hereby confirmed. He should apply himself to the good management of the *jāgīr* and give proper attention to the peasants and cultivators. He should also keep off the robbers and thieves and the enemies of the Company from his *jāgīr* and punish them when they are apprehended. He must always be ready to present himself with a body of men to help the Company when he is called upon to do so. The officials are directed to recognize him as a permanent *jāgīrdār*. They should not interfere in his affairs nor should they demand of him a new *sanad* every year. Dated the 30th Nov. 1785.

Parwāna. Be it known to the *mutaṣaddīs* that the *mauẓa'* of Amra in the *pargana* of Gangapur yielding an income of Rs 800 has been granted to and bestowed upon Kashinath Pandit for his maintenance. They are directed not to interfere in his affairs, but to release the *mauẓa'* to his possession. Dated the 21st October 1784.

Parwāna. A daily allowance of twelve annas has been granted to Chandar Shankar Pant for his subsistence with effect from the year 1191 *Faṣlī* (1784 A.D.) from the treasury of the Company in the *ṣadr* collections of the *sarkār* of Benares, Chunar and Ghazipur. Dated the 24th March 1784.

Parwāna. Be it known to the *mutaṣaddīs* of the *pargana* Haveli Sheopur in the *sarkār* of Benares included in the *ṣūba* of Allahabad that *mauzas* Bisundi and Birda, yielding an annual income of Rs 700, have been granted to Sheo Anand from the beginning of spring harvest of 1191 *Faṣlī* (1784 A.D.). They are accordingly directed not to interfere in his affairs but to release the *mauzas* to his possession. Dated the 24th March 1784.

Parwāna. Be it known to the *mutaṣaddīs* of the *sarkār* of Benares in the *ṣūba* of Allahabad that Maulavī Saiyid Aḥmadullah has been granted an allowance of Rs 200 a month for his own subsistence and for that of his sons. Mr Fowke, the Chief of Benares, has been directed to settle the assignment of the said sum and to see that the Maulavī gets the allowance regularly every month. Dated 12 *Sha'bān* 1198 A.H.=1 July 1784.

Parwāna. Be it known to the *mutaṣaddīs*, *chaudhrīs*, *qānūngos* and others that Mīr Saiyid 'Alī represented to the Governor-General that the *mauzas* of Bongong and Kishara in the *pargana* of Sikandarpur, dependant on the *sarkār* of Ghazipur at the *jama'* of Rs 688 had been granted to him by the deceased Nawab, Shujā'u'd-Daulah, and in support of his statement he presented a *parwāna* under the seal of the said Nawab.

Conformably to that *parwāna* the *mauzas* have been granted and released in the former manner to the said Mīr. No one should interfere in his affairs or demand of him a new *sanad* every year. Dated the 24th *Ramazān* 1195 A.H.=14 September 1781.

Parwāna. Be it known to the *mutaṣaddīs* of the Company's treasury in the *ṣadr* collections of the *sarkār* of Benares that a daily subsistence allowance of eight annas has been granted in the way of sustenance and *Brahmottara* charity to Tulsi Ram, a Gujrati Brahmin, who is a man of wisdom and has no means of subsistence. They are directed to pay him the allowance regularly in accordance with the orders of the Governor-General. Dated the 20th October 1784.

Parwāna. Be it known to the *mutaṣaddīs, chaudhrīs* and *qānūngos* of the *pargana* of Bijaigarh in the *sarkār* of Chunar included in the *ṣūba* of Allahabad, that the entire *mauza*ʿ of Sindhi was granted to Babu Ausan Singh and Babu Jalal Singh by way of *jāgīr* for their good services during the siege of the fort of Bijaigarh. The *jāgīr* has again been granted to and bestowed, conformably to the orders of the Governor-General, Warren Hastings, upon the said Babus in the former manner. The officials are directed to release the possession of the said *jāgīr* to the grantees and not to interfere in any way in their affairs. Dated the 9th April 1784. (*TR 26, pp 126-59, no 69 ; AR 4, p 337.*)

Jun. 7.[1] **563.** From the Prince. Is pleased to receive his letter. Has learnt that conformably to the orders received from England, the Governor-General cannot leave Calcutta. Insists upon permission to go to Calcutta in order to have an interview with him as there are many matters which require personal discussion. Has delayed his departure from Lucknow in order to get a reply to his letter. Intimates that the Mahrattas have arrived on the border of Jaipur with intentions to destroy the country of the Raja[2] who from the times of their grandfathers have served the House of Tīmūr. (*CR 10, pp 228-9, no 35-A ; TR 25, pp 113-7, no 24 ; AR 4, p 299.*)

Jun. 7. **564.** From Daulat Ram.[3] Says that Maharaja Pratap Singh and Maharaja Bijai Singh are anxious not to have received a reply to their letters which were sent through Col. Harper. Intimates that Maharaja Pratap Singh, in order to divert Sindhia's attention and in the hope of assistance from the English entered into negotiations with him and even concluded a formal agreement which he considers unjust and injurious to his interests. So the Maharaja sent the writer to represent his case to Col. Harper. Says that the Maharaja has a great attachment for His Majesty (Shah ʿĀlam) and is a friend of the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah). At this time when Sindhia has broken his engagements and caused depredations in the neighbourhood of his territory, he kept silent as he did not like to start hostility against the King. In order to punish

[1] June 1, according to the vol. of abstracts.
[2] Sawai Pratap Singh.
[3] Minister of the Raja of Jaipur.

Sindhia, the Maharaja solicits the help of the English. Says that faith should not be placed in Sindhia's engagements and oaths. Warns him that after settling the affairs in Jaipur, he would treat Englishmen in the same way as he treated the Rana of Gohad,[1] the Raja of Raghugarh[2] and the dependants of Afrāsiāb Khān.[3] Says that Maharaja Pratap Singh and Maharaja Bijai Singh are prepared with their forces and their allies to punish him if only the English would join them. In case it may not be expedient for the English to enter into war at present, the Governor-General is requested to act as a mediator and bring about a settlement between the Maharaja and Sindhia on whatever terms he may consider suitable. Assures him that the Maharaja would faithfully abide by his decision. *(CR 10, pp 229-31, no 36-A ; TR 25, pp 126-33, no 25 (2); AR 4, p 297.)*

Jun. 7. **565.** From Nandram Bakhshi. To the same effect as the foregoing. *(CR 10, pp 231-4, no 37-A ; TR 25, pp 118-26, no 25 (1) ; AR 4, p 297.)*

Jun. 10. **566.** From Gopal Das Harkishan Das. In accordance with the orders of the Governor-General issued to Mr Wombwell the payment of Almās 'Alī Khān's bond had been received by instalments till the month of *Baisākh*. Only two *qists* are now outstanding. Almās 'Alī Khān had further given him a bond for two lakhs of rupees under Bhawani Parshad's seal, payable in the month of *Baisākh*, being the *batta* of the difference between the *siccas* of Calcutta and Lucknow, the interest for three months which had elapsed beyond the maturity of the bill of exchange and the interest of the period between the *qists*. This bond was not discharged on the due date and three months having now passed, delays and excuses are made and complaints are sent against the writer. The *tankhwāh* upon Lucknow has not been received for the last sixteen months and the Governor-General can well imagine the extent of loss

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[1] This seems to refer to the treaty concluded on 13 Oct. 1781 between E. I. Company and Mahadaji Sindhia by which the latter was bound not to molest or disturb the country of Lokindar Rana Chhatar Singh of Gohad nor to seize the fort of Gwalior which was then in the possession of the Rana. But Mahadaji attacked the fort of Gohad and captured it on 24 Nov. 1784. The Rana fled across the Chambal to Karauli. Mahadaji pursued him and ultimately captured him and confined him in the fort of Gwalior. Aitchison : *Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, vol. V.

[2] Balwant Singh, the Raja of Raghugarh, was a vassal of Mahadaji Sindhia. On the former's failure to pay the stipulated revenue Sindhia got infuriated and despatched Ambaji Ingle against him with orders to kill or imprison Balwant and to confiscate his entire State. This was promptly done. Balwant was fettered and confined in Gwalior while his wife and two sons were sent as captives to Bhilsa and all his property confiscated (1786 A.D.). J. Sarkar : *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, vol. III.

[3] After the assassination of Afrāsiāb Khān, Shah 'Ālam at the instance of Mahadaji Sindhia assigned the fort of Mursan to the widows of Afrāsiāb Khān and his son with a *jāgīr* worth Rs 1,10,000 per annum. It was a well-known fact that the accumulations of four successive regents had gone to form the treasure of Afrāsiāb Khān and had been deposited in the fort of Aligarh. But when Sindhia entered the fort as a victor he found only Rs 40,000 and all persuasion to elicit information from the Begams about the treasure failed. At this Sindhia got exasperated and ordered the Begams to be brought under arrest from Mursan to his camp where their persons were subjected to a humiliating search by the female attendants. Jahāngīr Khān, the brother of Afrāsiāb Khān, was also placed in confinement and sent as a prisoner to Gwalior. J. Sarkar : *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, vol. III.

and damage that such dilatoriness in the receipt of money causes to the writer. Requests him therefore to direct Mr Wombwell to see that the sum of two lakhs of rupees on account of Banwari's bond is immediately paid to his *gumāshta*. Solicits order from the Governor-General whether he should deliver the bond for 10 lakhs of rupees executed by Lala Bachhraj in his favour to the latter's agent for payment. (*TR 26, pp 159-61, no 70 ; AR 4, p 331.*)

Jun. 21. **567.** From 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Has already sent the proceedings of the '*Adālat* at Benares for the month of February through Mr James Grant and now he sends those for the month of March 1786. Says that the business of the '*Adālat* is going on satisfactorily and that the people of the town being at ease and security pray for the prosperity of the Company. At this time news has been received that Mahadaji Sindhia having made an agreement with the Raja of Jainagar is returning. He will encamp at Muttra. It is doubtful if the Raja will pay the whole amount according to the terms of the agreement. His Majesty is going to Delhi. Bhao Bakhshi has gone to Mr Anderson at Akbarabad. (*CR 11, p 205, no 67 ; TR 26, pp 161-2, no 71 ; AR 4, p 323.*)

Jun. 23. **568.** From Bishambhar Pandit. Says that the former holder of *mahāl nakhkhāṣ*, belonging to Murshidabad, used to deduct from the revenues an amount equal to that of the duties, for which a *parwāna* of remission was addressed to him on the purchase of elephants which was frequently made for Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. As such deductions caused a loss to the Company Mr Hastings put the said *mahāl* under the authority of the writer from the year 1190 *Faṣlī* by granting a *sanad* of confirmation from year to year in the name of Shambhunath, the son of the latter's sister. Since then no deduction is claimed for the remission of duties and the *mālguzārī* is paid regularly along with that of the other petty *mahāls* in his possession. At this time Mr Dawson, Collector of Murshidabad, has stationed eight peons on the *kachahrī* of the *mahāl* in order to obtain the papers relating to it. The *mutaṣaddī* of the Collector says that the *mahāl* will no longer be continued in the charge of the writer. Requests that he may be allowed to hold the *mahāl* which was granted to him by Mr Hastings. He will pay the revenues regularly as usual along with those of the other *mahāls*. (*CR 11, pp 206-7, no 68 ; TR 26, pp 162-4, no 72 ; AR 4, p 324.*)

Jun. 24. **569.** From Bishambhar Pandit. About a year and a half ago Mr Hastings had given verbal orders for the settlement of two or three cases belonging to Cuttack but no action has yet been taken on them. For instance the question of the removal of the new *chaukīs* which have been established on the road leading to Rani Sarai, the settlement of the disputes about the boundary of Shahbandar, *mahāl jāgīr* of the writer, and the restoration of the money which was plundered at Bhadrakh to the *mahājans* has not yet been considered. Repeated enquiries are made by the Maharaja (Mudhoji Bhonsla) and Rajaram Pandit relating to these affairs but as they still hang in the balance he is unable to give them a definite reply. Requests the Governor-General to see that the

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affairs are attended to early. On the subject of the boundaries and frontiers of Shahbandar the Governor-General was pleased to grant him a letter to Mr Cowper.[1] The latter said that he had written the particulars of the case to the Collector of Jaleswar. When the writer's *mutaṣaddī* went to the Collector he was told that no letter on the subject had been received by him. Says that the *mutaṣaddī* of the Collector having received bribes causes injury in the concerns of his *jāgīr* and having reduced the zamindars he promotes disturbances. Requests that order may be issued to the Collector asking him to see that no interference is made in the lands of the said boundaries. (*CR 11, pp 207-8, no 69 ; TR 26, pp 164-7, no 73 ; AR 4, p 324.*)

Jun. 26. **570.** From Khān Jahān Khān. Has received a copy of the proclamation of the Council enclosed in a letter from Mr Holme,[2] to the effect that no one in the *parganas*, *mufaṣṣals* and villages should wear clothes like those of the Company's sepoys, because in this guise persons are supposed to cause violence and oppression to the ryots. The said gentleman has also written to him not to retain sepoys in his service. Says that the fort of Hooghly is an important place and is never included in the *parganas*, *mufaṣṣals* and villages and for the protection of the fort and its *Faujdār* and of the inhabitants of the town against thieves and robbers a company of sepoys and a sergeant were always stationed there. Since the time the offices of the *Dīwānī* and *Faujdārī 'Adlālats* and other departments have been entrusted to the English gentlemen the sepoys have been removed. But the writer with the knowledge of Mr Hastings kept in his service two groups of six sepoys each for guard and patrol duty and as they proved very serviceable in this business he is still keeping one group of six sepoys. They have not the least business in the *mufaṣṣals*, *parganas* and villages that any violence and oppression upon the inhabitants could be apprehended from them. Hopes the Governor-General will issue an order allowing him to keep the sepoys as formerly. (*CR 11, p 209, no 70 ; TR 26, pp 167-9, no 74 ; AR 4, p 333.*)

Jun. 29. **571.** From the King. Ramanand Sahu had sent from Surat a bill of exchange for twenty-five thousand Calcutta rupees to Bhawani Parshad, *gumāshta* of Lalji Mal, authorizing him to receive the money when it is paid. Accordingly the *gumāshta* sent the bill to the firm of Babu Gokul Chand at Calcutta for the recovery of the money. The firm then delivered it to Gauri Chand, *Dīwān* of Mr Croftes,[3] for payment. As the amount of the bill has not yet been received by Ramanand he is now quarrelling with Munna Lal, brother of Lalji Mal, for the money in question. Says that the *Dīwān* of Mr Croftes has collected the money

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[1] William Cowper became the member of the Board of Revenue in May 1786 and subsequently rose to the position of the President of that Board in June 1791.

[2] Thomas Holme was the Collector of Twenty-four Parganas from about the year 1771 to 1786. In 1787 he was appointed Collector of Hooghly which post he held till 1789.—I. R. D. :—*Public Press List.*

[3] He appears to be the partner of the firm "Croftes and Johnson" which dealt in saltpetre.—I. R. D. :—*Public Press List.*

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for the bill and has not paid anything to Lalji Mal's *gumāshta*. The Governor-General is therefore asked to recover the money from the *Dīwān* and cause it to be paid to Ramanand and send to the Presence a deed of satisfaction from the payee. (*CR 11, pp 210-11, no 71; TR 26, pp 169-71, no 75; AR 4, p 334.*)

Jun. 29. **572.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CR 11, pp 212-13, no 76; TR 26, pp 171-2, no 76; AR 4, p 346.*)

Jun.—. **573.** To (the Raja of Tanjore). Has received his letter dated the 30th May expressing his satisfaction with the present Governor of Madras, Sir Archibald Campbell, and his officials. Accordingly it has been decided to place the Company's affairs in Tanjore into his hands. It is believed that just and upright as he is he will look both into the prosperity of the *rāj* and the interest of the Company. Assures the Raja that if the administration is run with justice his *rāj* will flourish and his people will be happy and contented. It is true that in the past his *rāj* suffered much by the invasions of the enemy but since there is English administration now there should be no fear of their recrudescence. Sir Archibald, a true well-wisher of the Raja, says that the misdeeds of his *Dīwān* are the real cause of the ruination of his *Dīwānī* affairs and suggests that he should be dismissed forthwith. Accordingly the Raja is requested to act up to the suggestion of the said gentleman. The Raja's friendly sentiments will always be cherished in his mind. (*CI 17, pp 11-13, no 11.*)

Jul. 1. **574.** *Bhao Bakhshi to Bhagwant Rao.* Says that the Maharaja (Mahadaji Sindhia) is greatly pleased to learn from his letter that the Governor-General in view of his friendship for Sindhia prohibited Himmat Bahadur Gosain from entering into his dominions. Such a step against a malicious person like the said Gosain was just and proper. Assures him that agreeably to his wishes every possible attention will be paid to Mr Anderson to preserve his friendship and amity. Umaraogir Gosain having escaped from the fort of Chaitgarh (Jitgarh ?) has taken refuge with Sewaram, an *'āmil* of Almās 'Alī Khān, at Kasganj.[1] It was proposed to send an army for his arrest but the writer, fearing a clash which might result in consequence, prevailed upon the Maharaja to refrain from taking that course. A letter dealing with the event in detail has, however, been written to Mr Anderson requesting him to see that the offender is extradited. (*OR 47; CR 11, p 234, no 38; TR 25, pp 133-7, no 26; AR 4, p 294.*)

Jul. 1. **575.** From Ganga Debi Chaudhrani and Shamkishor Chaudhri.[2] In the year 1191 Bengali, Kali Parshad, *amīn*, was appointed by the *'adālat* of *Khāliṣa Sharīfa* to settle the division of the three shares of 12 annas in *pargana* Alapsinh[3] but at the request of Raghunandan Acharya, a shareholder, he was soon replaced by Ram Kanhai, *amīn*. Before the latter could complete his investigations Raghunandan got

[1] Tahsil and town in Etah district, U. P.
[2] From their *vakīls*, according to the vol. of translations.
[3] An important *pargana* in Mymensingh district, Eastern Bengal.

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him also dismissed by giving a promise that having chosen Nilkanta Ray to be the arbitrator he would settle the matter among themselves by mutual agreement which was never done. He has now procured from the *'adālat* of the *Khāliṣa Sharīfa* the appointment of another *amīn* in the *mufaṣṣal* and accordingly the said *pargana* has been placed in the *ẓila'* under Mr Burrowes.[1] The writers have therefore to represent that the frequent appointment of *amīns* has already encumbered them with heavy expenses and now the attachment of the *pargana* to the *ẓila'* will ruin them. They possess a very small zamindari and it is beyond their means to bear such expenses any longer. Request that an order may be issued asking Mr Duncan to cancel the appointment of the *amīn* and directing Mr Burrowes to decide the case himself finally. (*CR 11, pp 213-14, no 73 ; TR 26, pp 174-6, no 78 ; AR 4, p 332.*)

Jul. 1. **576.** From Ganga Debi Chaudhrani. Says that her husband, Kishankanta Acharya, and the husband of Mahamaya Debi, Ramkanta Acharya, were the sons of Hariram Acharya. Ramkanta who was the eldest son died in the year 1168 Bengali, during the lifetime of his father and therefore on the latter's death Kishankanta, her husband, inherited the zamindari. At the time of his death Kishankanta realising that she was expectant granted her a deed of permission to adopt a son in case she gave birth to a daughter. A few months after the death of her husband a son was born to her who was named Rudra Kishan and he inherited the zamindari of his deceased father. Unfortunately he also passed away and thereupon the writer became lawfully the owner of her son's property. She has adopted a child, son of Shamkishor who is the son of her husband's uncle. Now, Mahamaya having brought forward an adopted son against the *shastra*, claims a share of 2 annas out of her zamindari. Says that her claim is false as her husband never inherited the zamindari having died during the lifetime of his father nor did he leave behind any children. Requests therefore that she may be confirmed in her inheritance, for which act of kindness she will ever pray for the dignity and honour of the Governor-General. (*CR 11, pp 214-15, no 74 ; TR 26, pp 172-4, no 77 ; AR 4, p 332.*)

Jul. 2. **577.** From Tuljaji,[2] Raja of Tanjore. Has received his letter expressing his astonishment at the Raja's non-payment of the annual subsidy and at his suspension of the *peshkash* to the Nawab (of Arcot). Says that ever since he resumed the possession of Tanjore he made it a point to render all possible assistance to the Company. The Nawab, forgetful of the past services rendered by his ancestors, took his fort, deprived him of all his jewelleries, horses, elephants, etc. and threw him in prison. He kept adverse possession over the Raja's principalities for 3 years after which the Company, in consideration of the friendship that existed between them and the Raja's father, intervened and deputed Lord Pigot who had the country restored to him. It was then agreed between the

[1] In 1778 Mr C. Burrowes was the Secretary to the Chief and Council of Dacca. In 1789 he was the Collector of Midnapore. In 1794 he was the Judge and Magistrate of Jessore.—I. R. D.: *Public Press List.*

[2] Raja of Tanjore from 1763 to 1787.

Raja and the Company that the latter's troops would be stationed in Tanjore for the protection of the country and the fort and that the expenses of such troops amounting to four lakhs of pagodas should be borne by the Raja. The stipulated amount was regularly remitted to the Company up till Ḥaidar's invasion of the Carnatic. Further to gain the favour of the Company he made a gift to them of the seaport of Nagore[1] with its dependencies yielding a revenue of two and a half lakhs of rupees. Over and above this, he was made to deposit into the Company's treasury a sum of one lakh of pagodas in conformity with the treaty of peace concluded between the English and the French nations in Europe. To meet the demands of the Company he relinquished in their favour the four *magans* (weaving villages) yielding a revenue of one lakh of rupees. Thus the Raja has always exerted himself in the performance of his duties to the Company. The districts of Arni and Hanimant Guddy[2] belong to the Raja in accordance with the treaty of 1762 but they have been unjustly seized by the Nawab. When Lord Pigot visited Tanjore he investigated the Nawab's claims to the *peshkash*. The Raja expressed his willingness to pay the Nawab's *peshkash* provided the two districts were restored to him. His lordship admitted the Raja's claim and having engaged for the delivery of those places proceeded to Madras. But the subsequent misfortunes of Lord Pigot[3] impeded the accomplishment of their measure. The Raja therefore frequently addressed the Governor and Council (of Madras) on this subject but to no effect. Had the Raja been in possession of those districts the *peshkash* would not have fallen into arrears. Requests the Governor-General therefore to postpone the execution of this affair till it is finally adjusted in Europe. But if he deems it desirable to conclude the business now it is but equitable that the Nawab may be asked to render an account of the collections actually made by him from those places in order to compare the same with the total amount of *peshkash* due from the Raja. Should the collection exceed the whole of *peshkash* let the balance be paid to him in cash. In case the contrary happens the Raja will discharge the remaining sum by instalments. Is unable to pay the entire amount of the *peshkash* forthwith but agrees to liquidate the claims gradually provided those districts are given over to him. It is a matter of common knowledge how badly his country suffered in men and money from Ḥaidar's invasion. It would take at least twelve years to retrieve its former position. The Raja, with a view to making provision for the expenses of the Company's army during the war, pledged his personal effects and paid about six lakhs of pagodas to the Company. But the Nawab notwithstanding his affluent circumstances did not render any help to them. Ever since peace was concluded between the Company and Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān, the Raja has been regularly paying to the Company the stipulated annual subsidy

[1] 4 miles north of Negapatam.

[2] Doby Guddy, according to Aitchison: *Treaties, Engagements* and *Sanads*, vol. X.

[3] The reference is to Lord Pigot's arrest and confinement in 1776 and his death in 1777.

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of four lakhs of pagodas. At the time when Lord Macartney visited Tanjore, the Raja was indisposed and his domestic affairs were in a state of disorder. His lordship therefore deputed to Tanjore Mr John Sulivan[1] as Resident who vigorously pressed the Raja to pay 1,20,000 pagodas to meet the Company's exigencies. Notwithstanding his incapacities he furnished a sum of 40,000 pagodas during Mr Sulivan's time and the remaining 80,000 pagodas during the time of his successor, Mr Hudleston. No sooner did Mr Alexander Davidson[2] take over charge of the Madras Government than he made rigorous demands for the payment in one sum of all arrears that had accrued against the Raja since the commencement of the war. The Raja proposed to pay 80,000 pagodas in ready money and the balance amounting to 4,00,000 pagodas within four years. But Mr Davidson rejected the proposal and persisted in his original demand. The Raja, however, remitted a sum of 80,000 pagodas to the Company's treasury and pledged to pay the balance in two equal instalments, the first within two months and the second in the course of a year. The subsidy for the last year has been paid in full. This year owing to failure of crops in most parts of his country the revenue is likely to fall down considerably and consequently the Raja in order to meet the demands of the Company will have to pledge his ornaments and other valuables. In spite of all these exertions on his part to liquidate the Company's debt Mr Davidson, the Governor of Madras, was not to be pacified but was bent upon his ruin. He wrote a letter to the Raja couched in humiliating terms and deputed Mr Oakes to treat with him about the payment of the Nawab's *peshkash*. Mr Oakes arrived in Tanjore, stayed there for a week, handed over the Governor-General's and Mr Davidson's letters to the Raja and desired him peremptorily to satisfy the Nawab's claims. He further threatened the Raja that if he failed to meet the demand he would run the risk of losing his country. The Raja told him that the question of *peshkash* was pending before the Board of Directors in Europe and it was therefore desirable to postpone it till their decision was available. The gentleman did not listen to any arguments but continued to press his demand and then returned to Madras. The humiliations to which the Raja has been subjected by Mr Sulivan and Mr Oakes have lowered him in the estimation of his compeers and his subjects. The mortification which he feels in making these reflections fills his heart with despair. Has ever considered the Company's business as his own and has unremitting-

[1] In the early part of 1782 John Sulivan was the Political Resident at Tanjore and he was charged with the general superintendence of all the Southern Provinces. During the First Mysore War (1780-84), when the defeat and capture of Braithwaite's Corps in Tanjore had produced the greatest degree of despondency in the south, he revived speedily the public confidence. He raised and equipped an efficient army for the immediate attack of Mysore. But the plan was frustrated by Sir Eyre Coote's disapproval.—Wilks : *History of Mysore*.

[2] In 1760 Alexander Davidson started his career as a writer. In 1768 he was a junior merchant. In 1771 he became senior merchant and second in Council at Cuddalore and at Masulipatam in 1776. In 1782 he became a member of Council of the Governor of Madras and in 1791 he became the Chief of Vizagapatam. He was the Acting Governor of Madras from January 14, 1785 to April 6, 1786. He died in 1791.—Prinsep : *Records of Services of Madras Civilians*.

ly rendered them every assistance he was capable of. It is regrettable that at the instigation of his enemies the gentlemen of the Council should subject him to such indignities. To whom should the Raja prefer his appeal? It must be made to God. But who is his God? None but the English King and the English nation. To help him in the administration of his affairs will redound to their credit. The four battalions of sepoys that were stationed by the Company for the protection of Tanjore have been removed resulting in the disturbances of the inhabitants, the poligars[1] and the kavalgars[2] and in the deficiency of the revenue. With a view to bringing the situation under control he vainly requested Mr Davidson several times to detail troops as formerly. On the top of this the Nawab's people, by an act wholly unprecedented, shut up the sluices of the Kaveri as a result of which 10,00,000 *kalams*[3] of paddy fields were destroyed for want of the requisite supply of water. A similar loss was inflicted by the Nawab's people at Trichinopoly who prevented the water from coming into his country from the river Nenar.[4] Says that in compliance with the demand of the Company four *magan* villages yielding a revenue of one lakh of rupees were relinquished in their favour. Requests the Governor-General therefore to see that a deduction of this amount is made in his annual subsidy. Reposes his whole-hearted confidence in the Governor-General and relies on him for the preservation of his honour and dignity and for the betterment of his situation. Hopes to be favoured with letters. *(OR 48*[5] *; TR 25, pp 137-61, no 27 ; AR 4, p 302.)*

Jul. 3. **578.** From the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Has received through Raja Gobind Ram a copy of the *'arẓī* which the Governor-General sent to the King through Col. Harper. Is anxiously awaiting the reply to his letter addressed to the Governor-General. *(OR 49 ; CR 11, p 216, no 75 ; TR 26, p 176, no 79 ; AR 4, p 342.)*

Jul. 3. **579.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter notifying the decision of the Supreme Council that all the servants of the *Niẓāmat* shall henceforth be paid their salaries one half in cash and the other half in certificates payable after one year from the date of issue. Says that his meagre allowance is not adequate enough to meet his expenses and consequently he is leading a hard life being head over ears in debt. This fact is known to him as well as to the other gentlemen of the Council. Had he been in easy circumstances he would have gladly acceeded to their original demand of accepting the whole salary in certificate. It is embarrassing; how will he meet his liabilities with half the amount when he could not do so with the whole of it. Yet out of consideration for the Governor-General and the gentlemen of the

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[1] South Indian Feudal chiefs.

[2] *Kavalgars*—(Tam., Mal.) protectors, guardians, watchmen, village watchmen who also commonly act as messengers and guides for travellers.

[3] *Kalam* (Tam.)—A measure of land.

[4] A branch of the Cauvery flowing through Tanjore. Venar, according to the vol. of translations.

[5] The original letter is in Marathi.

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Council he, on his part, agrees to abide by their decision but requests them at the same time to see that agreeably to their assurance the full amount of certificate is paid to him on the expiration of the specified time. (*OR 50 ; CR 11, pp 218-20, no 77 ; TR 26, pp 178-80, no 82 ; AR 4, p 336.*)

Jul. 3. **580.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Says that the temple of Shri Gopalji situated at Chowkhambha in Benares belongs to Jiwan Gosain and that Dal Chand and other Oswals[1] are now contemplating to construct their own temple in its proximity. It appears that no temple of the Oswals ever existed within the town of Benares nor does the site on which Dal Chand resides belong to him. As there is a great difference between the faith and belief of the two parties a breach of public peace is apprehended. Requests the Governor-General therefore in the interest of public tranquillity to prohibit the Oswals from erecting their proposed temple. (*OR 51 ; TR 26, pp 180-1, no 83 ; AR 4, p 346.*)

Jul. 3. **581.** From Appaji Raghunath. Acknowledges with thanks the receipt of his letter together with one addressed to Mr Law directing him to exempt one thousand pilgrims from the payment of duties (at Gaya) and the other to Patel Sahib to whom it has been transmitted. The writer stayed for four months, during the whole of rainy season, at Benares. Has communicated something relating to his personal affairs to Bhagwant Rao who will assuredly represent them to the Governor-General. Hopes the latter will give due consideration to them. (*OR 52 ; CR 12, p 1, no 87 ; TR 26, pp 181-2, no 84 ; AR 4, p 322.*)

Jul. 3. **582.** From Munnī Begam. Is pleased to receive his letter through Mr Pott intimating that the Governor-General and Council have decided that the allowances will henceforth be paid half in cash and half in certificates which will also be discharged at the end of one year from the date of issue. Says that she has always employed herself whole-heartedly in the duties of friendship with the English and the Company. She represented against the previous orders because on their promulgation the people of the *Niẕāmat* were very much agitated. If she had accepted them at once the people would have created disturbances for which she would have been held responsible. Though the present decision for payment of half the allowances in cash is also not enough to remove the distresses of the people yet she agrees to it since the Governor-General and the Council so desire. Hopes that the honour and dignity of the servants of the *Niẕāmat* and her family members will always be maintained by the Governor-General. (*CR 11, pp 217-18, no 76 ; TR 26, pp 177-8, no 81 ; AR 4, p 340.*)

Jul. 3. **583.** *Akbar 'Alī Khān to Mr Macpherson.* Is discomposed for not having received any letter from him for some time. A *shuqqa* from the Prince (Jahāndār Shah) in answer to the Governor-General's letter, is sent herewith. (*CR 12, p 2, no 2 ; TR 26, pp 176-7, no 80 ; AR 4, p 343.*)

[1] A sect of Jains, who are a trading caste of Rajputana and are widely spread throughout India.

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Jul. 3. **584.** From Akbar 'Alī Khān. Is very anxious for not having received any letter from him for a long time. Is forwarding herewith a *shuqqa* from the Prince (Jahāndār Shah) in reply to the Governor-General's duplicate *'arẓī*. The latter must have already received the answer to his original *'arẓī* through Col. Harper. Hopes the Governor-General will write to him frequently. (*TR 26, pp 176-7, no 80 ; AR 4, p 343.*)

Jul. 4. **585.** *Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla to Beniram Pandit and Bishambhar Pandit written from the banks of the Kistna.* Has received their letters intimating that the Governor-General has approved of his visit to Poona and that he is, as ever, steadfast in his friendship for Sindhia. Has further learnt that the Governor-General expressed his inability to assist the Peshwa against Ṭīpū Sulṭān in view of the fact that peace has been effected between them but that he will see that Ṭīpū does not overcome the Peshwa's forces and that agreeably to the request of Nana Farnavis and the Peshwa the Governor-General has also written to the French not to side with Ṭīpū in his war against the Peshwa. In the end they add that Mr Hastings safely arrived in Europe and that in recognition of his meritorious services he received favour and dignity from His Majesty (the King of England). Says in reply that on account of his old friendship with the Peshwa the Maharaja was obliged to stay at Poona for a period of 9 months and that it was during this period that a confederacy was formed among Nawab Niẓām 'Alī, the Peshwa and the Maharaja to the effect that immediately after the rains were over they should unitedly declare offensive war against Ṭīpū. Asks them therefore to ascertain and report the views and sentiments of the Governor-General in this matter. As war with Ṭīpū was inevitable the Maharaja returned to Berar where he adjusted his domestic affairs and made necessary preparations for it. He then left his son, Raghuji, in charge of Nagpur and proceeded with his forces to the banks of the Kistna where he met Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān and the Peshwa ready with their respective armies. Having despatched their forces in advance they crossed the river. If Ṭīpū comes out to oppose them there will be a war but if he takes refuge in the forests and woods in order to avoid a conflict in view of the approaching rains they will encamp in his territory.

The newly appointed Resident (Mr Malet) has arrived with his credentials at Bombay and will shortly proceed to Poona. Will inform the addressees of the conversation that takes place between Nana Farnavis and the said gentleman when they meet. (*OR 53 ; CR 10, p 236, no 40 ; TR 25, pp 162-70, no 28 ; AR 4, p 298.*)

Jul. 4. **586.** *Parwāna.* It has been represented on behalf of the Feringhee[1] inhabitants of *pargana* Arsa, district Hooghly that the zamindars and *'āmils* of that place demand from them, in contravention of the established custom, land-tax on their dwelling houses. Since they have been residing there for a long time without paying any such tax, it is ordered

[1] The term was usually applied to the Portuguese settlers in India or to the people of Portuguese extraction.

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that they must not be molested on this account but that they should be allowed to live there as heretofore. (*OR 54; CR 12, p 3, no 4; AR 4, p 324, no 86.*)

Jul. 4. **587.** *Emmanuel Rodrigues and other Feringhee inhabitants of Hooghly to Nawab Khān Khānān (Muḥammad Riẓā Khān).*[1] The following requests are made in the hope that the Nawab will comply with them and pass his orders accordingly:

1. That when the Feringhees with their wives and children go to their churches for prayers no Muslim or *piāda* should commit any violence on them.

2. That the disputes among the Feringhees, exclusive of murder, should be referred to their padres for investigation and decision according to their religion and that no *mutaṣaddī* of the *sarkār* should interfere in such cases.

3. That the effects of the Feringhees after their death should not be seized by the *sarkār* but that after the liabilities of the deceased having been met the remainder should be given to their heirs.

4. That many Feringhees send goods with their *gumāshtas* upon the ships of the *sarkār*. Should a *gumāshta* die on the road his goods must not be seized, but after liquidating the freight of the ship or the duty of the *sarkār* whatever remains it should be made over to the heirs.

5. That the Dutch should not offer any resistance to the ships from Europe at the time of their passage into the Nawab Nāẓim's country.

6. That when the ships arrive they are accountable for the duties of the *sarkār* in whatever place they trade. Let this be settled according to the ancient custom.

7. That their slaves and bondmaids often run away. Let it be ordered that at the time of bringing them back no one should offer resistance nor should any one convert them to Islam.

8. That for the completion of their contracts in repairing boats they employ in their service boatmen, peons and mechanics, who sometimes abscond in spite of their being in arrears to them. Let it be ordered that in re-taking such absconders no one should obstruct them.

9. That there is a scarcity of grain in Hooghly this year and consequently people are very much distressed. Let it be ordered that no grain should be sent out of the district.

10. That if any men or women amongst the Feringhees, of their own free will, commit any indecent behaviour, their faults may be overlooked, for it is not criminal in their religion.

11. That if, God forbid, their houses are burnt from the outbreak of fire and they cannot get the supply of necessary articles in Hooghly

[1] Received as an enclosure from the Padre of Bandel.

for remaking them, they will have to obtain them from other places. No one should therefore obstruct them in doing so.

12. That the *mutaṣaddīs* of Hooghly may be directed to give a place of residence to those Feringhees who having left their country come with their family and children to reside in Nawab Nāẓim's territory and that they should offer no opposition to them under pretence of rent, etc.

13. That according to custom they purchase certain articles of provisions from different places and bring them to Hooghly. The *mutaṣaddīs* may therefore be directed not to demand duties from them on such purchases.

14. That a criminal is accountable for his offence and enquiry should accordingly be made from him. For the crime of a father the son should not be held responsible nor the father for that of the son.

15. That the Feringhees may be allowed free movement in their journey from one place to another.

16. That there are about 40 houses of Feringhees in Hooghly. At the time of flood the *mutaṣaddīs* call them all to work. It is requested that on such occasion the white-bearded old Feringhees may be exempted.

17. That the Feringhees are frequently passing between Hooghly and Hijili[1] on business. Between these two places there were only two *chaukīs* formerly but lately four others have been added. Let it be ordered that according to former custom the duties of two *chaukīs* be taken from them.

Endorsement by Nawab Khān Khānān. Let the *mutaṣaddīs* of the town of Hooghly act in accordance with the requests made above. Directions for different *chaukīs* are given and they must not act contrary to custom. (*CR 12, pp 3-8, no 3 ; TR 26, pp 184-9, no 86 ; AR 4, p 324.*)

Jul. 4. **588.** *Sanad* granted to Shambhunath over the signature of Mr Charters[2] and the seal of the *Khaliṣa*. The farm of the *Nakhkhās* of Murshidabad is settled on him from 1190 Bengali (1783 A.D.) at an annual revenue of Rs 2,001 to be paid into the *Khaliṣa* by approved instalments. The grant will be renewed to him from year to year if he conducts its affairs satisfactorily. Dated 14 Dec. 1784. (*CR 12, p 8, no 5 ; TR 26, pp 183-4, no 85(b) ; AR 4, p 324.*)

[1] Ingellee in the vol. of translations. Hijili is a village in the Midnapore District, Bengal.

[2] Samuel Charters arrived in Bengal as a writer in 1769. He was one of the earliest Collectors of Jessore (1773). He was *Bakhshī* to the Board of Trade in 1775. He was appointed member of the Committee of Revenue in 1781 and Judge of Appeal at Patna in the same year. He was also one of the Committee appointed in 1792 to enquire into the conduct of G. F. Grand, Judge and Magistrate of Patna. He died at Patna on July 25, 1795, aged 47 years. *Bengal : Past and Present.*

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Jul. 4. **589.** From Bishambhar Pandit. Says that in accordance with the Governor-General's letter Mr Dawson[1] has now released his officers of the *Nakhkhās* and has removed the ten peons whom he (Mr Dawson) had stationed there. But he has now taken by violence from his *gumāshta*, the papers of accounts and demands a moiety of the collections. Requests the Governor-General's intervention in the matter. (*CR 12, p 9, no 6 ; TR 26, pp 182-3, no 85(a) ; AR 4, p 324.*)

Jul. 6. **590.**[2] *Capt. Kirkpatrick to 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān.* Chhote Mal, a *Khatri* and an inhabitant of Multan, has submitted an *'arẓī*. In conformity to the order of the General (Sloper) the *'arẓī* is enclosed. Requests him to make a thorough enquiry into the matter and let him know the result, so that the information may be given to the General.

'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān to Capt. Kirkpatrick. Has received his letter accompanying the *'arẓī* of Amir Das and Chhote Mal. In compliance with his demand the result of the enquiry is put briefly on a separate sheet of paper. From it the circumstances of the case will be known to him.

Particulars of the case. Says that Adu Mal had died at a distance of one day's journey from Benares. When the *'arẓī* of Amir Das and Chhote Mal—plaintiffs, about his death and the seizures of his effects by Behari who was with him, arrived in the *'adālat*, the Khān was at Lucknow. On his return to Benares he confined Behari and investigated the case in the presence of the plaintiffs. Behari said that whatever jewels Adu Mal had brought with him, he had bestowed them on him (Behari), but the deed of gift which he produced in the *'adālat* was not substantiated by proofs. It was found from the representation of Mul Chand and Birbal Das, jewellers, that he had sold jewels worth eight thousand rupees and received the money. The jewellers bought them cheap and sold them dear. They said that they had sold the jewels at Nagpur and that they were unable to return them. Behari admitted that having received the money for the jewels, he had spent it and further added that Mul Chand had cheated him of Rs 2,800 in the transaction but that he had since recovered Rs 1,400 through the intervention of Lala Kashmiri Mal who confirmed the veracity of his statement. Mul Chand was accordingly put into confinement but was released on the security of Birbal Das. The latter has with him some unsold jewels to the value of Rs 700 and he is willing to return them, if he gets back his money from Behari. Notwithstanding strict enquiry Behari does not confess to have received anything more from the jewellers, nor can the plaintiffs prove otherwise. Conformably to the wishes of the plaintiffs the papers of the deceased were required of Behari to which he replied that Adu Mal had no books of accounts and the price of the jewels sold by him was entered by himself in a book

[1] In 1773 Mathew Dawson was the Collector of Bishnupur. He was a member of the Burdwan Provincial Council of Revenue in 1775. In 1786 he was the Collector of Murshidabad. He resigned the Company's service in 1791.—I. R. D.: *Public Press List* and *Murshidabad District Gazetteer*.

[2] Received as enclosures from Capt. Kirkpatrick.

according to the direction of the deceased. When Behari was asked to produce this book, he answered that Mul Chand had taken it away from his house. But Mul Chand denied having done so. Behari said that silk goods worth Rs 3,600 were sequestered in the possession of Nawab Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān[1] at Durga Kund[2] on account of a debt of about two thousand rupees which he owed to the Nawab. On investigation the plaintiff's claim proved much below his demand. They have not been able to prove anything beyond what has been written above. They produced a paper specifying the quantity of the jewels, but it could not be fully relied upon. The plaintiffs were repeatedly asked if they wanted Behari to be sent to Calcutta under escort, but they never agreed to this proposal. The enquiries have been completed and Behari and Mul Chand are in confinement, while many other jewellers have been realeased on furnishing security.

'Arẓī of Amir Das, the brother, and Chhote Mal, the nephew of Adu Mal deceased, the inhabitants of Multan. Adu Mal bought seventy thousand rupees worth of jewels and departed towards Bengal to sell them. At Delhi he employed a person named Behari. Adu Mal died on the way near Benares. Behari secretly buried the body and took possession of all the jewels. He fixed his residence at Benares and gave to no person the information of the death of his master. Adu Mal had also procured a bill of exchange upon Benares from Delhi for 800 rupees. All the property of the deceased including the said bill came into Behari's possession. He wanted to cash the bill at Benares, but the banker called for its owner. Behari having failed to comply with this demand, the banker at Benares wrote at once to the banker at Delhi. The petitioners got information of this accidentally and came to Delhi and received the sum of 800 rupees for that bill from the banker. They then took their case to the *'adālat* at Benares, but as 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān was at Lucknow their *'arẓī* was forwarded to him there for orders. They also went to Lucknow and submitted their petition to the Governor-General who was also there at the time. He took a sympathetic view of the case and wrote a letter to Mr Fowke asking him to apprehend Behari. When 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān returned to Benares, he confined Behari, summoned the bankers and investigated the case. The articles of jewels which the people had bought of Behari were ordered to be produced in the *'adālat*. The purchasers appeared before the *'adālat*, but they departed after giving responsible security. 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān told them that their case was just and committed this business to his deputy, Āghā Fakhru'd-Dīn, but they

[1] Brother of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah on whose accession to the *masnad* of Oudh he came away to live at Monghyr and afterwards at Benares. He succeeded his brother in 1798 and ruled till 1814.

[2] The celebrated Durga Kund is one of the most holy places for the Hindus in the city of Benares. It is known to the travellers as the monkey temple, owing to the immense number of these animals which are to be seen here and fed by the visitors to the place. The original shrine was quite insignificant; the existing building was erected by Rani Bhawani. The name Durga Kund is derived from the Durga Temple which is situated in the outskirts on the bank of a large tank. When Āṣafu'd-Daulah reigned at Lucknow his brother, Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān, resided at Benares in this locality.

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got no justice from the latter. They again appeared before 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān, but he too seemed unsympathetic. Having no other alternative they have now approached the Governor-General. Requests him that letters may be issued to 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān and Mr Fowke asking them to recover the articles of jewels and restore them to the petitioners.

Capt. Kirkpatrick to 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. In the course of the investigation of the case of the plaintiffs, Chhote Mal and Amir Das, it has been discovered that Behari has deposited some silk goods in the *sarkār* of Nawab Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān and that he is also possessed of other articles of jewels. It is desirable that the Khan in the cause of justice and equity should get them recovered and restore them to the poor claimants. This will enhance the reputation of the *'adālat.*

Capt. Kirkpatrick to 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Thanks him for his letter. Having learnt that the Khān is actively engaged in the investigation of the case of Adu Mal Khatri, he has despatched Chhote Mal to him. It is proper that he will determine the case in such a manner as will establish the reputation of the English justice. Dated 19 February.

Jiwan Ram to Capt. Kirkpatrick.[1] Will go to Benares after two days and call upon the Captain the next day. Babu Jagdeo Singh has treated him very shabbily by sending him to this country and not remitting the balance of his allowance. Is therefore in distress. Encloses *'arẓīs* of complaint against Adul Singh, zamindar, with a copy of the *sanad* under the seal of the *Qāẓī* and solicits order. (*TR 26, pp 190-202, no 87 ; AR 4, p 337.*)

Jul. 6. **591.** Dastak granted to a *Sardār* of Bhutan. The *rāhdārs, guzarbāns* and others on the highways from Calcutta to the borders of Bhutan are directed to let the *Sardār* pass through their respective jurisdictions without molestation. The *Sardār* has with him his conveyance and baggage. (*CI 16, p 87, no 128 ; CI 17, pp 5, 6, no 5.*)

Jul. 12. **592.** From Madho Rao Narayan Peshwa. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter professing his sincere friendship and promising to adhere strictly to the terms of the treaty concluded between the Company and the Peshwa. Fully reciprocates the Governor-General's sentiments and promises, on his part, to remain a staunch ally of the Company. Approves of the appointment of Mr Malet as the Resident of Poona. The gentleman has arrived and made over to him the presents sent by the Governor-General. Has communicated certain matters of importance to Lala Sewak Ram, who will represent them to him. (*OR 55, AR 4, p 301, no 29.*)

Jul. 12. **593.** From Madho Rao Narayan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 56.*)

Jul. 12. **594.** From Nana Farnavis. To the same effect. (*OR 57 ; AR 4, p 298, no 30.*)

Jul. 12. **595.** From Nana Farnavis. To the same effect. (*OR 58.*)

[1] This letter is obscure and the identities are not established. It does not appear to be connected with the foregoing enclosures.

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Jul. 12. **596.** From Madho Rao Narayan Peshwa. Has received his letter professing steadfastness to the terms of the treaty and offering military assistance. Appreciates the uprightness and integrity of the English nation who stand second to none in fidelity to their engagements and thanks the Governor-General for his support. Says that Mr Malet having had an interview with him went to the fort of Badami where he met and exchanged views with Nana Farnavis. The gentleman stated that the English forces stationed on the frontiers of the Peshwa's territories had definite instructions from Calcutta to remain there simply as a defensive measure and to join in action with the Peshwa only when they found that the enemy (Ṭīpū) was making inroads into his territory. Ṭīpū's aggression and his encroachment upon the Peshwa's country are manifest from the fact that he invaded and eventually seized his two important dependencies, Nargund and Kittur. Urges the Governor-General therefore to issue positive orders to the Commander of the English forces to join him in his war against Ṭīpū without delay. (*OR 59 ; AR 4, p 301, no 31.*)

Jul. 12. **597.** From Madho Rao Narayan Peshwa. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 60.*)

Jul. 12. **598.** From Nana Farnavis. To the same effect. (*OR 61*; *AR 4, p 298, no 32.*)

Jul. 12. **599.** From Nana Farnavis. To the same effect. (*OR 62.*)

Jul. 12. **600.** From Madho Rao Narayan. Has received his letter complaining against the conduct of Gangadhar Pandit, the *'āmil* of the port of Gheria. Says that agreeably to the wishes of the Governor-General the *'āmil* has been called to account and that the ship *Rodney* and her crew captured by him have been released. Has also warned all his officials against the recurrence of such incident. (*OR 63 ; AR 4, p 301, no 33.*)

Jul. 12. **601.** From Nana Farnavis. To the same effect as the foregoing (*OR 64*; *AR 4, p 299, no 33.*)

Jul. 13. **602.** From Jahāndār Shah. Is sorry that he has not received any reply to his several letters expressing his desire to see the Governor-General (at Calcutta). Will abandon the idea of visiting him, if it be in any way detrimental to the interests of the Company. Desires to proceed towards the west (Upper India) and thinks it proper to inform the Governor-General of his intention. (*OR 65*; *AR 4, p 299, no 35.*)

Jul. 13. **603.** From the Prince [Jahāndār Shah]. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 66.*)

Jul. 13. **604.** From Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain. Intimates that 20 days after the writer's arrival at Hyderabad Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān, who was away, returned there on 19 *Rajab* (18 May). He then paid his respects to the Nawab and presented the Governor-General's letter to him. The Nawab was pleased to see him but expressed surprise at the non-arrival of the troops on the part of the Company. The situation is this:

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Mr Malet having visited Poona interviewed Nana Farnavis to whom he said that the English forces were ready at Bombay and might be requisitioned whenever needed.

On hearing that the Mahratta chiefs were laying siege to the fort of Badami and finding opposition impracticable, Ṭīpū surreptitiously stormed Adoni,[1] besieged its forts on 25 *Rajab* (24 May) and set fire to the outskirts of the town. The Nawab, in response to the solicitations of Mahābat Jang (of Adoni) immediately despatched from Hyderabad a succour under the command of his brother Nāṣiru'l-Mulk Mughal 'Alī Khān. He also issued instructions to the Mahratta chiefs and to the commander of his own forces with them (at Badami) to march expeditiously towards Adoni. So far as could be ascertained the fort of Adoni lay surrounded till 29 *Sh'abān* (27 June). Being thus very busy the Nawab could not communicate his sentiments to the Governor-General. (*OR 67 ; AR 4, p 298, no 36.*)

Jul. 13. **605.** From Nawab Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Intimates that he has reached Dacca for a change of climate. Is longing to see the Governor-General and praying that this object may speedily be accomplished. Hopes to be favoured with letters. (*OR 68 ; AR 4, p 346.*)

Jul. 13. **606.** From 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān, Judge at Benares. Submits the proceedings of the courts of Benares for April 1786 comprising 73 civil and 50 criminal cases and reports that the residents of the town are happy and prosperous. (*OR 69 ; AR 4, p 323, no 89.*)

Jul. 13. **607.** From 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Sends the proceedings of the *Faujdārī* and *Diwānī 'Adālats* of Benares for April 1786. (*CR 12, p 10, no 7 ; TR 26, p 203, no 89 ; AR 4, p 323.*)

Jul. 17. **608.** From Raja Kalyan Singh. Has been honoured by the receipt of his letter. Professes his loyalty and obedience to him and hopes that in consideration of his past services the Governor-General's favours will be extended to him. Has already informed him of the distress which has resulted from the sequestration of his *jāgīr*. As he is deeply attached to the Company and considers their advantage as his own, he has cheerfully agreed to the plan formulated for the payment of one moiety of his allowance in cash and the other in certificates for a period of one year. Requests that the Governor-General may kindly examine and settle the accounts of his *jāgīr* for the year 1190 *Faṣlī*. In this connection an order was issued by him to the Committee of Revenue, but to this time his accounts have not been adjusted nor has his *jāgīr* been released to him. Further says that in the *parganas* of Tirhut and Pilich he had advanced money on loan under the orders of the Committee, and large balances still remain due from the farmers, but the gentlemen of the district do not help him in the recovery of them.

[1] Taluk and town in Bellary district, Madras. Adoni possesses a strong fort on the top of a precipitous cluster of rocky hills and being the capital of an important frontier tract in the fertile Doab of the Kistna and the Tungabhadra, it played a conspicuous part in the intestine wars of the Deccan. *Imperial Gazetteer of India.*

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Requests that peremptory orders may be issued to the said gentlemen for their recovery. (*CR 12, pp 12-14, no 10 ; TR 26, pp 203-5, no 90 ; AR 4, p 327.*)

Jul. 17. **609.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. In January last a *vakīl* was sent to Mauritius in order to discuss with the French agent there certain points of dispute. A settlement has since been arrived at. It has been agreed upon that on the banks of the Ganges below Budge-Budge a *chaukī* shall be established and that at the arrival of a French ship there, if anybody declares on solemn affirmation that she is laden with prohibited articles, such as war materials or foreign salt beyond the prescribed quantity, she shall be stopped and subjected to a thorough search. Other French vessels shall ordinarily be allowed to pass without obstruction. People shall be stationed in the *chaukī* with *parwānas* under the seal and signature of the Nawab and they shall each wear a badge on which the name of the *chaukī* shall be inscribed. Accordingly it is requested that the Nawab will select a wise and intelligent man fit to hold charge of the *chaukī* and send him with his *parwāna* to the Governor-General, who in his turn will give a written order of his own, and post him in the *chaukī*. (*CI 17, pp 4, 5, no 4, pp 42-4, no 30 ; TR 24, pp 162-3, no 41 ; AR 4, p 358.*)

Jul. 19. **610.** From Bhao Bakhshi. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. Says that having recouped his health he met Mr James Anderson at Agra and learnt from him about the Governor-General's sentiments towards the Maharaja (Mahadaji Sindhia). Proposes to accompany the gentleman to Sindhia's camp shortly. Will remain faithful as ever both to the Company and the Maharaja. (*OR 70.*)

Jul. 21. **611.** From Mīr Murtaẓā Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. Is sorry that he could not reply to it earlier owing to the death of his eldest son and to his own indifferent health. Says that it would have been impossible for him, under his pecuniary embarrassments, to meet his household expenses if he had been forced to accept his whole allowance in certificates. Thanks the Governor-General therefore for modifying his previous orders and thereby enabling him to draw one-half of his allowance in cash and the other half in certificates. Further says that the allowance which was fixed for him during his childhood has not been enhanced with his growing responsibilities but has been allowed to remain the same up till now when he is a family man and has to maintain his wife and children and a host of other dependants. He has to borrow money to supply his need and a large debt has thus accumulated. Prays therefore that a few *maḥāls* may be granted to some of his dependants in order to lessen his burden. (*OR 71 ; CR 12, p 20, no 11 ; TR 26, pp 26-8, no 92 ; AR 4, p 345.*)

Jul. 25. **612.** *Notification.* It has been notified from time to time that the weavers who have secured orders from the Company should on no account supply their manufactures to others, but the cases of malpractice on the part of the *gumāshtas*, weavers and others and those of interference by merchants are often reported. Therefore the

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following regulations are hereby enforced to safeguard the established rights of the Company and the interests of the weavers :—

1. That the zamindars, *mustājirs* and *'āmils* concerned are directed not to levy any amount on the Company's weavers more than the sum mentioned in the *paṭṭa* granted to them. No further demand should be made on them on the occasion of marriages, deaths, births, betrothals, etc.

2. That neither the zamindar nor the *'amalas* of *taḥsīl* should arrest or confine a weaver who is in the service of the Company. If a weaver is guilty of any offence action should be taken against him in accordance with the following section.

3. If a weaver withholds the payment of duty or oppresses others the case should in the first instance be placed before the chief of the factory for trial. Appeal against his decision may be submitted to the chief of the district in cases of duty while in judicial cases it should be preferred to the judge. In murder cases the *Faujdārī 'Adālat* can arrest all the offenders but in other criminal cases the *dārogha* will ask the chief of the factory to send the defendant with his *vakīl* to the court. If the chief fails to comply the *dārogha* can apply force through his *piādas* for the execution of his orders. The district chief or judge should write to the Governor-General if he is not satisfied with the action of a factory's chief.

4. The above regulations relating to the safeguard as well as to the arrest of the Company's weavers should be observed by all the *gumāshtas*, *muḥarrirs* and others employed in the management of cloth manufacture.

5. All such zamindars, *mustājirs*, *'āmils* and *patwārīs* as are vested with full authority in the management of the affairs of the estates under their control are directed not to behave improperly with the employees of the factories, for such conduct on their part will adversely affect the Company's business. They should both bear in mind that they belong to the same government and as such they should co-operate with each other.

6. Every weaver who has received money in advance from the Company should supply cloth for that amount. If any one has failed to supply fabric for the full amount he has received he should incorporate the balance payable by him in his fresh contract and must supply cloth of that value.

7. The weavers who have secured orders from the Company for the supply of cloth must adhere to the terms of the contract entered into by them.

8. The *gumāshtas* of factories are authorised to arrest a weaver who fails to supply cloth within the time agreed to by him.

9. Punishment will be given to those weavers of the Company who fail to supply cloth to the latter in due time in accordance with their agreement and are found dealing with other buyers.

10. It appears that some merchants in order to avoid the risk of any loss do not advance money and place their own orders for cloth but surreptitiously purchase from weavers the cloth which is manufactured in execution of the Company's orders. They are hereby warned that if any person is found doing so in future he will be prosecuted and the material purchased by him will be confiscated. This does not apply to those buyers who will receive goods in compliance with their legitimate orders.

11. All the *gumāshtas* in each district are directed to post in their district courts a list of the weavers employed in the Company's factory for the information of the public so that no body can say that he was not aware whether a particular weaver was or was not in the service of the Company. Any additions or alterations in the list should at once be noted therein.

12. The district chiefs should see that if any help is required by the chiefs of factories for the protection of Company's property or in connection with the weavers' arrest or safeguard it is promptly given.

13. The Company have secured their established rights by promulgating regulations to the effect that no one can purchase cloth from those weavers who are engaged by the Company. Likewise all the other buyers and merchants and the chiefs of the French and Dutch Companies are at liberty to arrange mutually between themselves that no party should purchase cloth from a weaver who is already bound by an agreement to supply cloth to another party until the latter's order has been fully complied with according to the terms of agreement. If this procedure is adopted the business of all concerned will flourish and a greater number of weavers will find employment.

14. If a person resorts to force to obtain an agreement from a weaver or withholds the payment of any amount in violation of the terms of agreement the latter should report the matter to the factory chief. If the chief himself is involved in the charges the district chief should be approached for redress. The complainant can appeal against the decision of the district chief to the Governor-General who will finally decide the case after proper investigation.

15. If a weaver is oppressed by any servant of the Company he should approach the factory chief for relief. But complaints against persons who are not Company's servants should be made before the district chief or preferred in a *Dīwānī 'Adālat*.

16. All the buyers and dealers are directed to report to proper authorities according to the instructions given in sections 14 and 15 of these regulations whenever they have any complaint against a person.

17. All the chiefs of the districts and factories, revenue and judicial officers and other servants of the Company are directed to see that a kindly treatment and every possible help are always given to weavers, merchants and other buyers of cloth and that the above regulations are fully observed. (*CI 16, pp 88-93, no 130.*)

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Jul. 27. **613.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Encloses a letter from General Louis Charles Dangereux, the Director of the French Company, for the Governor-General's perusal. Will send a reply to this letter on receiving instructions from the latter. *(OR 72 ; AR 4, p 336, no 94.)*

Jul. 27. **614.** *General Louis Charles Dangereux to Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān.* Says that the French King has been pleased to appoint Mons. Boserat,[1] Superintendent of the French Factory at Cossimbazar. Mons. Boserat has accordingly left for that place where he will hoist the French flag and attend to his duties. Requests the Nawab therefore to render assistance, if and when he requires it. *(OR 73 ; AR 4, p 338, no 91.)*

Jul. 27. **615.** From Raja Kalyan Singh. Says that more than three years ago his *jāgīr* was sequestered by the Government on account of his having fallen into arrears. As a result of this sequestration he has been suffering much hardship. A large portion of the money due from him has already been paid to the Government from the receipts of his *jāgīr*. Only a small amount now remains, which may be recovered from the receipts of the districts under Messrs. Bathurst and Brooke. Large balances are due to him from the districts in charge of these gentlemen. Requests therefore that peremptory orders may be issued to them to collect his balances and apply them to liquidate the arrears of the government revenue so that his *jāgīr* may be released and he may have a peaceful time. *(CR 12, pp 17-18, no 12 ; TR 26, pp 208-11, no 93 ; AR 4, p 327.)*

Jul. 31. **616.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. *(OR 74 ; AR 4, p 349, no 96.)*

Jul. 31. **617.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Complimentary, professing his loyalty and attachment to the Governor-General. *(OR 75 ; AR 4, p 332, no 97.)*

Jul. 31. **618.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter directing him to set up a *chaukī* at Budge-Budge and appoint a suitable man to hold charge of it. Has despatched to the Governor-General two *dastaks*, duly prepared under his seal and signature, similar to the one granted to the officer appointed to the *chaukī* at Kalpi. Requests that of these *dastaks* the one that is approved may be delivered to Basant Ram whom the Nawab has appointed to hold charge of the proposed *chaukī* and that the other may be returned to him. Will send the badges for the persons as soon as they are ready. *(OR 76 ; AR 4, p 339, no 98.)*

Jul. 31. **619.** *Dastak* issued to Basant Ram under the seal of Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. As the importation of military stores and the influx of too many Europeans are detrimental to the interests of this country, Basant Ram is ordered to proceed forthwith to Budge-Budge and establish a *chaukī* there. He shall stop and make a thorough search of such French ships as may be declared by any person on oath to be laden with prohibited articles such as arms and ammunition or foreign salt more than the stipulated quantity. He must on no account impede

[1] Mons. Roserat, according to I. R. D.: *Foreign Proceedings*, vol. V, p 292.

the passage of French ships on frivolous pretences otherwise he will be accountable for his conduct. (*OR 77.*)

Jul. 31. **620.** *Dastak* issued to Basant Ram under the seal of Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing with the following additions. He shall stop all French ships coming from Europe and make a thorough search of their goods and passengers before allowing them to proceed further up. He must not let pass, without the Nawab's order, any vessel that may be mounted with two rows of guns or laden with arms and ammunition and foreign salt. He shall prepare and submit an inventory of their cargo and must not permit such ships to pass as many be carrying more than 250 crew or any European soldiers on board. He is to adhere strictly to these instructions otherwise he will be held responsible for remissness. (*OR 78 ; CR 12, pp 24-5, no 20 ; TR 26, pp 215-16, no 98(2) ; AR 4, p 335.*)

Jul. 31. **621.** From Raja Kalyan Singh. Says that the *parganas* of Saressa and Bissara belonging to Shaikh Abdush Shakūr are for a long time mortgaged, under the guarantee of the Committee of Patna, to the Raja's brother Bhawani Singh. But lately one Shaikh Aḥmad Ḥusain put in a claim to those *parganas* in the court of Mr Champion and somehow obtained from the Committee (at Patna) an order directing Mr Bathurst and Mr Grant to sequester the said *parganas* under their respective jurisdictions till such time as the case is adjudicated. In obedience to this order they have attached the *parganas* and are holding them for the last eight months. The case has now been decided by the Darbhanga *'adālat* rejecting the claims of the pretender and giving the Raja's brother, the mortgagee, the right to hold the property till such time as his debts are satisfied. Requests the Governor-General therefore to direct the said gentlemen to remove the attachment and restore the *parganas* in question to Bhawani Singh, the mortgagee. (*OR 79 ; AR 4, p 327, no 99.*)

Jul. 31. **622.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Is very much afflicted to hear of the new events.[1] Is in every way obedient to his orders. Hopes the Governor-General will extend his favour and kindness towards him. (*CR 12, pp 21-2, no 17 ; TR 26, p 213, no 97 ; AR 4, p 332.*)

Jul.—— **623.** These are a set of 14 *muchalkas*[2] which appear to have been taken from the inhabitants of Benares as security for certain payments or appearance in court, etc. They were probably received by the Governor-General as enclosures either from 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān, the Judge at Benares, or from the Resident of that place. These bonds, having no bearing on the correspondence, have been omitted. (*OR 81-94.*)

Aug. 1. **624.** To Jahāndār Shah. Expressess his inability to execute the wishes of the Prince. Assures the Prince of his invariable sincerity. Informs him of the appointment of a new Governor-General (Lord

[1] They are not stated in the letter.

[2] A written obligation or agreement, a bond, a deed.

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Cornwallis) who, there is every reason to believe, would support the Prince's cause. Urges him to have patience and all will be well. Says that he would send the Prince a present—it is a tree of the house of Tīmūr prepared by General Sir Archibald Campbell, the present Governor of Madras. Says that he hopes to see the Prince before leaving for England. Hopes also that he is comfortable at Lucknow and that he would send him a portrait of his (the Prince's) own. (*TI 32, pp 26-30, no 16 ; AR 4, p 315.*)

Aug. 1. **625.** To Akbar 'Alī Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his letters. Says that the letters of Jahāndār Shah show that his zeal is too sanguine and that he had been ill-advised to work up his ambition. Hopes that the Khān's advice will secure him from misfortunes which might arise from precipitation. The Prince, it may be expected, will prove himself too wise to fall into the snares of his enemies. Says that he has requested the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah) to pay attention to the Prince in every respect. Says that impatience on the part of the Prince would spoil the plan which the Governor-General has formed for his good. (*TI 32, pp 30-32, no 17 ; AR 4, p 306.*)

Aug. 2.[1] **626.** To Nawab Niẕām 'Alī Khān. Says that Col. Floyd, Commander of the cavalry regiments stationed in Madras, is sending a few persons for the purchase of horses to remount the 23rd Regiment of Light Dragoons to the Nawab's country. Requests him therefore to grant them permission to enter his country and to direct his own men not to obstruct them in the accomplishment of their business. (*CI 17, p 15, no 14 ; TR 24, p 163, no 42 ; AR 4, p 360.*)

Aug. 3. **627.** From Bhao Bakhshi. Has already addressed several letters to the Governor-General from Akbarabad and Muttra. Says that the writer accompanied by Anderson reached Gobardhan where he alone met the Maharaja (Mahadaji Sindhia) and spoke to him about the friendly sentiments of the Governor-General. The Maharaja was very much pleased and exhibited a greater inclination towards the latter. He then took Mr Anderson and obtained an audience for him with His Majesty. Mr Anderson paid a friendly visit to the Maharaja who received him warmly and offered him *pān* and attar. As the rains are approaching fast the Maharaja after the departure of His Majesty to Delhi left for Muttra. Refers him to the letters of Mr Anderson for particulars. (*OR 95 ; TR 25, pp 194-6, no 38 ; AR 4, p 295.*)

Aug. 3. **328.** From Bhagwant Rao. Says that Appa[2] (Raghunath), Chitnavis had applied to the Governor-General for an exemption from pilgrim tax for himself and five or six thousand men accompanying him on a pilgrimage to Gaya. A letter from Mahadaji Sindhia was also submitted to him on the same subject and he granted an exemption for one thousand pilgrims. Sindhia when he was informed of this was satisfied. But in the meantime Chitnavis, considering that if he waited

[1] Aug. 3, according to the vol. of copies.

[2] Appaji Raghunath, according to letters no 506-7 above, more correctly Abaji Raghunath Chitnis, a Brahman officer in Sindhia's service.

for the receipt of the letter of exemption the weather would become too hot at Gaya, paid the duties for his entire entourage and finished his pilgrimage. It was however distinctly understood that as soon as the order for exemption arrived his money would be returned for the number of persons exempted. His munshi has now arrived at Gaya with the letter of exemption. Requests that the Governor-General may issue positive orders to Mr Thomas Law to refund the amount as early as possible. (*OR 96 ; CR 12, pp 25-6, no 21 ; TR 26, pp 217-18, no 100 ; AR 4, p 324.*)

Aug. 3. **629.** From Amīru'l-Umarā (son of the Nawab of Arcot). Has already written to him in his letter of 1 July 1786, that the Nawab of Arcot had fulfilled the engagement for the payment of 16 lakhs of pagodas. In order to pay the last *qist* the Nawab had taken credit for the balance on the sixth part of the revenues of the Carnatic, which remained unpaid when the assignment of its revenues was surrendered (to the Nawab). Mr Davidson, the Governor, had agreed to this form of payment in his letter of 2 February 1786. But Sir Archibald Campbell who succeeded Mr Davidson, expressed the desire that the Nawab would pay the whole amount of 16 lakhs of pagodas without any deductions from it on account of arrears due to him by Lord Macartney's government. Accordingly the entire amount has been paid into the Company's treasury. Encloses copies of letters received from Mr Davidson and Sir Archibald Campbell expressing their satisfaction at the punctuality maintained by the Nawab in fulfilling his engagement. Hopes the intelligence will also give satisfaction to the Governor-General who is a sincere friend of the Nawab. Dated 14 July 1786.

Enclosures :—(1) *Mr Davidson, Governor of Madras, to the Nawab of Arcot.* Has received his letters. Says that a copy of the statement showing the expenses which were incurred in connection with the late war (against Mysore) will be supplied to the Nawab as soon as it is ready. Has also given directions that an account of the current military charges for the defence of the Carnatic should be sent to the Nawab at the close of every 3 months. Is glad that the Nawab has paid the second *qist* also. Is ready to pass in the account of the third *qist* whatever sum was due to the Nawab, as the sixth part of the Carnatic revenues, when the assignment was restored to him. Requests the Nawab to direct his *'āmils* to supply rice to the cantonments at Arcot and Conjeeveram. Its price will be carried to his credit in part payment of his *qists*, if he should agree to this procedure. Dated 2 February 1786.

(2) *Sir Archibald Campbell, Governor of Madras, to the Nawab of Arcot.* Has laid his letters of 12 and 13 July 1786 before the Council. The reliance which he has placed on the Company and on the friendship and support of the Government (of Madras) by completing the payment of 16 lakhs of pagodas without deducting the amount of 1 lakh 16 thousand which was due to him by Lord Macartney's government on account of the sixth part of the Carnatic revenues, reflects the highest honour on his conduct and cannot fail to dispose the Court of Directors

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in his favour. The Board acknowledge that his claim to the latter amount is just and reasonable and therefore they shall signify the same to the Court of Directors in their first dispatch. They will also represent the punctuality of his payments to the Court of Directors in a way that will not fail to secure the Company's approbation for him. Wishes him a happy and prosperous life. Dated 14 July 1786. (*TR 25, pp 196-204, no 39 ; AR 4, p 294.*)

Aug. 9. **630.** From Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain. Has already informed the Governor-General of Ṭīpū's advance on Adoni and of the set-back that he received at the hands of the Niẕām's forces. Ṭīpū's siege to the fort (of Adoni) continued over one month and during this period he made several frantic assaults on it. But Mahābat Jang, who held the fort, gallantly resisted these attacks till at last a reinforcement from Hyderabad reached him on 20 *Sh'abān* (18 June). Ṭīpū evaded confronting it and raising the siege on the day following quietly retired to a distance of a few *kos*. This surreptitious retreat was construed by the Niẕām's forces as Ṭīpū's defeat and their own victory and consequently *naẕrs* of congratulations were presented to the Niẕām and guns were fired to celebrate the occasion. Towards the close of *Sh'abān* Mushīru'l-Mulk, the Commander of the Niẕām's forces, at the behest of his master, made Mahābat Jang leave the fort with his dependants and join him but as there was scarcity of grain and forage they withdrew from there. The Commander then recrossed the Tungabhadra with his army and encamped at Raichur twenty *kos* from Adoni with Mahābat Jang. Ṭīpū availed himself of this favourable opportunity. He rushed to Adoni and seized the fort. The Niẕām when apprised of this fact was greatly distressed and did not take any food for two days. He thereafter severely reprimanded the chiefs of the army and ordered them to canton at Raichur for the whole of the rainy season. It is surprising that an army of 30,000 horse and foot did not for once dare to attack Ṭīpū who lay at a short distance from Adoni. Hari Pandit[1] also lay idle with 40,000 horse at a distance of 10 *kos*. It is indisputable fact that if the enemy (Ṭīpū) advances farther there is none to check him up to Golcanda. As matters stand at present, it is difficult for the Niẕām to save his dominions without the active help and co-operation of the English.

It is reported that Ṭīpū has poisoned his brother, Karīm Ṣāhib, and that he has kept Mons. Lally in close confinement. (*OR 97 ; TR 25, pp 204-8, no 40 ; AR 4, p 298.*)

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[1] In 1762 Hari Pant Phadke was appointed a *Kārkun* by Peshwa Madho Rao I. He was one of the members of Poona ministry, which was formed in 1773 to check the ambition of Raghunath Rao. In 1775 he was sent in pursuit of Raghunath Rao who marched towards Gujrat with a view to forming an alliance with the English. He was defeated at the battle of Aras on May 17, 1775. He was dispatched with a large force in 1777 to the Carnatic against Ḥaidar 'Alī, but he met with no success. In 1778 he completely outwitted Ḥaidar 'Alī at Miraj. In 1780 Hari Pant was the Commander of the Mahratta army which was sent against General Goddard. He heroically prosecuted the war against Ṭīpū after the capture of Badami fort by the latter in 1786. He died on June 19, 1794. Grant Duff: *History of the Mahrattas ; Poona Residency Correspondence*, vol. IV.

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Aug. 9. **631.** To the King of Pegu.[1] Has received a letter from the Dutch Governor at Chinsura stating that one of their vessels laden with rice was sailing from Malaya to Tulang Island[2] but meeting with a strong gale on the way, it strayed from its course and on 10 October it cast anchor at a distance of about 20 *kos* from Mergui[3] in the King's dominion. Five days later the Captain of the vessel sent out a boat to the bank in order to obtain articles of food. When the boat reached Mergui the inhabitants thereof captured it and then came about 300 people and seized the vessel with its crew. They said that the vessel was bound for Siam which was at war with their country and that they would not let the men go unless a ransom was paid for them by the Dutch Company. The men were thus kept in confinement there for about 2 months and then on 2 December removed to the King's camp which was at a long distance from there. On the day the King marched towards Siam they were again brought back to Mergui and were told that after two or three days they would be taken to Ava and employed as slaves. Says that the King should bear in mind that the vessels flying his colours often ply for trade at the Malacca islands and receive good treatment at the hands of the Dutch people there. Justice therefore demands it that the latter should be accorded a similar treatment by his men. Accordingly it is requested that he will set free the Dutch vessel and its crew and let them go to their destination. (*CI 17, pp 37-8 ; no 27 ; TR 24, pp 163-5, no 43 ; AI 4, p 350.*)

Aug. 10. **632.** From 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Sends the proceedings of the *Faujdārī* and *Dīwānī 'Adālats* for May 1786. (*CR 12, p 29, no 22 ; TR 26, p 219, no 101 ; AR 4, p 323.*)

Aug. 14. **633.** From Sham Charan, eldest son of Jagtanand, deceased. Says that in 1182 *Faṣlī* (1775-6 A.D.) the Governor-General in Council had dispossessed his father of his zamindari of Kila Mainachaura, in Midnapore, and converted it to *khās maḥāl*. After great difficulty the writer succeeded in getting the zamindari conferred again on his half-brother Brajanand. But because Brajanand was then a minor, the management of the estate devolved upon him. He managed the trust efficiently for a period of 10 years when last year some of the ungrateful servants of his household turned against him, slandered him before his stepmother, got him confined and contemplated even to do away with his life. When their evil design came to the knowledge of the writer's relations, they represented the case to Mr Duncan who referred the matter to Mr Bird[4] for investigation. The latter gentleman got him released, collected the necessary evidence and transmitted it to Mr Duncan. Says that he is quite innocent and that he has unjustly been deprived of his rights and privileges and that those perfidious servants, taking full advantage of Brajanand's minority and his mother's lack

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[1] Ava, according to the vol. of translations.
[2] From Batavia to Colombo, according to the vol. of translations.
[3] District in Tenasserim Division, Lower Burma.
[4] Mr Bird was the Chief of the *Dīwānī 'Adālat* at Midnapore.—I. R. D. : *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, vol. VI.

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of judgment, have been plundering the estate right and left. Is afraid that if this state of thing is allowed to continue the Company's revenue would suffer. Requests the Governor-General therefore to rent out the zamindari on three years agreement to the writer, who will pay Rs 21,000 more than the present assessment and will furnish reliable sureties for paying the increased amount in the *Khālişa*. At the same time he agrees to support and maintain his brother, Brajanand, and the other dependants of his family. (*OR 98 ; TR 26, pp 221-4, no 105 ; AR 4, p 346.*)

Aug. 14. **634.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Requests that peremptory orders may be issued to the authorities in Orissa to give every facility to the mother of Bishambhar Pandit, one of his worthy dependants, to enable her to perform the pilgrimage to Jagannath and other holy places in its neighbourhood. (*CR 12, pp 29-30, no 23 ; TR 26, p 219, no 102 ; AR 4, p 346.*)

Aug. 14. **635.** From Raja Kalyan Singh. Says that conformably to his last letter intimating that in future the payment of his allowance will be made half in cash and half in certificates, he requested Mr Bathurst to make the payment. The gentleman replied that he could not do so without an order from the Governor-General. Requests him therefore to send, through his *vakīl*, an order to Mr Bathurst directing him to pay up his allowance from the month of *Māgh*. (*CR 12, p 30, no 24 ; TR 26, p 221, no 104 ; AR 4, p 327.*)

Aug. 14. **636.** From the Raja of Jaipur. Offers his heart-felt thanks to the Governor-General for his letter granting exemption from duties to the party of pilgrims proceeding from Jaipur to Gaya. Rai Bal Kishan will represent further particulars to him. (*TR 26, p 220, no 103 ; AR 4, p 342.*)

Aug. 15.[1] **637.** From Ṭīpū Sulṭān. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. Says in reply that in conformity with the terms of treaty (of Mangalore) he granted amnesty to all the prisoners of war and permitted them to proceed to the Carnatic. Such persons as were willing to go there at once set out for the place and none of the Company's men are now in his custody. (*OR 99 ; TR 26, pp 208-9, no 41 ; AR 4, p 301.*)

Aug. 15.[2] **638.** To Ṭīpū Sulṭān. Should the Sulṭān like to open a friendly corrrespondence with him, Brigadier General Carnac is empowered to inform him of various particulars which are for the good of both the states. Says that General Carnac is highly esteemed in India and has the rank of General from the King of England and that he possesses his full confidence. Hopes to hear the Sulṭān's reply through him as he will soon return to Bengal. If the Sulṭān meets the General at the seacoast, he would inform him how the Governor-General resisted every application that was made to him to deviate from the peace established

[1] August 19, according to the vol. of abstracts.

[2] A note in the vol. of translations says "The above letter having been kept back from the records until the answer should be received is now recorded on the 15 Aug. 1786."

between him and the English. Expresses his desire to maintain the peace between the English and the Sulṭān as well as to preserve the tranquillity of India upon terms that would be just and fair to all its Princes. For, on peace depends the trade with Europe which is so mutually advantageous to both sides. Is glad to learn that the Sulṭān has restored the English factory at Calicut. Recently it was reported that the Sulṭān had concluded a new and close alliance with the French to employ their army but he gave no credence to the report as he knew the former did not want the aid of European powers. Says that the Sulṭān has seen with his own eyes how the English had waged war single-handed against his father, the Mahrattas, the French, the Dutch, the Americans and the Spaniards and how they had not lost a single village from their possessions in India. Requests that he will order the release of all Englishmen and Indian sepoys of the Company who may still have been kept prisoners in his extensive dominions by his officers without his knowledge. Dated 29 December 1785. (*TI 32, pp 32-5, no 18 ; AR 4, p 317.*)

Aug. 17. **639.** Babu Hari Mohan to the Dutch Council. Represents that he entered into a contract with them for the supply of Birbhum coarse cloths and for this he took advance from them and distributed it, as earnest money, among the manufacturers. His *gumāshta* has been receiving the delivery of goods and was, in turn, making them over to the washermen for bleaching. While this was being done a peon of Mr Gale[1] came to the *ghāt* one day, assaulted the washermen and forcibly drove them away. The *gumāshta*, on hearing this, approached Mr Gale to complain against the unseemly behaviour of the peon but the said gentleman, instead of listening to him, turned him out and threatened him with violence if he came to him again. As a result the work ceased and some 4,000 pieces of cloth that were under the process of bleaching were completely spoiled. The writer and the other contractors of the Dutch Company have already advanced to the weavers a considerable sum of money on the understanding that the latter will manufacture cloths for them. But one Mr Wall[2] is now preventing the weavers from fulfilling their obligations and is said to have extorted from them a *muchalka* to the effect that they will no more manufacture cloths for any other party except the English Company. This has resulted into a complete cessation of their business. Requests them, therefore, to take such measures as may enable their contractors to carry on their business without molestation. (*OR 100 ; TR 26, pp 226-8, no 107 ; AR 4, p 329.*)

[1] Mr R. Gale was in 1786 a senior merchant of the Commercial Residency at Sonamukhi in the district of Bankura. He moved to Birbhum in 1790. The year 1794 found him in Calcutta as one of the Commissioners of the Court of Requests. He held his last appointment as Resident at Golaghar factory in Hooghly Dist. in 1795. He died about 1799.—I. R. D. : *Public Press List.*

[2] Mr Wall was the Commercial Resident at Khirpai and Chandrakona factories in the District of Midnapore (1786-1790 ?). He was a man of imperious temperament and could not brook any interference with his work. The bitter correspondence that passed between him and the then Collector of Midnapore at the beginning of 1787 ended in an appeal to the Board of Revenue.—*Bengal : Past and Present,* vol. VI.

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Aug. 17. **640.** *Dastak* granted to Basant Ram, under the seal of Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. He has been appointed a *dārogha* to the station of Panjali (signal point) for keeping a watch over the vessels going to and from Calcutta, Hooghly, Chinsura, Farasdanga, etc. He is to search only those French ships which are reported, on an oath in writing, to be laden with contraband such as military stores and foreign salt beyond the quantities allowed. No resistance should however be offered to any other French ships. If anyone is found to have imported the said articles on a trading ship, the vessel should be detained and the Comptroller of the Salt Manufacture should be immediately informed. He is to send every fortnight a list of those ships which pass through his station, with their distinguishing features and the name of the country to which they belong. He will receive a monthly allowance of Rs 69 for himself and for those working under him. He is, however, forbidden strictly to take any bribe and will be held responsible for any neglect of duty on his part. Dated 20th July 1786. (*CR 12, pp 34-6, no 28 ; TR 26, pp 224-6, no 106 ; AR 4, p 338.*)

Aug. 19.[1] **641.** To Nawab Muẓaffar Jang (Muḥammad Riẓā Khān). Has received his letter enclosing one from Mons. Boserat.[2] Desires the Nawab to write to that gentleman saying that all the former rights of the French to their factory at Saidabad[3] are now restored to them and that he will give every assistance to the person who will be appointed by them to hold charge of it. For further particulars the Nawab is referred to Mr Pott. (*CI 17, p 16, no 15 ; TR 24, pp 165-6, no 45 ; AR 4, p 359.*)

Aug. 19. **642.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. In accordance with the Nawab's desire Mr Pott has delivered to the Governor-General the letter which Mr Dangereux, the French agent in Bengal, had written to him on the subject of their factory at Saidabad. Says that the agent may in reply be informed that whatever rights and privileges were enjoyed by the French at that place before the late war are to be restored to them and that they will always have the protection of the Nawab. (*TR 24, p 165, no 44 ; AI 4, p 358.*)

Aug. 21. **643.** To 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his several letters accompanying the books of the *'adālats* of Benares. (*TR 24, p 166, no 46 ; AI 4, p 352.*)

Aug. 24. **644.** From Gopal Das Harkishan Das Sahu. The Company's bond on Lucknow under the seal of Mr Bristow is with them but the receipts given by them for its amount which was paid partly in Lucknow and partly in Benares are in the Company's *sarkār*. Will return the bond as soon as those receipts are made over to them. Previously a letter

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[1] Aug. 21, according to the vol. of copies.

[2] Mons. Bussy, according to the vol. of copies is apparently wrong. *Vide* no 614 above.

[3] Saidabad is close to Cossimbazar. At this place there used to be a French factory and also an Armenian settlement. Dupleix is said to have been at one time Resident here. The site of the factory is now called Farasdanga, *i.e.*, the French land.—*Murshidabad Dist. Gazetteer*, p 190.

from the Governor-General was issued to Mr Wombwell asking him to cause to be paid to them the sum of two lakhs of rupees on account of Bhawani Parshad's bond, but to no effect. Request therefore that another letter in more peremptory terms may be issued to him to see that the said bond is discharged immediately together with all interests due on it. *(CR 12, pp 30-1, no 25 ; TR 26, p 229, no 108 ; AR 4, p 331.)*

Aug. 24. **645.** *The Prince (Jahāndār Shah) to the King of England.* Has already written four letters to him giving an account of the disturbed state of Hindustan owing to the insincerity of the nobles of the Mughal empire. Two years have since elapsed but no answer has been vouchsafed to him. All this time he has been staying in the Company's territory and has anxiously been waiting for his letter. Is still hopeful that he will succeed in obtaining the English assistance. Says that he has come to the Company's territory in compliance with the secret orders of His Majesty (Shah 'Ālam). As the bonds of friendship and sincerity have long been fixed between them, the writer is hopeful that positive orders will be given now to the proper authorities to assist him in the management of the affairs of the throne of Hindustan so that the people may enjoy the benefits of peace and tranquillity. Is very anxious to do his duty by his sovereign and parent. If at this juncture assistance is granted he will ever remain grateful to him.

From his childhood he is fond of arms and horses. So he had requested in his former letter that some horses, muskets, pistols and watches might be bestowed on him. Requests again that the articles mentioned on a separate piece of paper may be sent to him as a token of love from the uncle to his nephew. *(TR 25, pp 209-20, no 42 ; AR 4, p 299.)*

Aug. 29. **646.** To Maharaja Pratap Singh. Complimentary reply to his letter. *(CI 16, p 94, no 131 ; TR 24, p 168, no 48 ; AI 4, p 360.)*

Aug. 29. **647.** To Rajaram Pandit, *Sūbadār* of Cuttack. Is grieved to hear from Mr Peiarce, Chief of Midnapore, that in spite of his repeated requests the *taḥsīldār* of *pargana* Pataspur has taken no action as yet against the oppressive Mahrattas of that *pargana* who are laying waste the neighbouring villages of the Company. Mr Peiarce has further stated in his letter that the residents of Pataspur including the *sanyāsīs* and *barqandāzes* devastated the crops over several *bighas* of land and the villagers' dwellings on the 10th July last. They also captured several persons who are still in their confinement. Mr Peiarce forwarded the details of these occurrences to the *taḥsīldār* of Pataspur and a copy thereof to the addressee requesting that the oppressors be severely dealt with. In view of the friendly relations with the Maharaja (Mudhoji Bhonsla) the Governor-General hopes that every step will be taken to check all such incidents and the culprits will be brought to book. Desires the addressee to depute an *amīn* in order to enquire into the affairs in combination with a nominee of the Chief of Midnapore and settle this matter. *(CI 16, pp 94-6, no 132 ; TR 24, pp 166-8, no 47 ; AI 4, p 353.)*

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Aug. 30. **648.** From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. To the same effect as no 522 above. (*CR 12, p 37, no 29 ; TR 26, pp 229-30, no 109 ; AR 4, p 340.*)

Aug. 30. **649.** *Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla to Beniram Pandit.* Formerly a letter was written to him for the recovery of the cash belonging to the bankers of Cuttack which had been plundered ; but nothing has yet been done. Is again writing to him on the same subject and Rajaram Pandit will also write to him fully and explicitly on this point. It is known to the addressee that when Mr Hastings was in Calcutta he had ordered the zamindar concerned for the restitution of the stolen money. Desires him to attend to this business as speedily as he can. A *kharīṭa* is also addressed to Mr Macpherson on this subject. The addressee is asked to obtain as answer from him and send it to the Maharaja. (*TR 26, pp 230-1, no 110 ; AR 4, p 340.*)

Aug. 31. **650.** From Jahāndār Shah. Has received his letter through Col. Harper (Sarfarāzu'd-Daulah Asad Jang) informing him of the appointment of a most distinguished and dignified English nobleman to the office of the Governor-General and of the appreciation of his own services by the Company and advising him to remain patient for the settlement of his affairs. Says in reply that at a time when the Mahrattas had designs to root out all such Rajas of Hindustan (Upper India) as were loyal to the Imperial household, the Prince solicited the Governor-General's permission to move to that quarter for their succour but was prevented from doing so and it was only through providential aid that the Rajas were secured from the depredations of the Mahrattas. When he proposed to go to the 'west' it was his intention merely to go out on a hunting excursion towards Kabul. If he ever proceeds towards Hindustan he will go to Mr Anderson but not without the knowledge of the Governor-General. Has repeatedly asked him for an interview in Calcutta but every time he put it off on one pretext or the other. As an opportunity has now presented itself, he intends to avail himself of it and therefore proposes to start for Calcutta after the new Governor-General has arrived. Is convinced that his affairs will not be properly settled unless he visits the Governor-General once. Apprehends that the Mahrattas may again plan an attack on the Rajas after the rainy season and it is desirable, therefore, to be prepared beforehand for the eventualities. Has learnt with great pleasure that the Governor-General will soon send him a present of a genealogical table of the House of Tīmūr, with the name of the writer on the top, prepared by General Sir Archibald Campbell, the Governor of Madras. As regards the picture of the writer Col. Harper has already sent one to the Governor-General and that a second copy is under preparation. The Nawab Vazir is earnestly employed in the performance of good services and allegiance and the duties of attachment and sincerity because he and his ancestors have always been the devoted servants of the royal family. Refers him to the letter of Col. Harper for further particulars. (*OR 101 ; TR 25, pp 220-9, no 43 ; AR 4, p 229.*)

Aug. 31. **651.** From Jahāndār Shah. This is the duplicate of the foregoing letter. (*OR 102 ; TR 25, pp 220-9, no 43 ; AR 4, p 229.*)

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Aug. 31. **652.** From Akbar 'Alī Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of the Governor-General's letter. Says in reply that the Prince was highly pleased to hear of his sincere attachment and loyalty to him and that he (the Prince) will do nothing without the consent and advice of the Governor-General. The evil design of the Mahrattas to annihilate the Rajput Rajas of Hindustan must have come to the knowledge of the Governor-General. It was solely with the object of affording protection to these Rajas, who have been loyal adherents to the throne, against the aggressions of the enemy that the Prince intended to move towards that quarter (Rajputana). But thank God that the Mahrattas failed to carry out their plan and consequently the Rajas remained unhurt. The Prince is greatly satisfied with the Nawab Vazir and Col. Harper and expresses his appreciations for the services rendered by them. *(OR 103 ; TR 25, pp 229-34, no 44 ; AR 4, p 294.)*

Aug. 31. **653.** From Akbar 'Alī Khān. This is the duplicate of the foregoing letter. *(OR 104 ; TR 25, pp 229-34, no 44 ; AR 4, p 294.)*

Aug. 31. **654.** To Bhao Bakhshi. Has received his two letters and learnt all about his journey to Akbarabad, his return to Maharaja Sindhia's camp with Mr Anderson and his audience with the King (Shah 'Ālam) and the Maharaja. Is pleased to learn that all these labours on his part have brought about the confirmation of friendship between Sindhia and the English. Indeed, when he interested himself in this question the result could not have been otherwise. Says that the close intimacy between the English and Bhao Bakhshi can never be broken by the machinations of designing men. Assures him that in return for the services rendered by him to the Company the Governor-General will strive to promote the interests of the Maharaja and to spread Bhao Bakhshi's good name. Refers him to his *vakīl* for particulars. *(TI 32, pp 35-7, no 19 ; AR 4, p 308.)*

Aug.-Sep. **655.** These are a set of 5 *muchalkas* which appear to have been taken from the inhabitants of Benares as security for certain payments or appearance in court, etc. They were probably received by the Governor-General as enclosures either from 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān, the Judge at Benares, or from the Resident of that place. These bonds, having no bearing on the correspondence, have been omitted. *(OR 105-9.)*

Sep. 1. **656.** *The Resident at Benares to Gopal Das Sahu.*[1] Says that in accordance with the orders of the Governor-General and Council dated 22 May 1786 it is necessary that he should return to the writer the Company's bond of 3 June 1783 on Lucknow for Rs 17,40,000 after endorsing in his presence the several payments made to him on account of the bond. The receipt which Mannu Sahu, his *gumāshta* at Lucknow, gave to Mr Wombwell for Rs 10,50,000, received on account of the Company's bond dated 21 September on Lucknow, has been obtained from him and will be given up to him (the addressee) after he has endorsed a counterpart thereof. Besides, he is also to endorse on the

[1] Received as enclosure from the Resident.

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bond a receipt for Rs 53,000 which, according to the declaration of Mannu, have been received from Ḥaidar Beg Khān on account of the said bond. If the receipt of the above mentioned amount has already been issued to Mr Wombwell or Mr Fowke or to anybody else the writer should be informed of it so that having procured it from the holder he may return it to him after obtaining a counterpart thereof. The addressee is also required to return the bill, drawn by Bachhraj and Kashmiri Mal on their *gumāshta* at Calcutta, which was endorsed in his name by the Council. In lieu of the said bill a copy of the bond of Almās 'Alī Khān and Bhawani Parshad for Rs 9,95,000[1] written in his name is sent herewith. If anything, by way of instalments on the said bond, has already been received by him or his *gumāshta* and receipts issued the fact should be intimated to the writer to enable him to obtain those receipts and return them to him after necessary endorsement. Asks him to send over his own signature a detailed account[2] of the transactions made in connection with the Company's bond for Lucknow with its principal and interest up to date. (*CR 12, pp 37-9, no 30; TR 26, pp 231-3, no 111(i); AR 4, p 338.*)

Sep. 1. **657.** *Gopal Das Sahu to the Resident at Benares.*[3] Has received his letter intimating that in accordance with the orders of the Governor-General and Council he is required to return to him the Company's bond on Lucknow for Rs 17,40,000 of Lucknow currency, after endorsing the amounts received on account of the bond. Says in reply that conformably to the orders of the gentlemen of the Council he received at Benares from Mr Fowke the sum of Rs 7,20,991-15-0 of Lucknow currency and gave him a receipt. Afterwards Mr Wombwell at Lucknow having obtained from Bachhraj a bill for Rs 10,55,000 gave it to his (the writer's) *gumāshta* and took a receipt from him. The bill was presented to the Governor-General for endorsement by his *gumāshta* at Calcutta. The Governor-General endorsed it with this instruction that having obtained the acceptance of the bill from Bachhraj in his own name he should take its amount in payment of the Company's bond. Mr Wombwell also agreed to this proposal. It was at the same time settled that if Bachhraj did not pay the money, he should receive it from the Government. Has now sent the Company's bond on Lucknow to Calcutta on a requisition made from the Governor-General. The payment of Bachhraj's bill, which he has been asked to return, has not been received, though it has been overdue for three months. Lala Kashmiri Mal informed him that on account of the increased demand for money at Benares it was difficult for Bachhraj to pay up the whole amount immediately. The Lala calculated, adding up all interests, etc., that Rs 11,84,500 were due from Bachhraj and wrote to him that he should send a fresh bill for this amount. Bachhraj in reply sent a bond executed by Almās 'Alī Khān for Rs 9,35,500[4] payable

[1] Rs 9,90,000, according to the vol. of translations is obviously a mistake.
[2] *Vide* the following letter.
[3] Received as enclosure from the Resident.
[4] Rs 9,30,500, according to the vol. of translations is obviously a mistake.

five months after date. Later on he sent another bond written by Thakur Das Bhawani Parshad for Rs 1,96,000. The balance of Rs 53,000 he paid in cash. The amount of Almās 'Alī Khān's bond has since been recovered together with Rs 59,500 as interest but that of Thakur Das Bhawani Parshad is still in arrears. The bill of Bachhraj cannot be returned until its amount is received in full. Requests him therefore that a peremptory order may be issued to Bachhraj to pay up the money and get back his bill. The receipts and balance on account of the Company's bond on Lucknow up to the 15th *Bhādon* 1842 *Hindi Vicrama* (18 Sep. 1785) are as follows :

	Rs.	A.	P.
Principal of the bond	17,40,000	0	0
Interest thereon up to the above date	35,391	15	0
TOTAL	17,75,391	15	0
Received from Mr Fowke at Benares	7,20,391	15	0
Bill of Bachhraj received at Lucknow (Principal 10,00,000, Premium 55,000)	10,55,000	0	0
TOTAL	17,75,391	15	0

The sum of Rs 2,00,000 (Rs 1,96,000 principal and Rs 4,000 interest) is yet due from Thakur Das Bhawani Parshad on account of Bachhraj's bill. (*CR 12, pp 39-42, nos 31-2 ; TR 26, pp 233-7, no 111(ii) ; AR 4, p 338.*)

Sep. 2. **658.** To the Raja of Tanjore (Tuljaji). Has already replied to his letter. Has received copies of the correspondence between Tuljaji and the Governor of Fort St George and is pained to learn about the oppressions of the Raja's minister.[1] His Majesty (the King of England) and the English Company selected General Sir Archibald Campbell to be the Governor of Madras for his sense of justice and wisdom in order to settle the affairs of the Carnatic Payanghat and Tanjore. Had the Raja asked the Governor to remove an English servant from the management of affairs in the Raja's country, he would have removed him without hesitation, in case the servant was found guilty. Similarly, the Raja should not hesitate to remove a minister whose mismanagements have driven the Raja's subjects to the country of the Nawab of Arcot and Ṭīpū Sulṭān. Apprehends that the minister is connected with the Nawab and Ṭīpū. Professes earnest friendship and requests the Raja to remove the present minister and appoint some other trustworthy man in his place. Says that his present minister would tell him that the English are the oppressors and that he had done nothing wrong. Says that the English are in honour bound to see the oppressor removed from the Raja's service and justice done to his people. Intimates that he has also written to the Governor on this subject. Says

[1] His name was Siva Rao.

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that the credit of his (the Governor-General's) interference in this matter would depend upon the action taken by the Raja. (*TI 32, pp 38-40, no 20 ; AR 4, p 317.*)

Sep. 3. **659.** Dastak granted to Chhajju Ram, one of the ministers of Maharaja Pratap Singh, who is going on a pilgrimage to Benares and Gaya. He has with him one hundred servants, palanquins, bullock carts, horses and necessary provisions. All the *rāhdārs, guzarbāns, chaukīdārs* and others on the way are directed to give them a free passage. (*CI 16, p 87, no 129.*)

Sep. 6. **660.** To Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has received his letter. Is glad to hear of the reduction of Garh Mandla[1] through the Raja's personal courage. Says that from the beginning the Governor-General has been sincerely interested in the promotion of the Raja's dignity and interests and has always striven to strengthen the mutual friendship between the English and the Raja. Hopes to receive his letters frequently. (*TI 32, pp 41-2, no 21 ; AR 4, p 311.*)

Sep. 7. **661.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. Has received his letter and says that in compliance with his request directions have been given to Nawab 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān not to allow Dal Chand and other *Oswals* to build any temple near that of Shri Gopalji or in any other part of the city of Benares. (*CI 16, pp 96-7, no 133 ; TR 24, p 168, no 49 ; AI 4, p 363.*)

Sep. 7. **662.** To Nawab 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Directs the addressee not to allow Dal Chand and other *Oswals* to build any temple near that of Shri Gopalji which is managed by Jiwan Gosain. As pointed out by Mahadaji Sindhia it is necessary in the interest of public peace that the followers of two different sects should not have their temples and dwellings so near to each other. It is therefore desirable that the houses owned by the *Oswals* in that locality should be acquired and made over to the Gosains either in exchange or on payment of the price thereof. Hopes the Khān will carry out these instructions as early as possible. (*CI 16, p 97, no 134 ; TR 24, pp 168-9, no 50 ; AI 4, p 352.*)

Sep. 7. **663.** To Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain. Is pleased to receive his two letters containing an account of his work, and to see that he has earnestly devoted himself to the service of the Company. It is expected that the duties entrusted to him will always receive his best attention. (*CI 16, p 98, no 135 ; TI 32, p 45, no 23 ; AI 4, p 312.*)

Sep. 7. **664.** To Murtaẓā Khān (Mīr Saidū). Is grieved to learn from his letter about the death of his son and his other hardship. In order to redress his grievances against the issue of certificates it has been decided that one moiety of his allowance will be paid in cash and the other in certificate. For particulars refers him to Mr Pott. (*CI 16, pp 98-9, no 136 ; TR 24, pp 169-70, no 51 ; AI 4, p 363.*)

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[1] Mandla, sixty miles south-east of Jubbulpore, formerly headquarters of a Gond ruling dynasty.

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Sep. 7.[1] **665.** To the Peshwa. Complimentary reply to his letter intimating him with the appointment of the Earl of Cornwallis as Governor-General of Bengal, who has already reached Madras on his way to Calcutta. Says that unlike his predecessors he has been invested with extensive powers of government by the King of England. Hopes that friendly relations subsisting between the two governments will gain additional strength during his time. (*CI 16, pp 99-100, no 138 ; TI 32, pp 50-2, no 26 ; AI 4, p 314.*)

Sep. 7. **666.** To Nana Farnavis. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 32, p 52, no 27 ; AR 4, p 313.*)

Sep. 7. **667.** To the Nawab of Farrukhabad. Has received his letter expressing his displeasure at the conduct of Mr Willes. Believes that the letter has been written at the instigation of those who wish to get possession of the Nawab's country. Intimates that Mr Willes had been called upon for an explanation which he has submitted and with which the Governor-General is satisfied. Says that the efforts of Mr Hastings and the Governor-General proved ineffectual to settle the affairs of the Nawab on a regular footing because the Nawab neither paid any attention to Mr Willes' advice nor gave proper support to his *Dīwān*. Intimates the arrival of the new Governor-General (Lord Cornwallis) at Madras. Mr Willes has been called upon to go to Calcutta in order to give a full account of the affairs of the Nawab's country to his lordship. Advises the Nawab to attend to Mr Willes' directions and not to alter any regulation settled by him till his return to Farrukhabad. Apprehends that if the Nawab continues to follow the bad advice of the designing men then his country and his revenues would fall a prey to the servants of the Nawab Vazir. Has shown to him (the Nawab) every mark of friendship in his power but the Nawab will not attend to his own dignity and interests. (*TI 32, pp 42-4, no 22 ; AR 4, p 309.*)

Sep. 7. **668.** To Amīru'l-Umarā, son of the Nawab of Arcot. Has received his letter of 14 July. Is glad to learn that the Nawab of Arcot has completed the payment of his different *qists*, a fact which is confirmed by the enclosed letters of Governor Davidson and Sir Archibald Campbell addressed to the Nawab. Assures him that he will represent his just claims and wishes to the Court of Directors in a manner that will bring to him their fullest approbation. (*TI 32, pp 45-7, no 24 ; AR 4, p 306.*)

Sep. 7. **669.** To Ṭīpū Sulṭān. Has received his two letters assuring him that all the Englishmen and other British subjects were set free and sent to Madras with an escort at the time when peace was concluded between the Company and the Sulṭān, that a public notice agreeably to the stipulations of the treaty was issued for the liberation of all the prisoners and that the persons who might still be found in his territories are such as have voluntarily taken up their residence there, enjoying full liberty. Is fully reassured by his declaration to maintain the

[1] September 8, according to the vol. of copies.

1786 friendship and alliance at present subsisting between them. Says that it appears from the various accounts he has received that there are still Englishmen detained in the Sulṭān's country against their will. Requests him therefore to issue orders to all his officers who may still be holding some prisoners without his authority and knowledge calling upon them to set them free immediately. (*TI 32, pp 47-50, no 25; AR 4, p 317.*)

Sep. 7. **670.** To the Prince. Complimentary reply to his letter. (*TI 32, pp 52-3, no 28 ; AR 4, p 315.*)

Sep. 7. **671.** To Akbar 'Alī Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 32, pp 53-4, no 29 ; AR 4, p 306.*)

Sep. 8. **672.** From Nana Farnavis. Is happy to inform him that he has subjugated the fort of Badami and that Mr Malet having reached there acquainted him with the Governor-General's sentiments towards him. Says that after having finished the settlement of the newly acquired fort he left Hari Pandit with chiefs of rank and proper stores in the Doabs (of the Kistna, Bhima and Tungabhadra) to carry on the war and himself marched to Poona where he reached on 10 *Sh'abān* (8 Jun.) and paid his obeisance to his master Srimant (Madho Rao Narayan). The Pandit, after the writer's departure, brought under his sway the fort of Gajendragarh[1] and posted a government garrison there. Refers him to the letter of Mr Malet for further particulars. (*OR 110 ; TR 25, pp 234-7, no 45 ; AR 4, p 299.*)

Sep. 8. **673.** *Dastak* granted to the bearers of two *khil'ats* who are proceeding from Calcutta to Murshidabad and Barabari. The *khil'ats* are intended for Suraj Narayan Ray, *Qānūngo* and Zamindar of Rokanpur and consist of the following :—

1. 6 pieces of cloth.
2. 5 pieces of cloth with a *chugha*, a *sarpech*, a pearl *māla* and a pearl ear-ring.

They should be allowed to pass without let or hindrance. (*CI 16, p 99, no 137.*)

Sep. 11. **674.** From Ghulām Naqshband Khān and Ghulām Muḥammad Khān. Say that in *Jamāda* II 1195 Hijri (1781 A.D.) Mr Johnson, in accordance with the orders of Mr Hastings, deputed Ghulām Naqshband and his father, Shah 'Abdullah, deceased, to go to Kabul and deliver his *'arẓīs* and those of the Governor-General to Tīmūr Shah and return after procuring answers from His Majesty. It was settled that an allowance of Rs 200 per month would be given to them as long as they were on the journey. Accordingly they proceeded and notwithstanding the many hardships they had to face on the way, reached their destination and having completed their task they returned. But unfortunately Shah 'Abdullah died on the way near Multan. The letters of Tīmūr Shah in answer to the said *'arẓīs* were delivered to Mr Johnson by the writers. It is however regrettable that out of their

[1] Town in Bijapur District with a strong fortress.

allowance of 55 months amounting to Rs 11,000, so far only Rs 4,200 have been paid to them, while a sum of Rs 6,800 is lying in arrears. Requests him therefore to issue orders for the payment of the balances. (*CR 12, pp 45-6, nos 33-5*; *TR 26, pp 237-9, no 112*; *AR 4, p 332.*)

Sep. 11. **675.** From Balaji Pandit, Munshi of Appa Sahib. To the same effect as no 628 above. (*CR 12, pp 46-8, no 36*; *TR 26, pp 239-47, no 113*; *AR 4, p 325.*)

Sep. 11. **676.** To Faiẕullah K͟hān. Informs him that in their letter of 14 March 1786 addressed to the Governor-General and Council the Court of Directors have expressed their great appreciation of his fidelity and attachment to the Company on many a critical occasion and have directed that no opportunity should be missed to convey and express their sentiments to the K͟hān. Says that the Directors approve of his new treaty with Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah by which his obligation of military service has been commuted for cash payment of Rs 15 lakhs annually. (*TI 32, pp 55-6, no 30*; *AR 4, p 310.*)

Sep. 11. **677.** To Tīmūr Shah. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter addressed to Mr Hastings. Regrets that the reply has been delayed owing to the absence of Mr Richard Johnson through whom the corrrespondence with the Shah was carried on. As Mr Johnson has since returned the Governor-General takes the earliest opportunity of writing to him. Intimates that Mr Hastings has left for Europe and that he (Mr Macpherson) himself now holds office of the Governor-General. Professes sincere friendship for the Shah. Says that the intervention of various independent governments between their countries prevent him from sending letters more frequently. Sends this letter through G͟hulām Naqshband K͟hān and G͟hulām Muḥammad K͟hān, sons of the late Shah 'Abdullah Naqshbandī. (*TI 32, pp 56-9, no 31*; *AR 4, p 318.*)

Sep. 11. **678.** To 'Abdul Laṯīf. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 32, p 59, no 32*; *AR 4, p 307.*)

Sep. 12. **679.** Mr Macpherson to the Indian chiefs.[1] Says that the King of England and the East India Company have been pleased to appoint a new Governor-General to preside over the governments and affairs of the English in Hindustan. The circumstances of this appointment are explained herein.

In the year 1773 it was found that the governments of Bengal, Madras and Bombay acting under different chiefs and councils independent of each other in accordance with the orders of the Company made separate engagements and did not in all respects take the same steps to maintain the sacred faith of English treaties. Powers were therefore given by the King and Parliament of England to the Governor-General and Council of Bengal over all the establishments and armies of the English. But it has since been found that still greater powers were necessary to the Governor-General of Bengal and as the King and Parliament of England wished to confer such powers to a military

[1] Names given below.

1786 general of the highest reputation the Company solicited the Right Honourable Charles Earl of Cornwallis with the approbation of the King to accept the office of the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief with the most enlarged powers that were ever given to a British subject in any part of the world. The writer will henceforth have the honour to remain second in this government to his lordship who has this day assumed charge of his office. Has fully explained to his lordship every particular of the friendship subsisting between the addressee and the English and his lordship, possessing greater powers as he is, has every desire to strengthen it further. The addressee may consider the word of his lordship as unalterable and his esteem and regard to be firm and sincere.

The above letter was written *mutatis mutandis* to the following persons :—

1. The King.
2. The Prince (Jahāndār Shah).
3. Akbar 'Alī Khān, uncle of the Prince.
4. Tīmūr Shah.
5. 'Abdul Laṭīf, *Vazīr* of Tīmūr Shah.
6. The Vazir.
7. Sālār Jang, uncle of the Vazir.
8. Ḥasan Riẓā Khān.
9. Ḥaidar Beg Khān.
10. Almās 'Alī Khān.
11. Mother of the Vazir.
12. Grandmother of the Vazir.
13. Nawab of Farrukhabad.
14. Faiẓu'llah Khān.
15. The Niẓām.
16. The Nawab of Arcot.
17. The Peshwa.
18. Nana Farnavis.
19. Mahadaji Sindhia.
20. Bhao Bakhshi.
21. Mudhoji Bhonsla.
22. Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah.
23. Mīr Saidū.
24. Muḥammad Riẓā Khān.
25. Munnī Begam.
26. Babbū Begam.

27. Raja of Benares.
28. Raja Kalyan Singh.
29. Ṭīpū Sulṭān.
30. Pratap Singh, Raja of Jainagar.
31. Bhim Singh, Raja of Udaipur.
32. Rawat Bhim (Singh), Raja of Chhatarpur.
33. Bijai Singh, Raja of Jodhpur.
34. Bishan Singh, Raja of Bundi.
35. Ummid Singh, Raja of Kotah.
36. Sarnet Singh,[1] Raja of Bundelkhand.
37. Rao Hunka Das,[2] Raja of Sheopur.

(*CI 16, pp 106-7, no 140 ; TR 32, pp 59-64, no 33 ; AI 4, pp 306-19.*)

Sep. 12. **680.** To the *sardārs* and nobles of Hindustan, Bengal and the Deccan (the Vazir, the Prince, Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah, Munnī Begam, Ṭīpū Sulṭān, Mudhoji Bhonsla and others) and the King. Intimates that having been appointed to the office of the Governor-General he arrived this day in Calcutta and took charge of his office. Assures the addressees that like his predecessors he will always see that the long-standing friendly relations subsisting between them and the Company are ever maintained and that he will never be found wanting in adding strength to them. To the King he sends a *nazr* of 101 *ashrafīs*. (*CI 18, pp 2, 3, no 2 ; TR 24, pp 171-3, nos 52-70 ; AR 4, p 364, etc.*)

Sep. 13. **681.** *Proclamation.* Whereas the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis has been appointed by the Court of Directors to the office of the Governor-General of Bengal, it is hereby proclaimed that the said Earl on the 12th of September received charge of that office and took the usual oaths and his seat accordingly. (*CI 18, p 1, no 1.*)

Sep. 17. **682.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah and Babbū Begam. Congratulate him on his safe arrival in Calcutta and assuming the duties of the Governor-General. (*OR 111-12 ; TR 26, pp 243-4, nos 114-15 ; AR 4, p 335.*)

Sep. 19. **683.** From Munnī Begam and Ibrāhīm 'Alī Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 113-14 ; TR 26, p 245, nos 116-17 ; AR 4, p 340.*)

Sep. 19. **684.** From Gulab Chand Seth.[3] Expresses great felicity on the safe arrival of the Governor-General in Calcutta and sends him the

[1] Sarnet Singh was the son of Hindupat, Raja of Bundelkhand. After his father's death Beni Huzuri and Khem Rai Chaube expelled him from his State and set up his brother, Anrodh. He made Kalinjar his home and died there in or about 1800 A.D.—I. R. D.: *Foreign Misc. Records*, vol. 131.

[2] Kishwar Singh, according to the vol. of abstracts.

[3] Seth Gulab Chand, Jagat Indra, was the second son of Mahtab Rai *Jagat Seth.* Early in life he was exposed to a great danger by being forced to accompany Mīr Qāsim through his wanderings until he was handed over to the Emperor of Delhi and his Vazir, the Nawab of Oudh. He was, however, released on payment of a heavy ransom. He received the title of Seth from Shah'Ālam in 1760. He obtained the title of Jagat Indra in 1783. He died in 1795. *Bengal : Past and Present*, vol. 22.

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customary *nazr* of 5 *ashrafīs* on the occasion of his assuming his office. (*OR 115 ; TR 26, pp 246-7, no 119 ; AR 4, p 347.*)

Sep. 19. **685.** From Harak Chand,[1] *Jagat Seth.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 116 ; TR 26, pp 247-8, no 120 ; AR 4, p 334.*)

Sep. 19. **686.** From Mīr Murtaẓā Khān. To the same effect as no 682 above. (*OR 117 ; AR 4, p 345.*)

Sep. 19. **687.** From Tej Chand, Raja of Burdwan, his mother, his *Dīwān* and *Nāib Dīwān.* Congratulate him on his safe arrival in Calcutta and assuming the office of the Governor-General. Send their *nazrs* on this auspicious occasion and hope to receive letters from him now and then. (*OR 118-21*; *TR 26, pp 250-3, nos 122-4, 126* ; *AR 4, p 325.*)

Sep. 19. **688.** From Raja Sundar Singh. Congratulates him on his appointment to the office of the Governor-General. (*TR 26, p 246, no 118 ; AR 4, p 347.*)

Sep. 20. **689.** To Mahip Narayan. Has learnt from the letter of Mr James Grant that some miscreant has given currency to a rumour that he is transferred from Benares and that in his place Mr Markham has been appointed. Accordingly the zamindars and *mustājirs* in expectation of the latter's arrival have withheld the payment of their arrears. This baseless rumour has greatly disturbed the affairs of the Company. Directs him therefore to trace its originator and to punish him. (*CI 18, p 14, no 19 ; TR 24, p 174, no 71 ; AR 4, p 350.*)

Sep. 21. **690.** Rajaram Pandit to Mr Macpherson. Has received his letter complaining of the high-handedness of the zamindar of Pataspur against the zamindar of Partabhan, and saying that the writer took no steps to prevent it. Says that he had no knowledge of the dispute between the two zamindars. On receipt of the Governor-General's letter an enquiry was made and it was found that violence and oppression had originated from the zamindar of Partabhan. Has deputed an *amīn* and requests the Governor-General likewise to send one of his *amīns*, so that the disputes may be settled on the spot.

It is regrettable that three years have passed but nothing has yet been done to recover the stolen money of the bankers. In addition to *'arẓīs* from him the Maharaja (Mudhoji Bhonsla) wrote as many as three letters on the subject, but all in vain. Requests to attend to this business and save the writer from the importunities of the bankers.

Informs him that the zamindar of Lambujur has carried off the cattle, property and the peasants of the *parganas* Kamarda and Suadi. Has repeatedly written to the Collector of Jellasore on this subject but he took no notice of it. Requests him to issue peremptory orders for the restoration of the cattle, property and the peasants. (*TR 26, pp 251-3, no 125 ; AR 4, p 344.*)

[1] Harak Chand, son of Seth Sumer Chand and grandson of Mahtab Rai *Jagat Seth* was adopted in 1779 as his successor by Khushal Chand, the third *Jagat Seth*. The title of *Jagat Seth* was conferred on him in 1784. He was the first of this family of Indian Rothschilds who abandoned the Jain religion and joined the sect of the Vaishnavas. Harak Chand died in 1814.—*Bengal: Past and Present*, vol. 22.

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Sep. 22. **691.** From the Raja of Nadia. Is overjoyed to learn of the Governor-General's safe arrival in Calcutta and assuming the duties of his office. Sends *nazr* on this auspicious occasion and requests that permission may be granted to him to see him in Calcutta. (*OR 122*; *TR 26, pp 253-4, no 127* ; *AR 4, p 341.*)

Sep. 22. **692.** From the Raja of Tippera. Is overjoyed to hear of the Governor-General's safe arrival in Bengal. Sends *nazr* on this auspicious occasion as also a present of four tusks through his *vakīl*, Makkhan Lal. Complains against Mr Buller[1], the *sazāwal* of his country, who has cruelly dispossessed him of his zamindari and has forcibly resumed the leases of the renters before the expiry of their terms. He has further seized on salt, etc., and is selling them in the open market. As a result of this high-handedness on the part of the *sazāwal* the peasants and other inhabitants of this country have become penniless and are wandering about in a miserable condition. Requests the Governor-General therefore to reinstate him to his zamindari and thereby relieve him and his people from the oppressions of the *sazāwal*. Assures the Governor-General that he will regularly pay the Government revenue into the Treasury. (*OR 123* ; *TR 26, pp 254-6, no 128* ; *AR 4, p 348.*)

Sep. 24. **693.** From the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Is extremely pleased to hear of Lord Cornwallis's departure from Europe in order to assume the charge of the office of the Governor-General in Bengal. Congratulates him on his appointment to this office of trust and responsibility. Has heard so much from various sources of his prudence, uprightness and amiability that he has intuitively developed an eagerness to see him in Calcutta as soon as he lands there. Will place before him certain matters of importance relating to the Imperial affairs. Refers him to the letter of Col. Harper for further particulars. (*OR 124* ; *TR 25, pp 237-41, no 46* ; *AR 4, p 300.*)

Sep. 25. **694.** From Raja Bishan Singh. Is extremely glad to receive his friendly letter. Says that as patronage was always extended to him by Mr Hastings, his predecessor in office, he hopes to receive similar treatment at his hands. (*OR 125* ; *TR 26, pp 256-7, no 129* ; *AR 4, p 325.*)

Sep. 25. **695.** From Maharaja Sarnet Singh. Has received his letter. Is sorry to inform him of the death of his confidant, Chaube Khem Ray. Requests the Governor-General to send a letter of condolence to Chaube Bau Ray. (*OR 126* ; *TR 26, p 257, no 130* ; *AR 4, p 347.*)

Sep. 25. **696.** Balwant Rao Gobind to Mr Macpherson. Says that the friendship between his master, the Peshwa, and the English has been established for a long time. When Mr Hastings was on the chair he used to write to him through Raja Gobind Ram. Having now learnt from Kamalapat Tewari about his appointment to the office of the Governor-General he is greatly pleased and desires that friendly relations be also established with him. Accordingly it is hoped that he

[1] Mr J. Buller, Commercial Resident at Tippera.

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office of the Governor-General of Bengal. (*OR 139 ; TR 26, pp 266-7, no 142 ; AR 4, p 349.*)

Sep. 28. **709.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has learnt with great pleasure of the Governor-General's safe arrival in India. Says that as soon as he heard the news he felt a strong urge to proceed to Calcutta in order to see him. But he could not do so as the Governor-General's sentiment was not known to him. Has, however, sent to him his confidant, Ḥaidar Beg Khān, who will apprise him of the Nawab's present situation. Hopes that the Governor-General will soon accord the Nawab permission to see him. (*OR 138 ; TR 25, pp 245-6, no 49 ; AR 4, p 302.*)

Sep. 28. **710.** From Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Congratulates him on his safe arrival in Calcutta in the capacity of the Governor-General of Bengal. Offers him a *naẕr* of 101 *ashrafīs* on this occasion. (*OR 140 ; TR 26, pp 267-8, no 143 ; AR 4, p 332.*)

Sep. 28. **711.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 141 ; TR 26, p 268, no 144 ; AR 4, p 332.*)

Sep. 28. **712.** To the Prince. Acknowledges the receipt of the Prince's letter congratulating him on his appointment to the office of the Governor-General and also acquainting him of his intentions to have an interview with him in Calcutta. Says that the Prince's approbation of his appointment to the management of the affairs of His Majesty (the King of England) and those of the Company in these provinces, has filled his heart with joy and satisfaction. Has a great regard for His Majesty Shāh 'Ālam and the Prince and is anxious to establish peace and work for the welfare and happiness of the people. Regrets his inability to avail himself of the opportunity of receiving the Prince and having an interview with him in Calcutta which is the centre of all the affairs of the English and where it is impossible for him to discharge his duty to the Prince in a manner befitting his high rank. Asks the Prince that if he has determined to leave Lucknow he may not proceed beyond Benares where he would be accorded a hearty reception as he has written to Mr Grant and the other officers to be constant in their attendance on him. Hopes to receive letters from him frequently. Is distressed and afflicted for not having the audience with the Prince. (*TI 32, pp 65-9, no 34 ; AR 4, p 315.*)

Sep. 29. **713.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Is greatly pleased to receive his letter of congratulation on his appointment as the Governor-General. Says that since he has been sent out to this country to maintain peace and tranquillity in it and to look after the well-being of its people he will always bear in mind the ancient relations subsisting between the Company and the family of the Nawab and will pay greater attention to the latter's interests than his predecessors. (*CI 18, p 3, no 3 ; TR 24, p 175, no 74 ; AR 4, p 358.*)

Sep. 29. **714.** To Munnī Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 24, p 175, no 75 ; AR 4, p 359.*)

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Sep. 29. **715.** To Babbū Begam. To the same effect. (*TR 24, p 175, no 76; AR 4, p 351.*)

Sep. 29. **716.** To (1) Jagat Seth Harak Chand, (2) Seth Gulab Chand, (3) Nawab Mu'īnu'l-Mulk and Nawab 'Umdatu'l-Mulk, sons of Nawab Muẓaffar Jang, (4) Maharaja Kalyan Singh, (5) Nawab 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān, (6) Maharaja Tej Chand, (7) Mother of Maharaja Tej Chand, (8) Nanda Kumar, *Dīwān* of Burdwan, (9) Jagat Narayan Mittar of Burdwan, (10) Raja Sheo Chand, (11) Raja Rajindar of Raushanabad, (12) Bahū Begam, (13) Mīr Saidū, (14) Nawab Akbar 'Alī Khān, (15) Raja Sundar Singh and (16) the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Acknowledges with pleasure their letters of congratulation on his appointment as the Governor-General. Excuses himself from accepting the *naẕrs* where they accompanied such letters. Says that their interests and well-being will always be uppermost in his mind. Sends a *naẕr* of 101 *ashrafīs* to the Prince. (*CI 18, pp 4-13, nos 4-18; TR 24, pp 174-7, nos 72-91; AR 4, p 363, etc.*)

Sep. —. **717.** To the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Acknowledges the receipt of his two letters. In the one he says that the Mahrattas have combined against the Rajas of that quarter (Rajputana) and are bent upon their destruction and that since the latter are the faithful adherents of the royal house he is determined to go to their succour and that if no reply is received from the Governor-General within 19 days from the date of his *shuqqa* he will march out. In the other he writes that he is sorry not to have received a reply to his *shuqqa* in which he had expressed a desire to proceed to Calcutta for an interview with the Governor-General provided it was not found in any way detrimental to the interests of the Company. (*CI 17, p 36, no 26.*)

Sep. —. **718.** *Notification.* To the same effect as no 612 above with the following modifications :—

(1) That the zamindars, *mustājirs* and *'āmils* can charge on no account any amount over and above the sum mentioned in the *paṭṭa* granted by the Government either from the Company's weavers or from any other . . .[1] . . . belonging to the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

Sections 2, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18 are identical respectively with sections 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of the notification of 25 July (no 612) above.

(3) While preparing a list of the Company's weavers in accordance with section 12 of this notification the factory chiefs should see whether any of them owes money to any zamindars and *mustājirs* on their part should also submit to the district chief a statement of the dues payable to them by any weavers. Cases of default on the part of weavers, *gumāshtas*, *muḥarrirs*, *piādas* or other employees of the factories should be reported to their chiefs before taking legal action against them. If a weaver in the employ of the Company is in debt, it will be liquidated

[1] The portion is badly worm-eaten.

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by the factory chief and the money thus advanced will be recovered by instalments in a manner that the Company's business does not suffer. In case a chief declines to listen to the complainants' request the district chief will issue to the defaulter summons which will be served on him through his factory chief who will see that the debtor appears in court either personally or through his *vakīl* on the date fixed for hearing.

(4) The cases of criminal offence against the weavers should in the first instance be brought for trial in the lower court and summons with copies of the charge sheet and other particulars of the case be issued to the factory's chief who will see that the defendant or his *vakīl* appears in the court on the fixed date. The chief will also be required to give his own views of the case.

(6) The chief of factories and their assistants are authorised to send for any weaver and engage him if he is prepared to work under them. The zamindars, *ta'llugdārs* and *mustājirs* should not interfere in any way in the chief's business. If any one of them is found guilty of keeping back a weaver, either by force or by canvassing from entering into the Company's service he will be properly punished by the chief of the district. The contract of a *mustājir* will be cancelled as a measure of punishment while a heavy fine will be imposed in the case of a *ta'llugdār*.

(7) In order to obviate disputes in future between the *gumāshtas* of the Company and other traders particularly the French and the Dutch it is hereby ordered that no weaver who is a Company's servant can accept any order from others unless he has fulfilled the terms of his agreement already made with the Company.

(8) In order to ascertain the number of weavers employed by the Company in one district and other particulars relating to them a statement should be prepared giving the following details against each: name, residence, factory in which he is employed, date of employment, period of contract, price and quality of the cloth manufactured by him. Each weaver should have a copy of the statement and at the close of the year it should be signed by the factory chief or his assistant confirming the facts stated therein. The weaver on his part shall append his signature to the copy kept in office.

(14) Those weavers who undertake to manufacture cloth for more than one party excepting the Company, should execute their orders in order of priority. In this way the interests of all concerned will be safeguarded and the business will flourish. The progress of an industry depends upon the number of workmen employed. The greater their number the wider will be the scope of business. No improvement can be expected if all the dealers resort to one and the same workman for the supply of their requirements.

(19) The foregoing regulations shall be enforced upon all the Company's weavers who are employed on the manufacture of silk and cloth in the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. (*CI 16, pp 100-5, no 139.*)

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Oct. 1 **719.** From the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). The Governor-General must have already learnt the object of his visit to Lucknow. Says that the once glorious Mughal empire of India has now fallen on evil days. Every one whom the present King, Shah 'Ālam, considered to be a trustworthy person and invested with authority proved faithless and deficient in the performance of duty. Consequently each one of them was punished for his treachery. When the King nominated him the heir apparent it became too painful for the Prince to pass his life in retirement while disgrace, ingratitude and villainy prevailed throughout the kingdom. Knowing the allegiance, sincerity and fidelity of the English gentlemen with the royal house he arrived at Lucknow to seek their assistance. The matter was discussed with Mr Hastings who proceeded to Europe soon after and every thing was left unsettled. Is now delighted to hear the news of the Earl's arrival and hopes that through the wise handling of the Governor-General the royal affairs will be settled satisfactorily. Desires to have an interview with the Governor-General in order to explain the situation personally. Hopes that he will be invited soon to visit Calcutta. (*TR 25, pp 246-56, no 50 ; AR 4, p 300.*)

Oct. 1. **720.** To the Peshwa. Is pleased to learn on his arrival in India that the friendship existing between the Company and the Peshwa has gained fresh strength and that the treaty subsisting between them is being observed by both the sides. Says that it is his sincere wish to preserve all the treaties in force between the English and the different princes of India and that he has received instructions from the authorities in England that as long as the treaties are observed on the part of those princes he may not interfere in their disputes with one another. Says that it is his sincere wish to please and satisfy the Peshwa but regrets that he is not at liberty to follow the inclinations of his heart in disregard of his instructions. Has therefore been obliged to issue orders to the Resident at the Peshawa's court and to the Governor and Council of Bombay to suspend all negotiations for granting him military aid as such a step cannot be taken consistently with the rules prescribed for his conduct. Says that this undeniable proof of his sacred regard to the faith of treaties will receive the approval of the Peshwa and impress the different states of India with the sincerity of the British nation. Has used plain language in this letter because truth requires no circumlocution. Refers him to Mr Malet for further particulars. (*TI 32, pp 69-72, no 35 ; AR 4, p 315.*)

Oct. 2. **721.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Is honoured to receive his letter. Says that in accordance with the Governor-General's instructions he has informed Mr Dangereux, that the rights and privileges which the French used to enjoy at Saidabad before the late war will be restored to them and that the (French) Resident of the factory (at Saidabad) will also receive the writer's support. (*TR 26, pp 268-9, no 145 ; AR 4, p 337.*)

Oct. 2. **722.** To the Vazir (Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah). Acknowledges the receipt of his letter congratulating him on his appointment to the office of the Governor-General. Assures him that the English by their conduct

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would always deserve the confidence of the Nawab and that he would strengthen the good faith subsisting between the Nawab and the Company. Expresses his inability to have an interview with the Nawab as important affairs of the government prevent him from leaving Calcutta and feels that the same argument applies to the Nawab's leaving Lucknow. Asks the Nawab to wait until a convenient time and place be fixed for their interview. Is pleased that the Nawab has acceded to the wishes of the Governor-General by agreeing to send *Amīru'd-Daulah Intiẓāmu'l Mulk* Ḥaidar Beg Khān to confer with him fully on the affairs of the State. Asks the Nawab to instruct Ḥaidar Beg to proceed to Calcutta where he would be accorded a warm reception. Hopes to receive letters from the Nawab frequently. (*TI 32, pp 73-6, no 36 ; AR 4, p 318.*)

Oct. 2. **723.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 32, pp 76-8, no 37 ; AR 4, p 311.*)

Oct. 2. **724.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Has obtained great pleasure and satisfaction from his friendly letter congratulating him on his arrival in Calcutta as Governor-General. Says that his efforts will always be directed towards strengthening that alliance which subsists between the Company and the Nawab Vazir and that he will always give his unstinted support to all the measures which the latter's ministers may take for the prosperity and welfare of his affairs. (*TR 24, p 178, no 92 ; AI 4, p 356.*)

Oct. 2. **725.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 24, p 178, no 93 ; AI 4, p 355.*)

Oct. 3. **726.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Desires him to depute some person of high rank in order to meet Nawab Ḥaidar Beg Khān near Murshidabad on his journey from Lucknow to Calcutta, and pay him all the respect due to his station. (*TR 24, p 179, no 94 ; AI 4, p 358.*)

Oct. 3. **727.** To the Peshwa. Says that the present troubles in the country render it unsafe to send a letter containing matters of secret and important nature. Has therefore written a letter to the addressee in cypher in the English language and has transmitted it to Mr Malet who will inform him of its contents. (*TI 32, p 78, no 38 ; AR 4, p 315.*)

Oct. 3. **728.** To Nana Farnavis. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 32, p 78, no 39 ; AR 4, p 313.*)

Oct. 4. **729.** *Gopal Das Sahu of Benares to his son, Manohar Das.* Says that he gave four bills of the total value of Rs 1,24,460 annas 5 and pies 6 to Lala Kashmiri Mal in order to obtain the said amount in cash from him. The bills were drawn by the Governor of Bombay upon (the Company's treasury at) Calcutta. At the time of delivering the said bills to Kashmiri Mal it was engaged with him that as soon as the amount of the bills would be credited to his account by the Company, in their treasury at Calcutta, Kashmiri Mal would pay the money to the writer. Accordingly when the *vakīl* of Kashmiri Mal got the bills credited to the latter's account at the Company's treasury, the writer,

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on receiving the news, asked Kashmiri Mal to pay the money. He replied that he could not give cash but would give a letter from Bachhraj's son according to which the amount would be paid to the writer in two instalments by Lala Bachhraj. Says that the sum has not been paid to him as yet either by Bachhraj or Kashmiri Mal. The latter now refuses to pay at all. Directs the addressee to request the Governor-General for assistance in this matter and to issue instructions to the Resident at Benares that he should cause Kashmiri Mal to pay the money of the aforesaid bills to the writer. (*TR 26, pp 269-71, no 146 ; AR 4, p 331.*)

Oct. 4. **730.** From Babu Ajaib Singh. Is extremely pleased at the happy news of his appointment to the office of the Governor-General. May God make this dignity fortunate to him! Has sent his *vakīl*, Ram Singh, with a *nazr*. Hopes it will be accepted. (*TR 26, p 271, no 147 ; AR 4, p 326.*)

Oct. 4. **731.** From Babu Ausan Singh. To the same effect as the foregoing.

On a separate paper. Is very anxious to perform his pilgrimage to Gaya, Ganga Sagar and Jagannath, which is regarded as a very important religious duty among the Hindus. Requests therefore that permission and a passport may be granted to him for the accomplishment of his object. (*TR 26, p 272, no 148 ; AR 4, p 341.*)

Oct. 4. **732.** From Gopal Das. Says that the news of his arrival at Calcutta as Governor-General has filled his heart with the greatest pleasure and comfort. Prays for his long life and health. Is sending his son, Babu Manohar Das, with a *nazr* of five gold mohurs to attend on him and hopes that he will receive the favours of the Governor-General. (*TR 26, p 273, no 149 ; AR 4, p 331.*)

Oct. 4. **733.** From the Raja of Rajshahi. Congratulates him on the occasion of his appointment to the office of the Governor-General. (*TR 26, pp 273-4, no 150 ; AR 4, p 344.*)

Oct. 4. **734.** From the Rani of Rajshahi. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 26, p 274, no 151 ; AR 4, p 345.*)

Oct. 4. **735.** From Rani Bishan Kunwar. To the same effect. (*TR 26, p 274, no 152 ; AR 4, p 324.*)

Oct. 4. **736.** From Babu Pratap Singh and Asman Singh. To the same effect. (*TR 26, p 274, nos 153-4 ; AR 4, p 342.*)

Oct. 4. **737.** From the Raja of Jessore. To the same effect. (*TR 26, p 275, no 155 ; AR 4, p 334.*)

Oct. 5. **738.** Ṭīpū Sulṭān to Mr Macpherson. Has received his letter. Is amazed to hear that it has been reported to the addressee that the Nayar chiefs are inimical to the English factory (at Tellicherry) with the writer's connivance. Says that for the last 22 years the Nayars have been rebellious to his own government and that he has lately expelled 50,000 Gorekas[1] from his country. As desired by the addressee,

[1] Probably this is a corruption of Coorgahs (or the people of Coorg), due to a misreading of the Persian text.

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has issued orders to the Raja of Chirakkal,[1] in conformity with the request made by the Chief of Tellicherry that the Raja should first pay up his dues and then only should he take possession of the village of Randitenna mortgaged by him with the Chief. Hopes the addressee will also direct the Chief of Tellicherry to make a settlement with the Raja and restore to him his village. Has for some reasons totally destroyed the plants of black pepper and has expelled the cultivators of cardamoms from his country while orders have been issued to preserve the sandal plants till they attain full growth and therefore requests to say that export trade in these articles cannot be established with the English. (*TR 25, pp 257-61, no 51 ; AR 4, p 302.*)

Oct. 5. **739.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Says that the news of his arrival as Governor-General has created in his mind a great longing to meet him, but there are two things which prevent him from the accomplishment of his object earlier—firstly, the permission for an interview and secondly, the performance of the religious ceremony of the *Muḥarram* which falls after twenty days. Will therefore proceed after the *Muḥarram* is over. Meanwhile he is sending Maharaja Sundar Singh, his *dīwān*, who will personally give expression to the joy and satisfaction felt by the Nawab on the occasion of the Governor-General's arrival. (*TR 26, pp 275-6, no 156 ; AR 4, p 335.*)

Oct. 6. **740.** The Prince (Jahāndār Shah) to Mr Macpherson. Has received his *'arẓī* intimating that Earl Cornwallis took charge of the office of the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief on 12 September. Has also learnt that the King and Parliament of England have invested the Earl with the most extensive powers of government and that the addressee will now reoccupy his seat as second in Council. Has a great regard for his friendship and attachment and is much pleased to hear that the addressee has fully explained to the Governor-General the particulars of friendship and alliance which have been established between the English and the writer and that the Governor-General is interested in the improvement of those relations and will shortly address a letter to the writer on that subject. Has long wished to visit Calcutta and meet him. Now that the Earl has arrived there the writer is growing more anxious to proceed there. Has already sent a letter to the Governor-General and hopes the addressee will also emphasize the propriety of an interview between the Earl and the writer. Is leaving for Calcutta by river and hopes to receive on the way a favourable reply from the Governor-General. (*TR 25, pp 262-6, no 52 ; AR 4, p 300.*)

Oct. 6. **741.** Akbar 'Alī Khān to Mr Macpherson. To the same effect as the foregoing. Says that he is attending upon the Prince on his journey. Ascribes to the addressee's endeavours the friendship and favours that the Governor-General is disposed to extend towards the writer. The Prince as well as the writer is always anxious to please the English and the Company. (*TR 25, pp 266-72, no 53 ; AR 4, p 292.*)

[1] Cherrical, according to the vol. of translations.

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Oct. 6. **742.** From Mirzā Sulṭān Dā'ūd. Congratulates him on his appointment to the office of the Governor-General. (*TR 26, p 277, no 157 ; AR 4, p 345.*)

Oct. 6. **743.** From 'Umdatu'n-Nisā Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 26, p 278, no 158 ; AR 4, p 342.*)

Oct. 6. **744.** From Ṣāliḥa Begam. To the same effect. (*TR 26, pp 278-9, no 159 ; AR 4, p 345.*)

Oct. 6. **745.** From Fatḥ 'Alī Khān. To the same effect. (*TR 26, p 279, no 160 ; AR 4, p 330.*)

Oct. 6. **746.** From Imtiāzu'd-Daulah. To the same effect. (*TR 26, pp 279-80, no 161 ; AR 4, p 333.*)

Oct. 6. **747.** From khādim 'Alī Khān. To the same effect. (*TR 26, p 280, no 162 ; AR 4, p 334.*)

Oct. 6. **748.** From the widow of Sheo Narayan Ray, *Qānūngo*. Says that her husband had adopted Lachhmi Narayan Ray as his son. After his death a *sanad of qānūngoī* and zamindari of Rokanpur, etc. was obtained for Lachhmi Narayan, who with the help of his *nāibs* conducted the affairs satisfactorily. After his death she wanted to obtain a *sanad* in the name of his adopted son, Suraj Narayan Ray, and with this object in view she sent Jagmohan, brother of the deceased's widow, to Srinarayan Mustaufi, the *nāib* of the deceased, for consultation and advice. But Jagmohan at the instigation of some people having taken possession of all the money and effects, deposited in the magazine, is trying to obtain the dismissal of the said Mustaufi. As the latter has been successfully performing his duties for the last 14 or 15 years, she requests that he may be allowed to continue in his position and that Jagmohan may be asked to refund the money and effects he has taken from the magazine. Jagmohan is totally unfit to manage the affairs of *qānūngoī* and zamindari, because he is guided by two or three persons who were dismissed during Lachhmi Narayan's lifetime for their ingratitude. (*TR 26, pp 280-2, no 163 ; AR 4, p 347.*)

Oct. 7. **749.** From Babbū Begam. Has received his letter, stating that he has arrived for the administration of affairs in this country and that he will always look to the interests of its people. Is very glad to learn this. May the Almighty raise him to the highest rank of dignity and station! Hopes to receive letters from him now and then. (*TR 26, pp 282-3, no 164 ; AR 4, p 324.*)

Oct. 8. **750.** From Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain. The following is an account of a private conversation he had with Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān in the month of *Shawwāl* 1200 A.H.=August 1786. At the outset the Nawab expressed his satisfaction with Mr Johnson and then stated that he had sent for an English agent because he considered it necessary according to the terms of the treaty between him and the English to keep them informed of all his activities, otherwise he himself was strong enough to fight Ṭīpū. He also knew that no English troops could be sent to him or to any other power in the Deccan according to the treaty

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between the English and the French. He went on to say that the French Governor had deputed Mons. Ramiond[1] from Pondicherry to his court and the Nawab allowed him to stay so that the French might raise no objection against the residence of an English agent with him. When the Mīr suggested that 200 English officers might be asked for to discipline the Nawab's infantry, the Nawab said that he would prefer the services of 400 artillery men instead. Further the Nawab disclosed that he never liked aggression upon the property of others and that he had no intention of destroying Ṭīpū. Now in the course of three months he would of himself meet with ruin, for all his soldiers and subjects were dissatisfied with him. Referring to the loss of the fort of Adoni the Nawab said that he ordered its evacuation because the supply of provision to the garrison in the fort was not possible. The Peshwa, said the Nawab, was under great obligation to him and the other Mahratta chiefs had also offered their assistance to him. Concluding the Nawab expressed allegiance to his King (Shah 'Ālam) and said that His Majesty also has shown great favours to him. (*TR 25, pp 272-7, no 54 ; AR 4, p 298.*)

Oct. 8. **751.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Expresses his strong desire for an interview with him. Has therefore sent Maharaja Sundar Singh, his *dīwān*, who will acquaint him with the intensity of his desire and gain the honour of an introduction to him. Hopes that after having listened to the representations of his *dīwān*, he will favour him with an explicit answer. Says that the Maharaja is a person of high rank and position, and therefore kindness and honour shown to him will maintain the credit of the *Nizāmat* and will give pleasure to the Nawab.

On a separate paper. Is well acquainted with the present distress of the Company, and consequently he does not like to put any burden of expense on them by his visit. He regards an interview more valuable than anything else. (*TR 26, pp 283-4, no 165 ; AR 4, p 335.*)

Oct. 8. **752.** From Nāṣiru'l-Mulk, son of Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Is overjoyed to hear the news of his appointment to the office of the Governor-General. Says that being only a child he looks upon him as his father and hopes that paternal love and kindness will always be shown to him. (*TR 26, p 284, no 166 ; AR 4, p 335.*)

Oct. 8. **753.** From Babbū Begam. Expresses her immense joy and pleasure on his appointment to the office of the Governor-General. Requests that Mubāraku'd-Daulah, her son, who is longing to have an interview with him may be permitted to do so as early as possible. (*TR 26, pp 284-5, no 167 ; AR 4, p 324.*)

Oct. 8. **754.** To the Prince. To the same effect as no 712 above. (*TI 32, pp 79-85, no 40 ; AR 4, p 315.*)

Oct. 9. **755.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letters asking him to depute a person of rank for the reception of Ḥaidar Beg

[1] Probably he is the same Mons. Raymond who later took service under the Niẓām, organised his army and raised French battalions to serve him.

Khān. In the execution of this order has resolved to send on this deputation his brother, Mirza Sulṭān Dā'ūd and should the Governor-General approve it, he will also ask Mirzā Khalīlullah Khān, one of his relations, to accompany him. Will direct them to go out for the reception to whatever place it is desired. As it is necessary to send a letter to Ḥaidar Beg Khān, requests the Governor-General to suggest the style of address in which it shall be written and also to say how the Nawab is to receive him when he will arrive in Murshidabad. Is anxious for an explicit answer. (*TR 26, pp 285 6, no 168 ; AR 4, p 335.*)

Oct. 9. **756.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received successively his two letters. In the one he has informed the Nawab of his appointment as Governor-General and of his assuming charge of that office on the 12th September. And in the other he has expressed a hope that his arrival will prove fortunate to the interests of the country as well as to those of the Company, and that he will maintain inviolate the friendship which has for a long time existed between the Company and the Nawab's ancestors. Says that he is very much pleased by the news of his health. In view of the high dignity and noble birth of his lordship the Nawab is certain that he will receive greater favour and kindness from him. (*TR 26, pp 286-7, no 169 ; AR 4, p 335.*)

Oct. 9. **757.** From Faiẓullah Khān. Is highly pleased to hear the news of his appointment to the office of the Governor-General. May the Almighty make this dignity happy and prosperous to him! Says that he is deeply attached to the English Company and is always ready with heart and soul in the satisfaction of the Governor-General and Council. It is not possible that there should ever be any deviation on his part from the path of fidelity and attachment to them. In consideration of his sincerity and attachment it is hoped he will always favour the writer with his attention. His confidant, Fath Singh, will seek permission to pay his respects to the Governor-General with this letter. (*TR 26, pp 287-8, no 170 ; AR 4, p 330.*)

Oct. 10. **758.** Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān to Mr Macpherson. Has learnt from the paper of news that the English are collecting troops on all sides of Cumbum[1] and also in Madras because it has been reported to them that Ramchandra, *Deshmukh*, has plundered the Company's districts. Although the report has not yet been verified yet Mr Cunjun (*sic*), '*āmil* of *pargana* Mamandur,[2] without informing the writer, is desirous of seizing upon several villages belonging to him. Says that ever since friendly relations were established between him and the Company all the affairs of the latter in which the Nawab's interests have also been involved have been settled by mutual agreement and moreover he has never been left ignorant of any occurrences in the Company's quarter. Mr Hastings had strictly maintained the principle of mutual

[1] Cummum, according to the vol. of translations.
[2] Mundoor, according to the vol. of translations.

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consultation and had punished and dismissed Mr Rumbold[1] when the latter had acted against the wishes of the writer. Hopes the addressee will also maintain similar co-operation with the Nawab and will write to the Governor of Madras that Mr Cunjun should be prohibited to seize the aforesaid villages against the wishes of the writer. (*TR 25, pp 277-80, no 55 ; AR 4, p 299.*)

Oct. 10. **759.** *Abul Qāsim Khān to Mr Johnson.* Says that the *qil'adār* of the fort of Cumbum has shown to Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān the letter which he had received from Saiyid 'Alī Khān, deputy *ta'lluqdār* of Cumbum. Having perused the letter which contained the news of warlike preparations of the English chiefs against the zamindars of Hyderabad the Nawab expressed his conviction that the reported conduct of the aforesaid chiefs could never escape the censure of the Governor-General, Mr Macpherson, nor the attention of the addressee. The Nawab then recalled the procedure which has been followed so far regarding the punishment of zamindars residing in his country that all the cases of oppressions on their part upon the Company's villages were reported to him for redress. Similarly the cases in which the Company's zamindars had been guilty were reported by him to the Council at Madras. Stressing the necessity of adhering to the same procedure the Nawab said that he had reported the matter to the Governor-General (Mr Macpherson) and had also informed the addressee of it, and that if the news proved to be true and no reply were received from the Governor-General in time the Nawab would take action according to his own judgment. Says that it must be well known to the addressee that Mr Hastings had punished and dismissed Mr Rumbold when the latter had offended the Nawab by acting against the established procedure. Hopes that now also the English chiefs will be prohibited to do anything against the wishes of the Nawab.

Enclosure.—*Saiyid 'Alī Khān, deputy ta'lluqdār, to the qil'adār of Cumbum.* Says that unconfirmed reports have reached the English that Ramchandra, *Deshmukh* of *pargana* Gangawati[2] in Cumbum *ta'lluq*, had plundered the villages of Narsamboaram, Row Balow, etc. in *pargana* Mamundoor, belonging to the Company. The English are therefore determined to attack Tulaara and other villages belonging to him (Ramchandra) and to enter into Baloncha. Mr Cunjun, a European, is said to have received directions from Madras that three companies and two guns had been sent to him and that he should proceed to Narwar with his three companies and take possession of Tulaara and seize the *Deshmukh* and that if any assistance be given from Kallur[3] he

[1] Thomas Rumbold was the Governor of Madras from the year 1778 to 1780. He was dismissed by the Court of Directors in 1780 for his disobedience to their orders and for stopping the tribute of the Nizam in respect of the Northern Circars and negotiating direct with Basālat Jang, the Nizam's brother, for the cession of Guntur in contravention of existing treaties. They also held him responsible for the invasion of the Carnatic by Ḥaidar 'Alī. Mill's *History of British India*, Ed : Wilson, vol. IV.

[2] Gungagurry, according to the vol. of translations.

[3] Culloor, according to the vol. of translations.

should go and occupy that place also. Has also received intelligence that Mr Cunjun had gone to Narwar on 15 *Shawwāl* with two or three parties of soldiers and joined his forces there. The troops and guns from Madras have not arrived. Says that the force with him is quite prepared to fight if the occasion should arise. In case the addressee has learnt any further particulars he must inform the writer immediately so that more troops may be summoned from Hyderabad if necessary. Dated 22 *Shawwāl* (1200 A.H.)=18 August 1786. (*TR 25, pp 281-8, no 56 ; AR 4, p 297.*)

Oct. 10. **760.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter expressing his hope that his arrival will prove fortunate both to him and to this country, and giving him permission to visit his lordship whenever he desires. Is extremely pleased to read this and is grateful to him for his kind attention. Has already started for Calcutta in order to have the honour of a meeting. (*TR 26, p 288, no 171 ; AR 4, p 337.*)

Oct. 11. **761.** From the Nawab of Dacca. Congratulates him on his appointment to the office of the Governor-General. (*TR 26, pp 289-90, no 172 ; AR 4, p 329.*)

Oct. 11. **762.** From Saiyid Aḥmad 'Alī Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 26, pp 290-1, no 173 ; AR 4, p 329.*)

Oct. 11. **763.** From Kunwar Daulat Singh. To the same effect. (*TR 26, p 291, no 174 ; AR 4, p 329.*)

Oct. 11. **764.** From Bahadur Beg Khān. To the same effect. (*TR 26, p 291, no 175 ; AR 4, p 326.*)

Oct. 11. **765.** From Kashmiri Mal and Lala Bachhraj. To the same effect. (*TR 26, pp 291-2, nos 176-7 ; AR 4, pp 322 and 327.*)

Oct. 12. **766.** *Dastak* granted to Mīr Zainu'l-'Ābidīn. The *rāhdārs, guzarbāns* and others between Calcutta and Jahangirnagar are directed to let the Mīr pass through their respective jurisdictions without molestation. He has with him a boat and other necessary articles. (*CI 17, p 6, no 6.*)

Oct. 12. **767.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter through Raja Sundar Singh offering congratulations on his arrival as Governor-General in this country and expressing his ardent desire to have an interview with him. Says that the Nawab is always welcome and that it will give him the greatest amount of pleasure to meet him. He is therefore asked to proceed to Calcutta as soon as it is convenient to him. Agreeably to the Nawab's wishes the Raja has been given leave to return soon after his arrival in Calcutta. (*TR 24, pp 179-80, no 95 ; AR 4, p 358.*)

Oct. 12. **768.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter about Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Approves of the persons whom he has chosen for the deputation. Refers him to Mr Pott for instructions about the mode of reception to be given to the Khān. (*TR 24, p 180, no 96 ; AI 4, p 358.*)

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Oct. 12. **769.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Professes his friendship for the Governor-General and refers him to Mr Pott for full particulars. (*TR 24, p 181, no 102 ; AI 4, p 358.*)

Oct. 12. **770.** To Babbū Begam and the son of Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Complimentary replies to their letters. (*TR 24, pp 180-1, nos 97-8 ; AI 4, pp 351, 358.*)

Oct. 12. **771.** To Raja Tej Chand and Raja Kishan Chand. Says that Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah is coming to Calcutta in order to see the Governor-General. Desires the addressees therefore to attend on the Nawab when the latter passes through their respective districts. (*CI 18, p 15, no 20 ; TR 24, p 181, nos 99, 100 ; AR 4, pp 351, 357.*)

Oct. 13. **772.** To (1) Lala Bachhraj and Lala Kashmiri Mal (2) Saiyid 'Alī Khān Nuṣrat Jang (3) Saiyid Aḥmad 'Alī Khān of Dacca. To the same effect as no 716 above. (*CI 18, pp 15-17, nos 21-3 ; TR 24, pp 184, etc., nos 117, etc. ; AR 4, p 352, etc.*)

Oct. 13. **773.** To the Raja of Benares. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter of congratulation and assures him of his attention towards all the chiefs. (*TR 24, p 182, no 109 ; AI 4, p 350.*)

Oct. 14. **774.** *The King to Mr Macpherson.* Says that Shah Ṣābit, a dervish of Murshidabad, is a person of great worth and leads an austere life but has no means of subsistence. Asks the Governor-General therefore to show kindness to the said dervish by the grant of something to him enough for his maintenance. (*TR 26, p 292, no 178 ; AR 4, p 334.*)

Oct. 14. **775.** *Saiyid Niẓāmu'd-Dīn Aḥmad Ḥusaini to Mr Macpherson.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 26, pp 292-3, no 179 ; AR 4, p 347, no 170.*)

Oct. 14. **776.** From the Rani of Burdwan. Is greatly honoured to receive his letter in answer to her petition of congratulation (on the occasion of his arrival in India as Governor-General). Says that since the death of the deceased Maharaja (Tilok Chand) she has been subjected to great inconveniences at the hands of her servants. These ungrateful persons considering her an obstacle in the way of the attainment of their evil persuits caused such variance between the mother and the son (Raja Tej Chand) that she had to leave her house. For the last two years she has been residing in Calcutta. Represents that from the time of former rulers until the administration of her son, the income from the *deorhi* of Sinpahari, after paying the revenue upon the fixed settlement, was bestowed upon the Raja's mothers for *thakur-sewa* and other expenses. Accordingly after the death of her mother-in-law the *deorhi* came to her possession and for it she holds a *sanad* from Mr Hastings. Afterwards for the discharge of the debts incurred during the time of her mother-in-law a settlement of instalments from the profit of the *deorhi* was separately made in the *Khāliṣa* for the payment of the creditors, and thus she was deprived of it. Requests that she may be put in the possession of the *deorhi* of Sinpahari and the ungrateful servants

of her son, who have ruined and destroyed her, may be punished. She further adds that she will liquidate the just debts of her mother-in-law's time to the satisfaction of the creditors. *(TR 26, pp 293-6, no 180; AR 4, p 325.)*

Oct. 15. **777.** To Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter addressed to Mr Macpherson mentioning some irregularities said to have been committed by the servants of the Company in the taluk of Cumbum. Thanks the Nawab for the early communication of the circumstances which have been reported to him. Has directed the Governor of Madras to make immediate enquiry into the matter. Assures him that the defaulters would be dealt with severely to the full satisfaction of the Nawab. *(TI 32, pp 85-6, no 41; AR 4, p 314.)*

Oct. 16.[1] **778.** To Nawab Faiẓullah Khān. To the same effect as no 716 above. *(CI 18, p 18, no 24; TR 24, p 185, no 123; AR 4, p 355.)*

Oct. 16.[1] **779.** *Notification.* The Governor-General and Council having been informed that apprehensions are entertained by the public that some new systems are being adopted for the discharge of the demands upon the treasury due to individuals and that the principle established in the resolution of the 20th December 1785 for the discharge of the acknowledgments for the simple contract debts of this Government, according to priority of date, may not be adhered to, the public are hereby assured that they may confidently rely upon the promises of the Government, that the paper which may have been issued previous to the adoption of a different system, in case any should be determined upon, will be faithfully discharged according to the rule of payment, under which it shall have been issued. Dated 13 October 1786. *(CI 18, p 19, no 25.)*

Oct. 16.[2] **780.** To (1) Sulṭān Dā'ūd Mirzā, (2) Fatḥ 'Alī Khān, (3) Khādim 'Alī Khān, (4) Rani Bishan Kunwar, (5) Gopal Das Sahu, (6) Rani Bhawani, (7) Pratap Singh and (8) Babu Ausan Singh. To the same effect as no 716 above. *(CI 18, pp 20-3, and p 25, nos 27-33 and 35; TR 24, pp 181, etc. nos 103, etc.; AR 4, pp 362, etc.)*

Oct. 16.[1] **781.** To Saiyid Aḥmad 'Alī Khān of Murshidabad and Khwāja Bahadur Beg Khān. To the same effect as no 716 above. *(CI 18, pp 20, and 24, nos 26 and 34; TR 24, pp 185-6, nos 122 and 125; AR 4, pp 352 and 354.)*

782. *Dastak* granted to Babu Ausan Singh, who is going on a pilgrimage from Benares to Thakurdwara. He has with him 200 men, boats, palanquins and other necessary articles. The *rāhdārs*, *guzarbāns* and others are directed to let him pass through their jurisdictions without molestation. *(CI 18, p 27, no 37.)*

Oct. 16[2]. **783.** To (1) 'Umdatu'n-Nisā Begam, (2) Raja of Tehrikhand, (3) Raja Ram Kishan, (4) Ajaib Singh, and (5) Asman Singh. To the same effect

[1] Oct. 19, according to the vol. of translations.
[2] Oct. 13, according to the vol. of translations.

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as no 716 above. (*CI 18, pp 28-31, nos 38-42; TR 24, pp 182, etc, nos 106, etc; AR 4, p 360, etc.*)

Oct. 16. **784.** To Mirzā Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Acknowledges his friendly letter congratulating him on his appointment to the office of the Governor-General. Hopes that his appointment will prove beneficial to the interests of the people and will add strength to the friendship subsisting between the chiefs of this country and the Company. Has learnt from Rustam 'Alī Khān that the addressee desires to visit Calcutta in order to have an interview with him. The Governor-General is equally anxious to see him and he may therefore come at any time he likes. (*TR 24, pp 184-5, no 120; AI 4, p 363.*)

Oct. 17. **785.** From the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Is delighted to receive his *'arẓī* saying that he will not be able to receive the Prince in a befitting manner at Calcutta on account of pressure of work and desiring him therefore not to proceed beyond Benares, if he has already started. The Company's officers at Benares had been directed to give him a cordial reception and provide everything for his comfort. Says that he has already written to him that His Majesty is much concerned about chaotic condition of his affairs and has therefore to point out that any delay in fixing the interview with the writer will cause uneasiness and anxiety to him. Arrived in the village of Buckerwaun on 13 *Zulḥijjah* (7 October 1786) *en route* to Calcutta and will reach Benares within a week where, as desired by the Governor-General he will wait for an invitation from him. But the addressee has given no idea how long it will take for him to be free for an interview. Assures him that his interview will cause no inconvenience whatever to the Governor-General. Desires only to explain the whole situation of His Majesty's affairs to him and to obtain salutary advice and assistance for their due settlement. Has written this letter during his journey and will shortly address another as soon as he arrives at Benares. Hopes to hear from the Governor-General at an early date. (*TR 25, pp 289-98, no 57; AR 4, p 300.*)

Oct. 17. **786.** From the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Is delighted to hear that the King of England has appointed him Governor-General on account of his superior wisdom and foresight. The Governor-General will have learnt the reason why the writer has been staying at Lucknow all this time from Mr Hastings as well as from Mr Macpherson. Commends Capt. Robert Frith[1] and his brother to the Governor-General's favour. Says that Mr Hastings had appointed them at the head of five battalions to attend on the writer. But afterwards when Mr Hastings left for Europe they were recalled. Further particulars will be explained by

[1] Robert Frith was a cadet in 1770. By 1784 he was commanding a troop of cavalry which together with the bodyguard escorted Warren Hastings from Calcutta to Lucknow. He was left behind at Lucknow in command of a portion of the Nawab Vazir's forces. He became Lt. Colonel in 1798. He died in 1800 A.D. His brother, Richard Frith was Lieutenant of the 36th Bengal Sepoys in 1787. He raised a corps of irregular cavalry called the "Hindustany Independent Regiment" in 1803. He took part in the 2nd Mahratta War. He was promoted to be the Brigadier General in 1819 about which time he died.—Hodson: *Officers of the Bengal Army.*

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the Captain himself. Requests the Governor-General to re-appoint the Captain and his brother to attend on the writer with the aforesaid battalions at their command. The Captain is a very skilful commander and of great service to him. His battalions will be useful in settling the royal affairs at Delhi. Hopes to receive an early reply from the Governor-General. In case of delay he will himself leave for Calcutta in order to see the Governor-General there. (*TR 25, pp 298-301, no 58 ; AR 4, p 300.*)

Oct. 18. **787.** From Jagdeo Singh. Congratulates him on his appointment to the office of the Governor-General. (*TR 26, p 297, no 181 ; AR 4, p 334.*)

Oct. 18. **788.** From Muḥammad Bāqir. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 26, p 297, no 182 ; AR 4, p 340.*)

Oct. 18. **789.** From 'Umdatu'n-Nisā Begam. Says that a *jāgīr* and *māhwār* in the *maḥāls* dependant on Jessore have for a long time been her property for which she holds a *sanad* and accordingly her officers collected the revenues from there and sent them to her. This year Mr Henckell, the Collector of the district, having dismissed her officers and appointed some of his own men, violently collects the revenues, and has kept her *vakīl* in confinement. Requests him therefore to write to Mr Henckell not to interfere in the collection of her *jāgīr* and let her officers perform this duty as before. (*TR 26, p 298, no 183 ; AR 4, p 342.*)

Oct. 19. **790.** From Munnī Begam. Is extremely pleased to receive his letter. From his high birth and noble disposition it is hoped he will take greater interests in the preservation of the honour of the family of the deceased Nawab (Mīr Ja'far) than his predecessors. May the Almighty long preserve him! Her *Dīwān*, Rai Manik Chand, is in attendance upon the Governor-General. Requests him to show favour and kindness to him and to consider favourably whatever he represents. Hopes to receive letters from him now and then. (*TR 26, pp 298-99, no 184 ; AR 4, p 340.*)

Oct. 19. **791.** *Dastak* granted to Rustam 'Alī Khān. The *rāhdārs, guzarbāns* and others between Calcutta and Jahangirnagar are directed to allow the two boats carrying several ladies related to Rustam 'Alī Khān with some necessary articles to pass through their respective jurisdictions without let or hindrance. (*TR 18, p 26, no 36.*)

Oct. 19. **792.** To Kunwar Daulat Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter of congratulation. Returns his *nazr* and promises him protection. (*TR 24, pp 185-6, no 124 ; AI 4, p 354.*)

Oct. 19. **793.** To Bahadur Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 24, p 186, no 125 ; AI 4, p 352.*)

Oct. 21.[1] **794.** *Mr Grant, Resident at Benares, to 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān.* Says that in Benares he is a representative of the English Company and his orders should be received as those of the Governor-General and Council.

[1] Received as an enclosure from Mr Grant.

Has several times summoned Lala Kashmiri Mal to appear before him, but on every occasion he made some excuse or other and did not come. As he holds in the service the appointment of a treasurer this behaviour on his part is regarded as an insolence. Has deputed ten *harkāras* to his house and desires the Khān to send the same number of men on the part of the *'adālat* to compel his attendance. His *harkāras* will come away when the people of the *'adālat* go there. The Khān must not make any delay in this business.

'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān to Mr Grant. Has received his letter informing him of Lala Kashmiri Mal's insolent behaviour and asking him to force his attendance on the addressee by deputing ten *harkāras* on the part of the *'adālat* to his house. Says that he has been performing his duties at Benares for nearly five years and during this period he has never sent his men to any one's house except on matters of quarrels or for guards. Since the addressee's requirement is not of this description he is unable to comply with his demand. He has the power to send any number of people but the writer cannot depute more than two chaprasis to summon the Lala. (*TR 26, pp 300-1, no 185 ; AR 4, p 338.*)

Oct. 22. **795.** From the Vazir's mother (Bahū Begam). Has received his letter intimating the happy news of his appointment to the office of the Governor-General and expressing his desire that he will be employed in protecting more than formerly the relation of mutual friendship. Says that it is well known that from a long time the stability of her family has only been from the exertion and assistance of his predecessors and hopes that it will continue to receive the same support at his hands. (*TR 26, pp 301-2, no 186 ; AR 4, p 349.*)

Oct. 22. **796.** From the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Is extremely pleased to receive his *'arẓī* intimating his appointment to the office of the Governor-General and sending a *naẕr* of fifty-one gold mohurs. May God make this dignity fortunate to him! (*TR 26, pp 302-3, no 187 ; AR 4, p 343.*)

Oct. 22. **797.** From Rani Sugundiah,[1] Zamindar of Doro Dumnan.[2] Congratulates him on the occasion of his appointment to the office of the Governor-General and sends her *nāib*, Nanda Kumar Nandi, to wait upon him. (*TR 26, p 304, no 188 ; AR 4, p 347.*)

Oct. 22. **798.** From Almās 'Alī Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 26, pp 305-6, no 189 ; AR 4, p 333.*)

Oct. 22. **799.** From Akbar 'Alī Khān. To the same effect. (*TR 26, pp 106-8, no 190 ; AR 4, p 343.*)

Oct. 23. **800.** *Dastak.* Babu Manohar Das's family is going from Calcutta to Benares. His people are carrying with them wearing apparels and provisions. The *rāhdārs*, *guzarbāns* and others are directed to let them pass without let or hindrance. (*CI 18, pp 40-1, no 55.*)

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[1] Rani Sugandha, daughter-in-law of Raja Jadabram of Doro Sutahata (near Mahishadal in Midnapore District).

[2] Durdedman, according to the vol. of translations.

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Oct. 24. **801.** From the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Has received his *'arẓī* and is distressed that the Governor-General declines to fix an interview with the writer on account of pressure of work. It is his intention to stay at Calcutta only for two or three days in order to acquaint the Governor-General at a personal interview with his views and expectations. Thereafter he will be content to follow his advice patiently. Says that (on his arrival at Benares) Mr James Grant came out to meet him and presented him with a *nazr* and that he is highly satisfied with the gentleman's conduct. Hopes the Governor-General will no longer postpone the interview which is no less important than the many affairs of State with which he is already so much occupied. In the settlement of the royal affairs a little exertion will accomplish much. For further particulars refers him to the letters of Mr Grant. (*TR 25, pp 301-15, no 59 ; AR 4, p 300.*)

Oct. 24. **802.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Is pleased to receive his letter in answer to his address soliciting permission of the Governor-General to interview him. Says that it has given him immeasurable pleasure to learn from Raja Sundar Singh the virtues and good qualities of the Governor-General and that the latter will be glad to see him. Is much grateful to him for the favours and kindness shown to the Raja by the grant of *khil'at* to him and for the appreciation of his wisdom and prudence. Will soon start for Calcutta in order to have the honour of an interview with him. Has never had an opportunity to go to Calcutta. This will be his first visit to that city. (*TR 26, pp 308-10, no 191 ; AR 4, p 336.*)

Oct. 24. **803.** From Raja Sundar Singh. Has safely reached Murshidabad and represented fully to his master (Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah) the favours and kindnesses shown to him by the Governor-General and delivered his letter to the Nawab. The latter will proceed to meet him after the *Muḥarram*. (*TR 26, pp 310-11, no 192 ; AR 4, p 347.*)

Oct. 24. **804.** To the Nawab of Farrukhabad. Intimates that Mr Willes has been ordered to proceed to Bengal immediately. Asks the Nawab to pay every attention to the advice which Mr Willes may give to him before his departure for the better regulation of his country so that the revenues may be secured and the good of the people may be ensured. (*TI 32, pp 86-7, no 42 ; AR 4, p 309.*)

Oct. 25. **805.** From the Vazir (Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah). Is delighted to receive his letter saying that his endeavours will ever be directed to establish on the most firm basis the amity and alliance subsisting between the Company and the writer and that as some delay in fixing an interview with the latter cannot be helped therefore Ḥaidar Beg Khān should be deputed to Calcutta for the present. The Resident at Benares and other officers had been asked to accord due reception to the Khān on his way to Calcutta. Informs him that the Khān has fixed 14, *Zu'lhijjah* (8 October 1786) for his departure. (*TR 25, pp 315-21, no 60 ; AR 4, p 302.*)

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Oct. 25. **806.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Says that having obtained the Governor-General's approval the Vazir has ordered him to proceed to Calcutta in order to represent the situation of the latter's affairs. Accordingly, as the Vazir has also written to the Governor-General, the writer will shortly arrive to wait upon the latter. Is grateful that the Governor-General has so kindly consented to grant him the honour of an interview. (*TR 25, pp 321-4, no 61 ; AR 4, p 295.*)

Oct. 25. **807.** From Aḥmad 'Alī Khān[1]. Congratulates him on the occasion of his appointment to the office of the Governor-General and expresses his great pleasure. (*TR 26, pp 311-12, no 193 ; AR 4, p 328.*)

Oct. 25. **808.** From the Vazir's grandmother (Ṣadru'n-Nisa Begam). Has received his letter intimating the happy news of his appointment to the office of the Governor-General and expressing his desire to continue the friendly relations, which have long subsisted between her and the Company. Says that this news has given her pleasure beyond description and she entertains greater hopes from his friendship than formerly. It is hoped that the Governor-General, who has arrived in this country with increased power, will evince, greater interest in the concerns of her grandson,[2] Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah, consistent with the rules of friendship, and will do everything to their improvement, because the interests of her family and country are closely united with those of the English Company. (*TR 26, pp 312-14, no 194 ; AR 4, p 349.*)

Oct. 25. **809.** From Sālār Jang. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 26, pp 314-15, no 195 ; AR 4, p 347.*)

Oct. 25. **810.** From Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. To the same effect. (*TR 26, pp 316-17, no 196 ; AR 4, p 332.*)

Oct. 25. **811.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect. (*TR 26, p 317, no 197 ; AR 4, p 332.*)

Oct. 25. **812.** To the Raja of Rajshahi. Directs him to attend on and present his *nazr* to Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah when he passes through his district. (*TR 24, p 186, no 126 ; AR 4, p 362.*)

Oct. 26. **813.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has learnt that the Governor-General out of favour and goodness to the *Nizāmat* has issued orders to different Rajas and Zamindars asking them to attend upon him when he passes through their zamindaris on his way to Calcutta. Says that since he is well-acquainted with the nature of this kind of people and knows how they will cause trouble to the peasants and inhabitants under the pretence of providing provisions for him he has written to the Rajas and Zamindars that he will not receive from them even one blade of grass as a present of provisions. Copy of his orders is enclosed for his information. The Governor-General is also requested to give peremptory instructions to the *vakīls* of the Rajas and the officers of the *Khālisa* in the same way. With a view that no person should be put to any inconvenience he had resolved to travel by water.

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[1] He was appointed *Qāziu'l-Quẓāt* in 1784.—I. R. D.: *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, vol. VI.

[2] Son, according to the vol. of translations.

Enclosure :—Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah to Tej Chand, Raja of Burdwan, Sheo Chand, Raja of Nadia, Ram Kishan, Raja of Rajshahi and Khān Jahān Khān. Is going to Calcutta for an interview with Lord Cornwallis, who out of his great kindness has issued orders to them for attending on the Nawab when he passes through their zamindaris. Says that in accordance with the orders of the Governor-General their attendance on him is necessary, but besides their *nazr* of one gold mohur, which is to be presented by their own hands nothing in the shape of provisions will be acceptable to him. Has in the same manner given positive orders to his attendants because he does not like to put anybody into inconvenience. This order should be treated as peremptory. (*TR 26, pp 317-19, no 198 ; AR 4, p 336.*)

Oct. 26. **814.** From Kashmiri Mal. Says that on the 14th October 1786 Mr James Grant (Resident at Benares) sent word to him through a *chobdār* desiring that either he should appear before him personally the next day to answer to the claim of Gopal Das Sahu or send his *vakīl* with written powers. Accordingly on the 15th October he sent his *vakīl* to him. Mr Grant in his great anger put his *vakīl* to confinement and sent ten chaprasis and one *sontabardār* to his house to force his attendance upon him. But as he is engaged in the banking business he did not think it prudent to go to him. Whatever the bankers should have determined in investigating the business of his account, his *vakīl* was attending to answer. To force his personal attendance without the proof of his guilt is considered to be an insult to him. If oppression is exercised over the subjects of the Company in this manner how can the people like him carry on their business ? Looks upon the Governor-General for protection. (*TR 26, pp 319-20, no 199 ; AR 4, p 327.*)

Oct. 27. **815.** From Kashmiri Mal. Complains that since the last 4 days chaprasis have been placed over his residential and business houses to the detriment of his business and to his humiliations. Being embarrassed he made a written application setting forth his grievances to Mr James Grant, the Resident at Benares. But this gentleman instead of perusing it threw it away in anger telling him to represent the case to the Governor-General. Appeals to him therefore to come to his rescue by ordering the immediate removal of the chaprasis. Apprehends that delay in the matter will greatly jeopardise his interests. (*OR 142 ; TR 26, pp 320-1, no 200 ; AR 4, p 327.*)

Oct. 27. **816.** *Kashmiri Mal to Mr James Grant.* Represents that on Saturday, 20 *Zu'lḥijjah* (13 October) a *chobdār* came to the writer with a *parwāna* desiring him to appear personally or through an agent the next morning before the addressee. Agreeably to this order he was arranging to send his *vakīl* on the following day when a *sontābardar* with some chaprasis arrived at his house with a summons calling upon him to attend in person before the addressee. The writer, being afraid of the fury of the addressee, thought it inadvisable to accompany the chaprasis and hence deputed his *vakīl* with proper credentials. Unfortunately the *vakīl* reached the addressee at such an unlucky hour that the latter was not

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in a mood to receive him. He therefore in anger placed guard over the *vakīl* and despatched a *sontābardar* accompanied by 11 chaprasis to coerce his personal attendance. The writer fearing violence refrained from attending personally and sent him an *'arẓī* explaining his situation for his information. The addressee however misunderstood him and characterised his non-attendance as insolence on his part. Says that yesterday a *chobdār* brought him an order intimating that a board of arbitration had been appointed at the house of seth Chatar Bhoj Das and that the writer was required to appear before it to represent his case. Accordingly he appeared and placed before it for its consideration the whole facts of his case. Is agreeable to abide by its award unhesitatingly. The writer carries on the business of a banker and as such the placing of guards over his banking and residential houses has been detrimental both to his prestige and calling. He has numerous banking houses spread over this country and is transacting business with the Company and the Nawab Vazir. Requests the addressee therefore to order the withdrawal of the guards in order to enable him to carry on his business without let or hindrance. (*OR 143 ; TR 26, pp 320-4, no 200 ; AR 4, p 327.*)

Oct. 28. **817.** From the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Says that after the death of Nafaj Khān great disturbances arose in the royal court. The writer hastened to Mr Hastings who was at Lucknow at that time in order to seek his assistance to quell those disturbances. But as Mr Hastings departed to Europe soon after, the settlement of the royal affairs was left in suspense. Since the addressee has now arrived the writer invites his attention to the following facts. Mahadaji Sindhia has totally deviated from the engagement which he had made with His Majesty (Shah 'Ālam) after the assassination of Afrāsiāb Khān. He had agreed that the forts of Akbarabad and Dig should remain in the possession of His Majesty, and one half of the artillery of the late Najaf Khān should be incorporated with that of His Majesty. The chiefs of the army were to continue in their *jaidāds*. The final authority to decide matters relating to the revenues and the army was vested in the ministers of His Majesty. As Sindhia failed in his engagements His Majesty became very much annoyed with him. The chiefs of the army, particularly Najaf Qulī Khān, are also dissatisfied. Is receiving *'arẓīs* from the aforesaid chiefs to the effect that their services will be at his disposal, as soon as the writer arrives in 'that' quarter. Ghulām Qādir Khān[1] son of Ẓābiṭa Khān, has collected an army and is united with those chiefs. The Raja of Jaipur assures the Prince of his support. Has so far evaded a positive reply to their requests saying that the settle-

[1] Ghulām Qādir was the son of Ẓābiṭa Khān and grandson of Najibu'd-Daulah, the Rohilla chief. In September 1787 he compelled Shah 'Ālam to appoint him Regent and *Bakhshī*. He however in no time turned against his Imperial master. The Palace itself was stormed and taken possession of by Ghulām Qādir and the hapless princes and princesses were subjected to gruesome torture. The Emperor himself was dethroned and blinded. Bedār Bakht, son of Aḥmad Shāh and grandson of Muḥammad Shah, was placed on the throne (July 1788). But the Rohilla was defeated, captured and executed by Mahadaji Sindhia.

ment of the royal concerns depends upon the Governor-General's directions. Is longing for an interview and asks his advice so that he may negotiate with those chiefs accordingly. (*TR 25, pp 324-5, no 62; AR 4, p 300.*)

Oct. 29. **818.** From the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Has already sent several letters to him and is expecting an early reply. Says that he will send Saiyid Muḥammad Khān Sher Jang in a day or two to Calcutta. He will explain the particulars of the royal concerns to the addressee. Hopes the Governor-General, after hearing particulars, will send back the Khān with an encouraging reply. Is staying at Benares in compliance with the Governor-General's wishes and is anxious for an interview to settle the matter with him. (*TR 25, pp 329-30, no 63; AR 4, p 300.*)

Oct. 29. **819.** From the Raja of Burdwan. Complimentary letter acknowledging the receipt of his letter in answer to the Raja's address. (*TR 26, p 324, no 201; AR 4, p 325.*)

Oct. 29. **820.**[1] *The Dutch chief at Chinsura to (Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah).* It is very much regretted that the *faujdārī 'amala* neglected to inform him that the Nawab would pass this place on his way to Calcutta. He learnt this after the latter had passed. As it would take some time to make the necessary arrangements for firing, he immediately despatched the (Dutch) Company's *vakīl* with a *nazr* to make an apology to him for the omission. The *vakīl* proceeded as far as Baranagar, but not seeing the Nawab's budgerow he returned disappointed. Hopes that he will excuse him for the omission and on his return he will inform him of his arrival so that he may get an opportunity to pay his respects to him.

The Dutch chief at Chinsura to (Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah.) Has received his *parwāna* respecting the omission of the compliment due to him on his passing the (Dutch) Company's factory. Says that though he is a new comer to this country yet he is not unacquainted with its customs. Has already addressed him on the subject of the omission of the salute and hopes he has received his letter.

The French chief at Chandernagore to (Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah.) Has received his letter on the subject of not having saluted him on his passing this place, saying that the omission was due to his ignorance of the ancient customs of this country. It is not that he is ignorant of the customs but that the affairs of the factory are not thoroughly adjusted and no articles necessary for firing have yet arrived. Nevertheless if he had received information of the Nawab's arrival he would have certainly given orders to the captains of the ships to pay the compliment of a salute from their guns. Says that he has been honoured with the title of Agent General and Commandant by the French King and the concerns of the French Company are under his management. Requests the Nawab to address him with this title and not in the name

[1] Received as enclosures from Muḥammad Riẓā Khān.

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of the Company, when he writes to him. (*TR 26, pp 325-7, no 202; AR 4, p 337.*)

Oct. 29. **821.** To (1) Balaji Pandit, (2) Maulavī Aḥmad, (3) Almās 'Alī Khān, (4) Maharaja Sundar Singh, (5) Rajaram Pandit and (6) Bishan Singh. To the same effect as no 716 above. (*CI 18, pp 31-6, nos 43-8; TR 24, pp 186, etc., nos 127, etc.; AR 4, pp 360, etc.*)

Oct. 30. **822.** From the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). To the same effect as the foregoing adding that Saiyid Muḥammad Khān Sher Jang[1] left for Calcutta on the last day of *Zu'lḥijjah* (23 October 1786.) (*TR 25, p 331, no 64; AR 4, p 300.*)

Oct. 30. **823.** From Rajaram Pandit. Has learnt from the letter of Bishambhar Pandit about the Governor-General's arrival from Europe with the control of the affairs of Bengal and congratulating him on the occasion. May he increase in dignity and honour! Hopes the friendly relations which have subsisted for a long time between his master (Mudhoji Bhonsla) and the English Company will receive greater strength in his hands. (*TR 26, pp 327-8, no 203; AR 4, p 344.*)

Oct. 30. **824.** From Faiẓullah Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 26, pp 328-9, no 204; AR 4, p 330.*)

Oct. 30. **825.** To the Niẓām. Has received his letter addressed to Mr Macpherson. Informs him that as Mr Macpherson had intimated to him before, the proposed new treaty between them was referred to the Government in England. Says that after giving full consideration to the matter, the authorities have directed him to postpone the confirmation of the new points contained therein for the present. They have directed the Governor-General to express their satisfaction at the existence and continuation of the intimate friendship and alliance stipulated and cemented by the treaties of 1766 and 1768 between the Nawab and the English. Assures him that the treaties now in force will be strictly observed. Requests permission for Capt. Monson to leave the Nawab's country in order to join his regiment at Madras. (*TI 32, pp 87-9, no 43; AR 4, p 314.*)

Oct. 31. **826.** *The Vazir to Mr Macpherson.* Has received his letter intimating that Lord Cornwallis has been appointed to the office of the Governor-General with enlarged powers, that he is now second to him in the Government, that he has fully explained to his lordship the particulars of the friendship subsisting between him and the English Company and that he has expressed a desire to strengthen this relationship. Says that the above information has given him a great pleasure. From the high rank, dignity and noble character of the Governor-General it is hoped that his friendship with him will flourish day by day. (*TR 26, pp 329-30, no 205; AR 4, p 349.*)

Oct. 31. **827.** *Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān to Mr Macpherson.* To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 26, p 330, nos 206-7; AR 4, pp 332-3.*)

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[1] He held the office of the *Dārogha* of the mint at Benares.

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Oct. 31. **828.** *The Vazir's grandmother ('Ālia Begam) to Mr Macpherson.* To the same effect. (*TR 26, p 330, no 208 ; AR 4, p 349.*)

Oct. 31. **829.** *Sālār Jang to Mr Macpherson.* To the same effect. (*TR 26, pp 330-1, no 209 ; AR 4, p 348.*)

Oct. 31. **830.** *Almās 'Ālī Khān to Mr Macpherson.* To the same effect adding that an *'arẓī* accompanying a *nazr* of 51 gold mohurs, in the shape of a bill, is being sent to him for presentation to the Governor-General. (*TR 26, pp 331-2, no 210 ; AR 4, p 333.*)

Oct. 31. **831.** *Akbar 'Ālī Khān to Mr Macpherson.* To the same effect. (*TR 26, pp 332-3, no 211 ; AR 4, p 343.*)

Oct. 31. **832.** *Nawab Faiẓullah Khān to Mr Macpherson.* Has received his two letters through Col. Harper. In the one he has been intimated of the arrival of Lord Cornwallis to the control of all the affairs of the Government and in the other he has been informed that the treaty between the Vazir and the writer with the guarantee of the Company has been approved. Says that he looks to none except the Company and the Supreme Council for support, and as such he is always obedient to their desires. In consideration of his faith in them they have on all occasions afforded him assitance. As heretofore he will continue in his friendly disposition and strictly observe his treaties and engagements. Requests the addressee to introduce his *vakīl*, who is in Calcutta, to the Governor-General and to treat him with kindness. Hopes that the addressee will fully explain to the Governor-General all about his affairs and that the friendship subsisting between him and the Company will receive strength from his endeavours. (*TR 26, pp 333-4, no 212 ; AR 4, p 330.*)

Oct. 31. **833.**[1] *Deposition of Birju, nāzir.* Says that on the 14th October, according to the request of Gopal Das, Radha Kishan *chobdār* went to summon Lala Kashmiri Mal and other bankers. The Lala said that he would attend the next day in the morning. On the 15th October Gopal Das appeared before the Resident in the morning but the Lala did not turn up. A *sonṭābardār* with a *dastak* was then sent to summon the Lala who pleaded his inability to attend personally and sent his *vakīl*. On hearing the report of the *sonṭābardār* the Resident ordered ten *harkāras* to go with him and summon the Lala. When the *harkāras* reached his house he said he would go after taking his meal but he did not attend. In the afternoon a *harkāra* came from his house and reported that the Lala would not be able to come but that he would send his *vakīl* to explain the whole case to the Resident. Accordingly the *vakīl* having arrived said that he was attending on behalf of his master and that the latter would come at some other time. Dated the 15th October 1786.

Kashmiri Mal to the Resident at Benares. The addressee has sent ten *harkāras* and one *sonṭābardār* to his house in order to summon him. As he is engaged in banking business he did not consider it proper to

[1] Received as enclosures from the Resident at Benares.

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go to him in the company of the *harkāras*. His business is of a very delicate nature and the arrival of the chaprasis to his house has injured his credit, nor does he know why they have been stationed at his home. Is representing this for his information and hopes to be favoured with an answer. Is in every way obedient to him.

The Resident at Benares to Lala Kashmiri Mal. Has received his application. Says that the case of his refusal to attend to his repeated summons and the great insolence of which he has been guilty will be referred to the Governor-General and the Council. He must know that besides the banking business he is charged with the office of treasurer and until he is relieved of this trust he must execute the orders of the Company given to him through the Resident and also in the banking business he must act according to the customs of this country. Says that he is sorry for the disgrace he himself has brought upon him and the damage to his concerns. He regrets his inability to remove the chaprasis from his house, because this matter has now gone into the hands of the Governor-General and the Council.

The Resident to the bankers of Benares (Chatar Bhoj Das Sahu, Manohar Das Sahu and others.) Says that he summoned Lala Kashmiri Mal several times to his presence but he did not come excusing himself from one day to the other. At last a *sontābardār* with a *dastak* went to summon him, but he took no notice of this even. Ten *harkāras* were then sent to his house. They are now asked to say whether or not the Lala in case of such insolence is guilty of any fault or crime ? The bankers said in reply that the Lala was certainly guilty of a fault, but it is hoped that he would be pardoned. The Resident then replied that he was willing to pardon the Lala in case they would meet the claim of Gopal Das according to the decision of the arbitrators and obtain a deed of satisfaction from him. The bankers did not agree to this proposal and none of them consented to stand security for the Lala. (*TR 26, pp 335-9, no 213 ; AR 4, p 338.*)

Oct. 31. **834.** From Lala Kashmiri Mal. Has already submitted to the Governor-General an *'arẓī* explaining his situation. Says that up to this day fifteen chaprasis are stationed around his banking house and his private residence. Great injustice has been done to him. His business as a banker is badly injured and the news of his disgrace has reached all quarters. Has his business houses at Bombay, Surat, Poona, Jainagar, Delhi and other places, and if this news goes to them, his business will be ruined. Is in every way ready to do whatever is desired of him in connection with Gopal Das's accounts. Both the parties will agree to whatever the bankers arbitrate and he will in no way go against their decision. Has been transacting banking business at Benares for about thirty years and has also performed the business of the Nawab Vazir and the Company, but has never faced such disgrace. The concerns of the bankers' accounts are settled among themselves and if a person opposes the decision of arbitrators he is then liable to punishment. Is prepared to accept the decision of the bankers rather than

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subject himself to such unjust treatment. Requests the Governor-General to issue orders for the removal of the people from his house and to refer the dispute to arbitrators for decision. (*TR 26, pp 339-41, no 214 ; AR 4, p 327.*)

(Oct.—.) **835.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Is delighted to receive his letter intimating that Maharaja Sundar Singh has returned safely to him. Says that as the Nawab is expected to come to Calcutta shortly the Governor-General is fervidly waiting to have the pleasure of a meeting with him. (*CI 17, p 7, no 7.*)

Nov. 1. **836.** From Maharaja Radha Nath.[1] Expresses his joy at the good news of the Governor-General's safe arrival in Calcutta. Has sent through his *vakīl*, Sadanand Ray, a congratulatory *nazr* on this happy occasion. Hopes that the Governor-General will honour him by its acceptance. Sadanand will make certain representations on behalf of the Maharaja. Requests that he will give his due considerations to them. (*OR 144 ; TR 26, p 341, no 215 ; AR 4, p 329.*)

Nov. 1. **837.** From Janki Ram, *Dīwān* of the Raja of Dinajpur (Raja Radha Nath). To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 26, p 342, no 216 ; AR 4, p 329.*)

Nov. 1. **838.** From Rai Banwari Lal, brother-in-law of Raja Ram Narayan and Dhiraj Narayan. Expresses his great pleasure on the occasion of his appointment to the office of the Governor-General and sends a *nazr* of congratulation. (*TR 26. p 342, no 217 ; AR 4, p 326.*)

Nov. 2. **839.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has been eagerly looking forward for an interview with the Governor-General but owing to the *'Āshūra* intervening he could not fulfil his object as yet. Has however now fixed upon 18 *Muḥarram* (11 November) as the day of his departure to Calcutta for the purpose. Has heard that, in obedience to the Governor-General's directions, Mr Pott has transmitted to him papers relating to the mode of conventional receptions accorded to the former Nawab Nāẕims of Bengal on the occasion of their visit to Calcutta. Says that in view of the long-standing friendship subsisting between the Company and the Nawab's family, he does not like to embarrass the former by expecting from them a grand reception to him according to the convention. Will be quite content and value it greater than all the treasures of the world if a sincere interview shorn of formalities is accorded to him. (*OR 145 ; TR 26, pp 342-3, no 218 ; AR 4, p 336.*)

Nov. 3. **840.** To Munnī Begam. Says that he has received her letter and that in accordance with her request every attention will be given to her *Dīwān*, Manik Chand. (*TR 24, p 187, no 132 ; AR 4, p 359.*)

Nov. 3. **841.** To the Raja of Burdwan. Is glad to receive through Mr Kinlock[2] his letter asking permission for an interview with him. Asks

[1] Raja of Dinajpur.

[2] John Kinlock had been at Burdwan as assistant from 1774 to 1776 and returned as Collector in April 1786. *Bengal : Past and Present,* vol. VI.

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the Raja to defer his visit until he (the addressee) is free from the business of revenue collection. (*TR 24, p 187, no 133 ; AI 4, p 352.*)

Nov. 3. **842.** To Rajaram Pandit. Acknowledges his letter and expresses his great friendship for him and Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Refers him for further particulars to Mr Wodsworth who will present this letter to him. (*TR 24, p 188, no 134 ; AI 4, p 354.*)

Nov. 4. **843.** From the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). The Governor-General must have received his previous letter which was sent through Mr Grant. Besides the particulars which have already been communicated to the Governor-General the writer has several other important points to disclose personally to him during an interview. Has however communicated some of them to Sher Jang who has been sent to Calcutta in order to represent the writer's wishes to the addressee in a proper manner. Hopes the Governor-General will give due consideration to whatever is represented by Sher Jang and will send him back with an encouraging reply. Has again to emphasize the necessity of fixing an early interview so that these settlement of the royal concerns may not be delayed. (*TR 25, pp 332-4, no 65 ; AR 4, p 300.*)

Nov. 4. **844.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Has received his letter intimating the happy news of his arrival in Calcutta and taking over the charge of the office of the Governor-General. Says that the relation of friendship between him and the English is so firm that the observance of its duties can never be diminished. Having learnt the particulars of the Governor-General's virtues from Mr Anderson he has developed a great desire for an interview. Hopes to be honoured with frequent letters. (*TR 26, pp 343-4, no 219 ; AR 4, p 346.*)

Nov. 4. **845.** From Luṯfu'n-Nisā Begam.[1] Congratulates him on the occasion of his appointment to the office of the Governor-General. (*TR 26, p 344, no 320 ; AR 4, p 335.*)

Nov. 4. **846.** From Khān Jahān Khān. Has been honoured to receive his order to meet Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. It will be carried out to his satisfaction. The Nawab has ordered him to delay in asking the Dutch and others to pay him the ceremony of a salute and to meet him till the Governor-General's pleasure on this subject is known. Is accordingly waiting for his commands. (*TR 26, p 345, no 221 ; AR 4, p 333.*)

Nov. 4. **847.** From Dharnidhar Upadhia, *vakīl* of Raja Kirtibum, Raja of Mallehbumm. Has been residing at Calcutta for the last four years on the part of his master and has represented many things to the English gentlemen. Although they were always attentive to him yet none of his affairs has come to a conclusion. On hearing the news of his arrival as Governor-General he has gained fresh energy and represent the following circumstance to him. Raja Ranjit Mal was the ancient Raja

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[1] Luṯfu'n-Nisā Begam was the wife of Sirāju'd-Daulah. She joined her husband in his flight after the battle of Plassey. After Sirāj's death she was banished to Dacca. She returned to Murshidabad after seven years of confinement. She was granted Rs 100 as her personal allowance. She died in 1790. ***Indian Historical Records Commission, Proceedings of Meetings,*** **vol. VIII, 1925.**

of Nepal (Bhatgaon), who on account of the ungrateful and oppressive behaviour of Prithwi Narayan quitted his country and went to Benares where he died. His son, Adbhut Singh,[1] and his minister, Kanubhaju[2] are still alive. Maharaja Kirtibum now desires that Adbhut Singh, son of the deceased Raja, should, with the assistance of the Company be restored to his *rāj* and that in case of restoration Adbhut agrees to pay a yearly revenue to the Company. The Rajas of that quarter (Nepal) have numerous forces and are ready to combine together. Should the scheme find favour with the Governor-General the writer will lay before him full particulars of this case for his perusal. (*TR 26, pp 345-6, no 222 ; AR 4, p 341.*)

Nov. 4. **848.** *Dastak.* Be it known to the *rāhdārs*, *guzarbāns* and *chaukīdārs* on the highways from Calcutta to Benares and Allahabad that Kishanram Ray is going on a pilgrimage and hence they are directed to let him pass with his men and articles through their respective jurisdictions without any molestation. (*CI 18, p 37, no 50.*)

Nov. 4. **849.** To the Prince. To the same effect as no 712 above with the following addition. Has not been acquainted with the objects of the Prince's intention to have an interview at Calcutta. Hopes that those objects would not be such as may come into conflict with the orders of the King (of England) and the Company as it is impossible to serve two masters. Has already acquainted him how it would be difficult for him to receive the Prince at Calcutta but since the latter is so insistent it would only be an act of duty on the part of the Governor-General to submit to his wishes. Requests therefore that if he intends to proceed to Calcutta he will inform him beforehand so that arrangements may be made for his reception. (*TI 32, pp 89-96, no 44 ; AR 4, p 316.*)

Nov. 6. **850.** From Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain. Is extremely happy to hear of the Governor-General's safe arrival in India. Has reported through Mr Johnson the affairs of 'this' quarter and the upshot of his three interviews with Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Intimates that Ṭīpū, being harassed by the ravages of the Mahrattas, is now suing for peace and is willing to comply with the demands of the *chauth*. But the Mahrattas, exclusive of the *chauth*, insist on the cession to them of their countries lying in the Doab.[3] It is therefore apparent that the Nawab's gesture for peace or for war will depend on the future activities of his ally, the Mahrattas. He does not entertain any anxiety in this respect and has moved his camp. It is reported that he will proceed towards Yadgir after the *Muḥarram* celebrations and that he will depute Nawab Mushīru'l Mulk, his minister, to Poona in order to secure the assistance of Balaji Pandit.

Says that ten years ago he went to England with a hope to better his prospects. But he is sorry that the salary fixed for him by the Company for his services at Hyderabad has not yet been paid to him in full.

[1] Abdhut, according to the vol. of translations.
[2] Kaloobhaju, according to the vol. of translations.
[3] The reference is to the Krishna-Tungabhadra Doab.

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He has only received one-third of the promised amount. Requests the Governor-General therefore to arrange for the payment of the balance to him. (*OR 146 ; TR 25, pp 334-7, no 66 ; AR 4, p 298.*)

Nov. 6[1]. **851.** To Fīroz Jang (Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah). Has received his two letters through Mr Pott. In the one he has fixed the date of his departure for Calcutta and supplied the (required) information relating to the forms and manners in which reception was accorded in the past to his late brothers during their visit by the servants of the Company. In the other while expressing his pleasure at their prospective meeting he has revoked the order of the *Khāliṣa Sharīfa* in which the Rajas and Zamindars of the neighbouring towns were directed to present *ḍālīs*, etc. on the occasion of his visit. Says in reply that since his affection and sincerity are so deeply impressed upon the minds of his friends and that the honour and dignity of his family are so well known that it is hardly necessary to restrict the reception to any particular forms. The Governor-General's longing to see him is so great that the delay of a single day in their meeting seems to him to be equivalent to a year. As regards the presentation of *ḍālīs* the Zamindars give much importance to them. They regard them as an expression of their felicity and in fact they take pride in offering them. But since the Nawab does not like it the practice will not be adhered to. Hopes to receive letters from him now and then. (*CI 18, pp 36-7, no 49 ; TR 24, pp 189-90 ; no 139 ; AR 4, p 358.*)

Nov. 7. **852.** *Mahadaji Sindhia to Mr John Macpherson.* Is extremely glad to learn from his letter that Lord Cornwallis has been appointed to the office of the Governor-General of Bengal and that the addressee has fully acquainted him with the friendly relations that subsist between the writer and the Company. Hopes that through the mediation of the addressee this friendship will ever increase. (*OR 147 ; TR 26, pp 346-7, no 223 ; AR 4, p 346.*)

Nov. 7. **853.** From Sulṭān Manṣūr, King of Trengganu. Acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the Governor-General's letter as also certain articles of present so kindly sent by him through Capt. Stevens. Says that he had despatched a reply through Capt. Hobbs expressing his sincere wishes for the welfare of the Governor-General and desiring a firm alliance with the Company. But two days after the Captain had set sail from Trengganu he was unfortunately attacked and wounded while asleep by a *khalāṣī* of Java and thus being unable to continue his voyage he returned to Trengganu where he succumbed to his injuries. Is sorry that this incident as well as the want of a responsible person to carry the letter to the Governor-General caused considerable delay in the transmission of his reply. Capt. Glass, Capt. Thomas and Mr John Bird are however well-acquainted with the Sulṭān's situation and they can apprise the Governor-General of his sentiments towards him. The muskets which the Governor-General had formerly sent to him proved useless and he therefore returned them. Requests him to send 300 small

[1] November 9, according to the vol. of translations.

but good muskets through Mr Bird. Further adds that after Capt. Hobbs's death Mr Bird proposed to sail towards Bengal with the effects of the deceased but the Sulṭān in the first instance rejected the proposal, for the deceased had left behind no instructions in the matter. Later on, however, on the joint representations of Capt. Coning, Mr Philip and others permission was given to Mr Bird to take away the goods of the deceased. But as the goods were marketable at Java the gentleman sold them there and took in exchange such articles as were saleable in Bengal. Hopes to be favoured with letters. (*OR 148*[1] *; TR 26, pp 348-50, no 225 ; AR 4, p 348.*)

Nov. 7. **854.** From Sulṭān Manṣūr, King of Trengganu. This is the Persian translation of the foregoing Arabic letter. (*OR 149 ; TR 26, pp 348-50, no 225 ; AR 4, p 348.*)

Nov. 7. **855.** *Bhao Bakhshi to Mr Macpherson.* Has received his letter intimating the news of Lord Cornwallis's arrival as Governor-General with most enlarged powers and saying that he has fully explained to him the particulars of friendship subsisting between the writer and the English Company and that his lordship is inclined to improve and strengthen that relation. Says that he is employed in strengthening the friendship between the two *sarkārs* (the Peshwa and the Company) and whatever the addressee shall point out as necessary to that purpose he shall act according to it. An answer to the letter which he wrote to the Maharaja (Mahadaji Sindhia) is now forwarded to him. (*TR 26, pp 347-8, no 224 ; AR 4, p 326.*)

Nov. 7. **856.** From Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. The Governor-General's answer to his letter was received when he was on the river Jalangi on his way to Calcutta with the object of having an interview with him. Is extremely pleased to read that the Governor-General hopes to do good to the people and to add strength to the friendship subsisting between the chiefs of this country and the Company. Says that having separated from his own connections he has devoted himself to the friendship of the Company and has been waiting for some time in expectation of a person to feel for his situation and, thanks be to God, he has found that person in him. Is now very anxious for a meeting. Other particulars will be explained to him by Rustam 'Alī Khān. (*TR 26, pp 350-1, no 226 ; AR 4, p 346.*)

Nov. 7. **857.**[2] From the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Says that Mr Hastings had appointed Capt. Robert Frith and his brother to attend upon the royal stirrup giving the command of the 4 battalions of the Vazir's army, which were stationed with the Prince, to the Captain. Now that the battalions have been appointed for the management of different districts the Captain is going to him, having left his brother behind. Is greatly pleased with the attachment and allegiance of the Captain and requests the Governor-General therefore to send him back to him because

[1] The letter is in Arabic.

[2] This and the following letter were received at Calcutta on 14 June 1785 but delivered to the Persian Translator's office on 7 November 1786.

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the attendance of these two English gentlemen seems very desirable. Hopes that he will patiently listen to whatever the Captain represents to him for the management of his concerns. (*TR 26, pp 351-2, no 227; AR 4, p 343.*)

Nov. 7. **858.** From the Vazir (Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah). Says that Capt. Frith held the command of 4 newly raised battalions in his service and that he is perfectly satisfied with his good conduct. As the command of the battalions has been taken from the Captain he is going to the Governor-General. Commends him to the favour of the latter. (*TR 26, p 352, no 228; AR 4, p 349.*)

Nov. 7. **859.**[1] From the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). To the same effect as no 857 above. (*TR 26, pp 353-4, no 229; AR 4, p 343.*)

Nov. 8. **860.** From Mahābat Khān. Says that the Governor-General might have learnt the particulars of his situation in which he has been placed after the death of his father (Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān)[2] and of his residence at Lucknow and of his subsistence allowance granted to him by the Company. Now on hearing the happy news of his arrival he has become very eager to pay his respects and represent his concerns fully to him.

PS.—His residence in this place (Lucknow) with the whole family of the deceased Nawab has been with the help of God and the favour of the English gentlemen. Hopes the Governor-General will continue this favour and permit him to have an interview, so that he can accomplish the object of his heart. (*TR 26, pp 354-5, no 230; AR 4, p 340.*)

Nov. 8. **861.** From Ajaib Singh. Has long been desirous of paying his visit to Jagannath, Baidyanath and to bathe in the river Ganges where it enters into the sea. But unfortunately he has not as yet been able to do so on account of the multiplicity of his business. Requests the Governor-General to grant him a passport for his journey. (*TR 26, pp 355-6, no 231; AR 4, p 326.*)

Nov. 8. **862.** From Raja Damodar Singh.[3] Is highly pleased to hear the news of his arrival in Bengal as Governor-General. Has sent his son, Bahadur Singh, with a *nazr* of congratulation to him. Hopes it will be accepted. (*TR 26, pp 356-7, no 232; AR 4, p 326.*)

Nov. 9. **863.** From the Vazir (Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah). Perhaps the Governor-General is aware that Lala Kashmiri Mal and Lala Bachhraj, bankers and inhabitants of Benares, have performed services in compliance with his instructions consistently with the union between his government and that of the Company. Has now sent Ḥaidar Beg Khān to the Governor-General and has also despatched with him Lala Bachhraj who was in Lucknow. The attendance of Lala Kashmiri Mal also seems desirable. Requests him therefore to write to Mr Grant,

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[1] This letter was received at Calcutta on 17 July, but was delivered to the Persian Translator's office on 7 November 1786.

[2] The Rohilla chief who fought the Nawab of Oudh in 1774.

[3] Damodar Singh was the cousin of Chaitan Sing, Raja of Bishnupur. He contended with Chaitan Singh for the Raj of Bishnupur.—*Bankura District Gazetteer.*

the Resident at Benares, to send Lala Kashmiri Mal to Calcutta so that both the bankers may obtain the honour of an introduction with him. (*TR 26, pp 357-8, no 233 ; AR 4, p 349.*)

Nov. 9. **864.** To Faiẓullah Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his complimentary letter through Lala Fath Singh and sends a similar reply. (*CI 18, p 38, no 51 ; TR 24, p 188, no 136 ; AR 4, p 355.*)

Nov. 9. **865.** *Parwānas* to Raja Janki Ram and Maharaja Radha Nath. Acknowledges the receipt of their letters of congratulation accompanying *nazrs* on the occasion of his appointment as the Governor-General. Declines to accept the *nazrs* and says that he will always have due regard for their interests. (*CI 18, pp 38-9, nos 52-3 ; TR 24, p 188, nos 137-8 ; AR 4, p 355.*)

Nov. 9. **866.** To Nawab Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Has received through Rustam 'Alī Khān his letter intimating that in order to see the Governor-General he has set out from Jahangirnagar. Says that at the news of his impending visit the Governor-General's desire to meet him has greatly increased. Is therefore anxiously awaiting the hour of his arrival. (*CI 18, p 40, no 54 ; TR 24, p 188, no 135 ; AR 4, p 364.*)

Nov. 10. **867.** From Jagdeo Singh.[1] The Governor-General must have received his last letter congratulating him on his arrival in India. Says that he is very eager to have an interview with him. Requests him therefore to grant him permission with a passport for the accomplishment of his desire. (*TR 26, p 358, no 234 ; AR 4, p 334.*)

Nov. 10. **868.** From Mirzā Sulṭān Dā'ūd. Expresses his great longing for an interview and says that he is anxiously waiting for the Governor-General's order. (*TR 26, pp 358-9, no 235 ; AR 4, p 345.*)

Nov. 10. **869.** From Raja Kalyan Singh. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 26, p 359, no 236 ; AR 4, p 327.*)

Nov. 10. **870.** From the Raja of Benares. Is unable to describe fully the present state of affairs at Benares. Says that damage is caused to the concerns of the Government and disgrace to himself. He therefore seeks the favour of an interview with the Governor-General so that he may fully represent to him the situation of this place and the particulars of his attachment to the Company. (*TR 26, pp 359-60, no 237 ; AR 4, p 323.*)

Nov. 11. **871.** From Munawwar Khān, Ṣalābat Khān and others, brothers of Nawab Aḥmad Khān[2] deceased. Say that the small sum which, with the favour of the Company, they receive from Mr John Willes for their expenses and for those of the children of the deceased Nawab Aḥmad Khān, about thirty persons in all, is not adequate enough for them, nor is it commensurate with their rank. But it cannot be denied that it goes a great way to help them in their bad situation. Hope the

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[1] Jagdeo Singh, *Nāib* of Raja Mahip Narayan of Benares. *Bengal : Past and Present*, vol. 29.

[2] Of Farrukhabad.

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Governor-General will extend his favour in relieving them from their distressed situation. There are thousands of *bighas* lying uncultivated but Nawab Muẕaffar Jang does not settle them on the writers for their subsistence. Request that uncultivated land, not included in the rent roll, may be granted to them in the shape of a *jāgīr* for their maintenance. From this grant no loss will accrue either to the Nawab or to the collection of the revenues. (*TR 26, pp 360-1, no 238 ; AR 4, p 330.*)

Nov. 12. **872.** *The Niẕām to Mr Macpherson.* Has already written in answer to his letter in which he was asked to retain the services of Capt. Monson for disciplining his troops. Since the Captain was not willing to stay he was given permission to leave. Further particulars will be communicated to him by Mr Johnson. (*TR 26, pp 361-2, no 239 ; AR 4, p 341.*)

Nov. 14. **873.** From Murar Pandit, *Faujdār* of Balasore. Complimentary. (*TR 26, p 362, no 240 ; AR 4, p 326.*)

Nov. 14. **874.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Having left the city (Murshidabad) on the 11th he reached Deara on the following day. After the halt of a day he will proceed on the 13th November. His desire for an interview is so great that it cannot be expressed in writing. Hopes he will have the pleasure of meeting the Governor-General very soon. (*TR 26, p 362, no 241 ; AR 4, p 336.*)

Nov. 15. **875.** From Raja Kalyan Singh. Says that Lala Kashmiri Mal by means of a forged deed of mortgage for money, which he never advanced, has taken possession of all his houses in Benares. Agreeable to the papers signed by his father, Raja Shitab Ray, the sum of two lakhs and some thousand rupees is due from Lala Kashmiri Mal, but notwithstanding his repeated requests he does not consent to examine the accounts. He holds in pledge his jewels and pearls to the amount of 3 lakhs of rupees for 1,25,000 rupees. He has been repeatedly asked to sell them but in vain. The Lala has taken from him several notes of hand upon his *jāgīr* to perform certain things, but they were not carried out. The said notes were not returned to him in spite of his demand. When he was at Benares he represented these facts to 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān, who took no notice of them. Seeing that no justice can be had from the Khān he took the matter before Mr Grant, the Resident, who replied that he could not investigate into these affairs unless he was ordered by the Governor-General to do so. Requests the Governor-General therefore to issue an order to Mr Grant for an enquiry. If on investigation it is proved that Kashmiri Mal did not advance money on the mortgage of the houses, the forged deed be destroyed and the possession of the houses should be restored to him. The question of money due from the Lala to his late father may be referred to the bankers at Benares for arbitration. (*TR 26, pp 363-4, no 242 ; AR 4, p 327.*)

Nov. 15. **876.** From Raja Sundar Narayan.[1] Sends a letter of congratulation accompanying a *nazr* on the occasion of his arrival in Calcutta as Governor-General. (*TR 26, pp 364-5, no 243 ; AR 4, p 348.*)

[1] Zamindar of Kasijora, Midnapore.—I. R. D.: *Foreign Miscellaneous Records*, vol. 131.

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Nov. 15. **877.** From Raja Chaitan Singh.[1] To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 26, p 365, no 244 ; AR 4, p 328.*)

Nov. 15. **878.** From Nawab Saiyid 'Alī Khān. Describes the great services rendered to the Company by his predecessors, specially his grandfather (Jasārat Khān) who was given the *Nizāmat* of Dacca as a token of his friendship with the Company. Says that being an old well-wisher of the English gentlemen he is highly pleased to hear the news of his arrival in Calcutta as Governor-General and now desires that permission may be accorded to him for an interview. (*TR 26, pp 365-7, no 245 ; AR 4, p 329.*)

Nov. 17. **879.** From Lala Kashmiri Mal. Has learnt from his *gumāshtas* at Calcutta that orders have been issued to Mr Grant asking him to cause the money to be paid to Gopal Das. If the money cannot be paid at once it may be realized by instalments. Should this also be impracticable he is to take security and discharge the peons. Says that on his enquiry Mr Grant replied that he had received no such orders. It has been written to the Governor-General that the writer has agreed to pay the money to Gopal Das and that the arbitrators have awarded it to be due from him. This is far from truth. He is ever ready to abide by the decision of the arbitrators. If the money is proved to be due from him, he will pay the whole amount at once. Is astonished why security is demanded of him in this concern. He has been transacting business for the Company and the Nawab Vazir for the last 30 years and dealing in lakhs and lakhs of rupees. He is not a poor man nor dishonest that security for such a small sum is demanded of him. Rs 1,24,000 is payable to him by Mr Grant on account of the bills on Surat, and the writer has in his possession the Company's papers and drafts worth about 4 lakhs of rupees. If the Governor-General insists upon a security from him, let these papers stand as security and the Company's treasurer may be asked to defer their payment until the adjustment of this business. Great injury is being done to his concerns by the presence of the chaprasis. His whole business has come to a standstill. Hopes the Governor-General will do justice to him. *TR 26, pp 367-8, no 246 ; AR 4, p 328.*)

Nov. 18. **880.** From the King. Has received his *'arẓī* intimating that he has arrived at Calcutta on the 12th September with full powers of the Governor-General, and that he will add strength to the friendship which has long subsisted between His Majesty and the Company. The news of

[1] Chaitan Singh was the Raja of Bishnupur. He was a man of deep religious disposition and left the management of his estate entirely to the care of his minister. Damodar Singh, a cousin of the Raja, drove him out and possessed himself of the estate, but a military force sent by the Government restored the fugitive. Afterwards Damodar Singh was declared to be entitled to half of the *rāj* by the decision of an officer resident at Murshidabad ; but the Raja appealed to the Governor-General and in 1787 had a decree given in his favour declaring Damodar Singh entitled only to maintenance. But in 1791 a new decision was given by which the estate was again divided between the contending parties. Ruinous litigation ensued and eventually a compromise was effected by which Raja Chaitan Singh secured the bulk of the property. *Bankura District Gazetteer.*

his arrival has given him pleasure and he is fully satisfied to read that he will always be employed in the performance of the duties of allegiance to him. Says that the royal favour will always be extended to the Governor-General. His *nazr* of 101 gold mohurs is accepted. He must write to him frequently. (*TR 26, pp 369-70, no 247 ; AR 4, p 334.*)

Nov. 18. **881.** From Khān Jahān Khān. Says that he went to Stewartganj, beyond Nadia, and met Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah, who enquired whether the Dutch, the French and the Danes would perform the customary ceremonies on his arrival. He replied that they had expressed their desire to fire salutes and to order the ships to hoist their flags, but they were silent about paying their respects in person. The Nawab was annoyed to hear this and refused to accept any reception from them if it was not offered in the customary manner. (*TR 26, pp 370-1, no 248 ; AR 4, p 333.*)

Nov. 19. **882.** From Khān Jahān Khān. Has already communicated to the Governor-General that the Nawab (Mubāraku'd-Daulah) was much displeased with the Dutch and others for not attending on him personally when he passed their boundaries. Says that a person was again sent to the Director of the Dutch Company to inform him of the Nawab's displeasure. The Director immediately sent a *vakīl* who assured the Nawab that they honoured him now as they had always done in the past and the Nawab was satisfied. The Director then with the second in the government came in person, paid his respects to the Nawab and received *khil'ats* from him. (*TR 26, pp 371-3, no 249 ; AR 4, p 333.*)

Nov. 19.[1] **883.** To Mirzā Sulṭān Dā'ūd. Has received his letter soliciting permission for proceeding to Calcutta in order to have an interview with the Governor-General. Says that his visit will give him much pleasure and that he can come at any time he likes. (*CI 18, pp 43-4, no 60 ; TR 24, p 190, no 141 ; AR 4, p 362.*)

Nov. 20. **884.** From the sister of Mirzā Najaf Khān (Khadīja Sulṭān Begam). Says that she had sent Fazl 'Alī Khān to Calcutta in order to communicate her concerns to the Governor-General, Mr Mcapherson. Before he reached there the Khān in compliance with her wishes had interviews at Lucknow with the Vazir (Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah) and the Prince (Jahāndār Shah) and had also obtained letters of introduction from the latter addressed to Mr Macpherson. Fazl 'Alī Khān as well as the Prince has now written to her that Mr Macpherson has left it to Earl Cornwallis to give an answer to her requests as his lordship was shortly expected to reach Calcutta and assume charge of the Government. Is sure that by the time this letter reaches Calcutta the addressee will have arrived and learnt the particulars of her affairs from Fazl 'Alī Khān. Commends the Khān to the Governor-General's favour and says that she fully authorised him to conclude an agreement with the Governor-General on whatever terms he might consider advantageous to her. Hopes to receive an explicit answer to her request which has the approval of both

[1] Nov. 16, according to the vol. of translations.

His Majesty and the Prince. She has a following of a hundred thousand men whom she places at the disposal of the Company. Through united efforts they will win great achievements far and near without incurring any heavy expenses. Requests the Governor-General to treat this matter as urgent and to write to her a few lines regarding his safe arrival. (*TR 25, pp 337-46, no 67 ; AR 4, p 299.*)

Nov. 20. **885.** Credential granted to Capt. William Kirkpatrick appointing him Resident in the court of Maharaja Sindhia in the place of Lieut. James Anderson who is proceeding to Europe for reasons of health. (*TI 32, pp 96-7, no 45 ; AR 4, p 309.*)

Nov. 20. **886.** To the King (Shah 'Ālam). Informs him that Capt. Kirkpatrick has been appointed Resident with Sindhia, in the place of Mr Anderson who has been permitted to return to Europe on account of his bad health. Hopes that his conduct will prove satisfactory to His Majesty. (*TI 32, pp 98-9, no 46 ; AR 4, p 311.*)

Nov. 20. **887.** To the Prince. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 32, pp 99-100, no 47 ; AR 4, p 316.*)

Nov. 20. **888.** To the Vazir (Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah) To the same effect. (*TI 32, pp 100-1, no 48 ; AR 4, p 318.*)

Nov. 20. **889.** To Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. To the same effect. (*TI 32, pp 102-3, no 49 ; AR 4, p 316.*)

Nov. 20.[1] **890.** To Bhao Bakhshi. To the same effect. (*TI 32, p 103, no 50 ; AR 4, p 308.*)

Nov. 21. **891.** From Akbar 'Alī Khān. Has received the Governor-General's letter in answer to his own through Gobind Ram. The reason for his delay in writing to him is that he was very busy in connection with the departure of the Prince from Lucknow to Benares. Hopes the Governor-General will write to him now and then. (*TR 26, p 373, no 250 ; AR 4, p 343.*)

Nov. 22. **892.** From Ranuji Sahiba, widow of Nawab Aḥmad Khān. Has learnt with great pleasure that he (Lord Cornwallis) has been appointed to the head of the Company's administrations in India. Since from among all the English chiefs the choice of God fell on his lordship it is hoped he will help the dependants of the Company out of their difficulties. Says that her son Nawāb Muẓaffar Jang and his dependants have always been loyal to the Company and that in return they have ever received their protection and patronage. But lately for no apparent reasons they have fallen from the Company's grace and have been reduced to such hardship as cannot be described. Mr Willes, who has been in this quarter (Farrukhabad) for the last 12 months, has usurped for himself the authorities of the Nawab and relegated the latter to the position of a mere cypher in the domain of his administration. As the English have never been the cause of destruction to the government of any chief of Hindustan it is inconceivable how they could have resolved

[1] Nov. 12, according to the vol. of abstracts.

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to deprive the Nawab of all his authority in his own affairs. Requests the Governor-General, therefore, to come to their rescue by restoring to the Nawab his former authority and dignity and by securing his dependants from the high-handedness of Mr Willes. (*OR 150; TR 25, p 363, no 73; AR 4, p 295.*)

Nov. 22. **893.** From Muẓaffar Jang, Nawab of Farrukhabad. Is delighted to hear of the arrival of the Governor-General with full powers and authority over all the affairs of the Company. Depends entirely on the support of the Company and is hopeful that he will receive justice at the hands of the Governor-General. Is suffering great hardship on account of his limited income and the responsibility of maintaining a large number of dependants. Yet, notwithstanding his difficulties he has been regularly paying the heavy amount fixed for his country. But his afflictions have become unbearable since Mr John Willes took up the management of his state. In the year 1193 *Faṣlī* (1785-6 A.D.) Mr Macpherson had sent the aforesaid gentleman to his country with a view to affording relief to the writer. But, contrary to expectations, Mr Willes usurped all the powers of the writer and ruined his country. He oppressed the people so much that many of them including the members of the Nawab's own family migrated to other places and he seized the property left behind by them. The only means of support left to the Nawab are a portion of the *sāir* of the city, the mint of Farrukhabad and a few villages belonging to the ladies of his household. Has fully represented these particulars to the Supreme Council. In the year 1192 *Faṣlī* the Company had made the settlement of his country in such a way that the writer's authority over the administration remained unimpaired. But under the management of Mr Willes he is suffering such humiliations as no other chiefs of India ever experienced at the hands of the English. Has no one to look up to for protection save the Governor-General. Begs therefore that his powers and authority may be restored to him and his honour and dignity may be saved. For further particulars refers him to Mīr Mughal and hopes that the Governor-General will give due attention to his representations. (*TR 25, pp 347-55, no 68; AR 4, p 295.*)

Nov. 22. **894.** From the mother of Muẓaffar Jang, Nawab of Farrukhabad. Complains against the high-handedness of Mr Willes and requests the Governor-General that the power and authority that her son enjoyed before the arrival of that gentleman may soon be restored to him so that the honour and dignity of her family may be maintained and the people may be saved from the hardships to which they are subjected under the present regime. (*TR 25, pp 355-9, no 69; AR 4, p 295.*)

Nov. 22. **895.** From Faẓlu'n-Nisā, Ilāhī Khānam, 'Ārifa Khānam, Bannī Begam and 'Aẓima Khānam, Begams of Nawab Muḥammad Khān, grandfather of Muẓaffar Jang, Nawab of Farrukhabad and from Muḥammadī Begam, wife of Qāim Khān, and another Begam. The Governor-General must have learnt about the concerns of Nawab Muẓaffar Jang. The writers are astonished to see that though the Nawab has been

obedient to the Company in every respect yet he and his dependants should suffer so miserably. It is a year since Mr Willes took up the management of this country and during his regime they have been reduced to starvation. It is not known to them why the Nawab has been deprived of his authority to manage his affairs himself. Request the Governor-General that the power of the Nawab may be restored to him so that the distress of his dependants may be removed. (*TR 25, pp 359-62, nos 70-2 ; AR 4, p 295.*)

Nov. 22. **896.** From Mīr Saidū. Has received his letter full of friendly expressions. May God long preserve his dignity! Says that he is desirous of an interview with him in order to lay before him his grievances, and have them redressed. But as he is ill, he is unable to accomplish his object at the present moment. The required permission for an interview may be granted to him, so that on his recovery he may have the honour of meeting the Governor-General. Other particulars will be explained to him by his *dīwān*, Kali Parshad. (*TR 26, pp 373-4, no 251 ; AR 4, p 345.*)

Nov. 22. **897.** From the Raja of Burdwan. Has received his order asking him to wait upon and pay his respects to Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah when he reaches Burdwan on his way to Calcutta. Says that he went to Dainhat on the borders of his zamindari and met the Nawab there. But as the demand of the *qist* for the month of *Aghan* was heavy and his presence in Burdwan was necessary, he obtained the Nawab's permission to return and left his *dīwān* to attend on him to the borders of his zamindari. (*TR 26, p 375, no 252 ; AR 4, p 325.*)

Nov. 22. **898.** From the Raja of Bishnupur. Has already sent an *'arẓī* on the occasion of his arrival in India. Is now representing to him the particulars of his own situation. Nimai Singh, one of his sons, at the instigation of some wicked people has declined to take his allowance and has requested the gentlemen of the Committee of Revenue to grant him *kharīṭa maḥāl* and some *mālguzārī maḥāls* and the sum of ten thousand rupees as allowance from the zamindari. The said gentleman did not interfere in the matter, and referred him to the writer for settlement. Nimai Singh did not come to him. He proceeded to the Governor-General and making a false complaint before him obtained a *parwāna* from there, without confronting the writer's *vakīls*. He, then went to the *mufaṣṣal* with a large number of men and created a great disturbance in the whole zamindari. The gentleman of the district is unable to stop this without orders from the Governor-General. If this behaviour of Nimai is not checked, his other sons may go astray. Requests him therefore to issue a letter to Mr Pye[1] asking him to check the disturbance created by Nimai and to punish his villainous companions, and a *parwāna* to the writer so that he may fix his allowance according to custom. (*TR 26, pp 375-8, no 253 ; AR 4, p 326.*)

[1] In 1781 William Pye was the Chief of Burdwan Provincial Council of Revenue. He was the Collector of 24-Parganas from 1788-90.—I. R. D.: *Public Press List.*

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Nov. 23. **899.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. The Governor-General invites the Nawab to dinner on the following day and requests him to come with his friends and relations. (*CI 18, p 46, no 65.*)

Nov. 23. **900.** To Nawab Muzaffar Jang. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 18, pp 46-7, no 66.*)

Nov. 24. **901.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. The Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah) has directed him to proceed to Calcutta for an interview with the Governor-General. Says that some delay has occurred in his departure because he has been busy disbursing the salaries to the brigade stationed in this quarter and making arrangements for their regular payment during his absence. Has now commenced his journey to Calcutta and hopes soon to have the honour of an interview with the Governor-General. (*TR 25, pp 363-6, no 74 ; AR 4, p 296.*)

Nov. 24. **902.** From Rajaram Pandit. Has received his letter intimating that the friendly relations subsisting between the English and the Maharaja (Mudhoji Bhonsla) will find greater strength by his efforts. Hopes that by his goodness and virtues the concerns of both the governments will be settled to the satisfaction of the writer. May the Almighty preserve him in health ! (*TR 26, pp 378-9, no 254 ; AR 4, p 344.*)

Nov. 25. **903.** From the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Is much pleased to receive his letter holding out the prospects of an interview this time. 'It will be proper if from this happy intelligence he should increase in bulk and should not be contained in his clothes.' Has accordingly decided to start for Calcutta on 13 *Ṣafar*=5 December as he can wait no more. The Governor-General need not worry about the nature of the writer's demands. Is confident that his request will not be prejudicial to the Company's interests and it will be possible for the Governor-General to comply with it unhesitatingly. Moreover he only desires to explain the whole situation of the royal concerns to the Governor-General personally and thereafter to settle them according to his advice. Expresses satisfaction with Mr James Grant who is of great service to him. (*TR 25, pp 366-71, no 75 ; AR 4, p 300.*)

Nov. 25. **904.** From Bhao Bakhshi. Complimentary reply to the notification of the Governor-General's arrival. Mahadaji Sindhia is also writing to him separately. Is glad to understand from the letter of Bhagwant Rao that the Governor-General granted him the honour of an interview. For particulars refers him to the letter of Mr Anderson. (*TR 25, pp 371-4, no 76 ; AR 4, p 295.*)

Nov. 25. **905.** To the Prince. Has received his letter through Saiyid Muḥammad Khān Sher Jang. Is ever obedient to the commands of the Prince. Has verbally communicated several particulars to the Khān who will inform him about them. (*TI 32, pp 103-4, no 51 ; AR 4, p 316.*)

Nov. 28. **906.** From Muzaffar Jang, Nawab of Farrukhabad. Is pleased to receive his letter saying that the Governor-General has written to Mr Willes to proceed to Calcutta and directed him to leave the administration of this country in the charge of the writer with proper instructions

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for his guidance. Assures him that he will manage the affairs of the state strictly in accordance with the instructions of Mr Willes. In fact, he has been doing so ever since the gentleman was deputed here by Mr Macpherson but regrets to say that there has been no improvement in his situation. Hopes the Governor-General will be disposed to improve the affairs of the writer and to fix his authority on a permanent basis. (*TR 25, pp 374-8, no 77 ; AR 4, p 295.*)

Nov. 28. **907.** From Nawab Diler Jang, brother of the Nawab of Farrukhabad. Is pleased to hear about his arrival. The particulars of the honour and dignity of the family to which the writer belongs will have been represented to the Governor-General. Says that the enemies of his family have misled the Chief of Farrukhabad in order to take possession of this country for themselves. The Company out of friendship have however made the Government so firm and satisfactory that those enemies cannot succeed in their evil intentions. Requests the Governor-General that the Company should continue to manage the affairs of this country. (*TR 25, pp 379-80, no 78 ; AR 4, p 295.*)

Nov. 29. **908.** From the Raja of Benares. Says that it is five years since Mr Hastings bestowed upon him the *rāj* of Benares, that during this period he has been regular in the payment of the revenues, constant in his obedience and loyalty to the Company and that he has ever had in view the prosperity of the country and the security and happiness of the ryots. But it is regrettable that in spite of his great endeavours for the good management of his affairs he has not had the power to carry out the plans according to his heart's desire and consequently the *jama'* and produce of the country have considerably fallen. The plans for improving the cultivation of the country and for securing protection to the ryots by the aid of some faithful and experienced servants of the Company are such as can be explained only by personal interview and not by writing. Hopes the Governor-General will attend to his request. (*TR 26, pp 379-80, no 255 ; AR 4, p 323.*)

Nov. 29. **909.** *Declaration*[1] *of Ram Kishan Sen, Kishan Chander Mujamdar and others.* Say that Mr George Udney[2] having arrived at Kaliganj gave them orders that nobody should interrupt the French in their purchases, but that care should be taken to see that they did not purchase the cloths made for the Company. Accordingly the *jam'adārs* and peons of the district were informed of these orders. Notwithstanding strict vigilance, the *dallāls* and peons of the French have bought cloths and despatched them to Malda. When Mr Udney asked Kishankanta Ghose about his purchases, the latter replied that he was purchasing the finer assortments for ready money and that he had made small advances for which he received the cloths every month. He then gave a list of the

[1] Enclosures from the Commercial Resident at Malda.

[2] George Udney was a member of Bengal Civil Service. He was the Commercial Resident at Malda from 1787 to 1789. He became a member of the Supreme Council from 1801 to 1807 of which he acted as Vice President for a few days in 1805. He died in 1830. *Bengal : Past and Present*, vols. III, X, XI.

assortments which he had purchased. The declarants further added that in the performance of their duties they do not impede or hinder anyone in purchasing cloths. Dated 7 Nov. 1786.

Declaration of Mallu, piada. Says that he is employed to look after and superintend the weaving of cloths at Kaliganj and that conformably to Mr Udney's orders he has been attending upon his duties without hindering the purchases of the French in any way. Gives an account of the quality and quantity of cloths dispatched from Kaliganj to Malda, consigned to Ram Parshad on account of Mons. Dangereux by Kishankanta Ghose, *gumāshta*. Dated the 7th Nov. 1786. (*TR 26, pp 380-4, no 256 ; AR 4, p 338.*)

Nov. 29. **910.** *The Vazir to Col. Harper.*[1] Has received his letter intimating the orders of the Council on the subject of settling the disputes of Isaacs and Lyon, the merchants, and of their creditors. Says that the jewels and cash of the said merchants are in the possession of the *gumāshtas* of Gopal Das Sahu. The Sahu lives at Benares, in the jurisdiction of the Company and his *gumāshtas* pay no attention to the orders of the writer. Other bankers also follow their example. If positive orders are sent from the Supreme Council to Gopal Das that his *gumāshtas* must abide by the legal decision, the business of all the creditors can immediately be settled. Dated the 19th November 1786. (*TR 26, p 385, no 257 ; AR 4, p 339.*)

Nov. 29. **911.** From Nawab Faiẓullah Khān. Complimentary. (*TR 26, pp 385-7, no 258 ; AR 4, p 330.*)

Nov. 29. **912.** From Muje Lal, Munshi of Nawab Faiẓullah Khān. Expresses his great friendship for and attachment to the Company and says that Mr Hastings, on the occasion of his visit to this quarter (Upper India) had asked him for a plan of the route to Hardwar, but on account of his hasty departure from India it could not be supplied to him. Is now sending the plan to the Governor-General with full details. (*TR 26, pp 387-9, no 259 ; AR 4, p 330.*)

Nov. 29. **913.** From Raja Dharmanik,[2] Zamindar of Tippera. Has received through his *nāib* Makkhan Lal Singh the Governor-General's answer to his *'arẓī* intimating that he is ever ready to redress the grievances of the oppressed and that the writer may communicate to him the particulars of his situation with perfect ease of mind. Says that from the outrages committed by Mr Buller he has been deprived of all authority in his zamindari, that his ryots on account of that gentleman's excesses have migrated and that he himself finds it difficult to remain in this situation any longer. The particulars of this circumstance have already been represented to him by his *nāib* in a petition. Hopes the Governor-General will attend to this *'arẓī* and also to that presented by his *nāib* and recall Mr Buller from this place. A *khud-band-o-bast* may be

[1] Enclosure from Col. Harper.

[2] More correctly, Rajendra Manikya who became Raja in 1785 and reigned for nineteen years.

granted to him or he may be summoned to the presence of the Governor-General so that he may give fuller account of things personally. (*TR 26, pp 390-1, no 260 ; AR 4, p 348.*)

Nov. 29. **914.** From Lala Kashmirī Mal. Has already informed him that his dispute with Gopal Das has been referred to arbitrators. Says that on the 18th November a meeting of the arbitrators was held and both he and Gopal Das attended. He acquainted all the arbitrators with the contents of the decree. They were alarmed at it. They demanded from Fath Chand all the relevant papers which are in his possession, but he replied that he would not deliver them without an order from Mr Grant. Seeing no prospects of bringing the matters to a conclusion the arbitrators agreed among themselves to take a written agreement from both the parties that they should abide by their decision at which they would arrive after examining the papers, and adjourned the meeting. Next morning he waited on Mr Grant and acquainted him with the proceedings of the meeting. Mr Grant replied that as he had already referred the business to the decision of the arbitrators no such agreement was necessary. However the business is still pending. Requests the Governor-General therefore to issue an order to the arbitrators to settle the dispute with full justice or to refer it to the Company's *'adālat* in Benares. (*TR 26, pp 391-3, no 261 ; AR 4, p 328.*)

Nov. 29. **915.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Is pleased to learn from his letter that after making necessary provisions for regular payments to the Company's brigade and after completing arrangements for carrying on the Vazir's government during his absence, the Khān has begun his journey towards Calcutta. (*TI 32, pp 104-6, no 52 ; AR 4, p 311.*)

Nov. 30. **916.** To Rani Sugundiah. Acknowledges the receipt of her *'arẓī* through her *vakīl*, Nanda Kumar, and says that as the good and the prosperity of the people in general is the foremost object of his heart he will do everything in his power to gain that end. (*CI 17, p 2, no 2 ; TR 24, p 191, no 148 ; AI 4, p 364.*)

Nov. 30. **917.** *Dastak* granted to Mīr Zainu'l-'Ābidīn who is going from Calcutta to Jahangirnagar. The *rāhdārs*, *guzarbāns* and others are directed to let him pass without molestation. (*CI 18, p 41, no 56.*)

Dec. 1. **918.** *Raja Mahip Narayan Singh to Mr James Grant.* Has already addressed two letters to him protesting against the deficiency of the *jama'* of *pargana* Shadiabad under the management of Lala Kashmiri Mal, but he has not been favoured with any reply as yet. Says that notwithstanding all possibilities of an increased collection of the said *pargana* a remission of fifteen thousand rupees has been granted to the Lala while *jama'* at an enhanced rate has been fixed for other *maḥāls* having depreciated collections. Has repeatedly spoken to the Lala but he does not take any measures for the adjustment and puts it off from day to day. There are only 15 days left for the closing of the year and if during this period no adjustment is made, it will not be possible for him to pay the Government revenue in time. The Raja's losses from the *maḥāls* of Ghazipur is well known to the addressee. Again a sum

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of Rs 20,000 is still outstanding against the Lala on account of the receipts of the said *maḥāls*. In 1193 *Faṣlī* (1785-6) the Lala took as a *jāgīr* in his own name four villages which were always in the collection of the Raja's *kachahrī* and agreed to pay the *jama'* of the said villages for the year 1192 *Faṣlī* (1784-5) which he never did. Further he reduced a large sum from the *jama'* of several other *ta'lluqas* in the *pargana* of Budhur and incorporated them in his own *jāgīr*. A letter was also written to the addressee about the balance for the year 1191 *Faṣlī* (1783-4) to the recovery of which the latter had given his consent. The money collected by the Lala since the arrival of the addressee in 'this' quarter has also not been entered in the account book as money in hand. Requests the addressee, therefore, to come to his aid as without it he will not be able to discharge his obligations to the Company. (*OR 151 ; TR 26, pp 394-6, no 262 ; AR 4, p 339.*)

Dec. 1.[1] **919.** To Prithwi Singh.[2] A complimentary letter in reply to a similar one received from him. (*CI 18, p 42, no 57 ; TR 24, p 191, no 144 ; AR 4, p 361.*)

Dec. 1.[1] **920.** To Sarnet Singh. Has received his letter intimating the death of his prime minister. Says that his loss of such a worthy official is lamentable. It must have naturally dislocated the affairs of his state to some extent. But man is helpless before the will of God and for him there is no alternative but to submit to it with resignation. Has every sympathy with him in his loss. Hopes to receive letters from him now and then. (*CI 18, pp 42-3, no 58 ; TR 24, p 191, no 145 ; AR 4, p 364.*)

Dec. 1.[1] **921.** To Gangadhar Gobind, Raja of Kalpi. Acknowledges the receipt of his friendly letter addressed to Mr John Macpherson. Says that the friendly relations subsisting between him and the Company will always be maintained by him. (*CI 18, p 43, no 59 ; TR 24, p 191, no 143 ; AR 4, p 354.*)

Dec. 1.[1] **922.** To Raja Chaitan Singh, of Bishnupur, Damodar Singh, Rani Sugundiah and Suraj Narayan, *Qānūngo*. Acknowledges the receipt of their letters of congratulations on the occasion of his appointment as Governor-General and says that their interests will always receive his due attention. (*CI 18, pp 44-5, nos 61-4 ; TR 24, pp 191-2, nos 146-9 ; AR 4, pp 353, etc.*)

Dec. 1.[1] **923.** To Bishan Singh, Raja of Bundi. A complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 18, p 46, no 65 ; TR 24, pp 190-1, no 142 ; AR 4, p 353.*)

Dec. 1. **924.** To the Begam (Khadīja Sulṭān Begam). Acknowledges the receipt of her letter through Faẓl 'Alī Khān congratulating him on his arrival in India. Considers this letter as a proof of sincere friendship

[1] Nov. 30, according to the vol. of translations.

[2] Rao Pirthwipat, according to the vol. of translations.

and regard both for himself and for the English nation. Regrets that he could not write to her earlier. Hopes to hear from her frequently. (*TI 32, pp 106-7, no 53 ; AR 4, p 314.*)

Dec. 2. **925.** From the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Is gratified to learn that the Governor-General has conceded his request to visit him at Calcutta. Proposes therefore to leave for that quarter after 13 *Ṣafar* (5 Dec.). Asks him in the meantime to send back to his presence his confidant, Saiyid Muḥammad Khān, who has been waiting on him for some time.

In the Prince's handwriting. Oh ! May the time be propitious with the Governor-General who has made his (the Prince's) days happy ! (*OR 152 ; TR 25, pp 380-2, no 79 ; AR 4, p 300.*)

Dec. 3.[1] **926.** To Raja Tej Chand. Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah, who came to Calcutta in order to visit the Governor-General, is now going back to Murshidabad. Desires the Raja therefore to wait on the Nawab when the latter reaches his zamindari and conduct him safely out of it with due respect and honour. (*CI 18, p 47, no 68 ; TR 24, p 192, no 151 ; AR 4, p 352.*)

Dec. 3.[1] **927.** To Raja Sheo Chand of Nadia and Raja Ram Kishan of Rajshahi. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 18, pp 47-8, nos 69-70 ; TR 24, p 192, nos 150-2 ; AR 4, pp 362, etc.*)

Dec. 4. **928.** *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Col. Blair.*[2] Has just learnt from Col. Harper that Appa Khande Rao is marching with troops and stores under Mahadaji Sindhia's orders to join his army and that he will cross the Jumna in the neighbourhood of Kora. Says that in consideration of the friendship subsisting between the Company and the Deccan chiefs, the Nawab has directed the *chakladār* of Kora to afford the Rao on his arrival there all possible facilities in fording the river and to convey him in safety across the Nawab's territories. It seems desirable under the circumstances that a battalion from the English brigade stationed with the addressee (at Chunar) should be detailed under the command of an English officer to conduct the Rao safely to his destination. (*OR 153 ; TR 25, pp 382-4, no 80 ; AR 4, p 297.*)

Dec. 4. **929.** Intelligence from Poona dated 15 *Zu'lḥijjah* (8 Oct.).[3] Ṭīpū gathered together an army of four battalions of infantry and as many cavalry with 21 pieces of cannon and split them up into three divisions. One of which he put under the command of Burhānu'd-Dīn,[4] his nephew's son, whom he ordered to oppose Tukoji[5] Holkar ; the second division

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[1] Dec. 2, according to the vol. of translations.

[2] William Blair was born in 1729-30. He entered the Bengal Army as Major on Sep. 2 1768. He became Lieut.-Colonel on Feb. 26, 1778. He was appointed Colonel on Dec. 10, 1781. He was the Governor of Chunar fort in 1780. He resigned on January 19 1788. He died on April 27, 1814, aged 84.—Hodson : *Officers of Bengal Army.*

[3] Nov. 7, in the vol. of translations is evidently a mistake.

[4] Burhānu'd-Dīn, one of the commanders of Ṭīpū Sulṭān. He was killed in action on the 13th or 14th Sep. 1790.—*Poona Residency Correspondence,* vol. III.

[5] *Tukoji Holkar* started his career under Malhar Rao Holkar. During the regime of Ahalya Bai (1765-95), widowed daughter-in-law of Malhar Rao, he was the commander-in-chief of the Holkar forces. He succeeded Ahalya Bai on the Indore *masnad* in 1795 and died in 1797.

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composed of 10,000 cavalry guards was placed under Mīr Faiẓullah Bakhsh to check the army of Nawab Niẓām 'Alī led by Tahawwur Jang. The three divisions thus advanced one after the other, Ṭīpū himself marched with a small body of force in the rear. When this news reached Tukoji's camp he at once collected and despatched his Pindari troops to check the progress of the oncoming enemy. The armies met each other and a regular battle ensued. Tukoji made a sudden attack on the enemy and succeeded in carrying the day. The chiefs of his army then commenced slaughtering the enemy's forces who, unable to bear the brunt of the onslaughts, fled from the field leaving behind them one thousand killed and many wounded. Tukoji's loss in the fight amounted to two thousand killed. Hari Pandit Phadke, animated by the chivalry displayed by Tukoji, delivered a violent attack on the enemy, defeated them and drove them to a distance of 5 *kos*. When the news of these reverses reached that flank of Ṭīpū's army which was fighting Tahawwur, they were filled with alarm and fled from the field leaving their arms and ammunition behind. Tukoji and Hari Pandit both came in possession of some artillery and elephants. Ṭīpū escaped with his life and went straight to Mons. Lally, who, having learnt of Ṭīpū's defeat, readily assembled an army to oppose the victors. This newly-raised army of Mons. Lally and the forces of the victors faced each other on 12 *Ẕu'lḥijjah* (5 Oct.).[1] The battle raged furiously for eight hours and resulted ultimately in the decisive victory of the Peshwa's army and the utter defeat of Ṭīpū. *(OR 154 ; TR 25, pp 384-9, no 81 ; AR 4, p 296.)*

Dec. 4. **930.** From Raja Himmat Bahadur. Says that his ancestors served the Vazir's government for the last three generations and that he himself has been looking forward for a patronage from the Vazir when the happy news of the addressee's arrival as the Governor-General of Bengal, reached him. Congratulates him on this auspicious occasion and prays for protection and patronage. (*OR 155.*)

Dec. 4. **931.** *Raja Himmat Bahadur to Col. Harper.* Has learnt the addressee's sentiments from the letters of Babu Ram Kant and Lala Jauhari Mal. The addressee is reported to have declared that the Raja was responsible for the loss of Bundelkhand belonging to the Nawab Vazir and for inviting Mahadaji Sindhia to Hindustan. Says that the writer and his brother (Umraogir) were equally inclined to serve the Nawab Vazir but Nawab Mukhtāru'd-Daulah[2] who bore ill-will towards them malignantly dismissed them and appointed the Rana of Gohad and Murtaẓā[3] Khān Barech the Nāẓims of Bundelkhand. He further

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[1] Nov. 4, in the vol. of translations, is evidently a mistake.

[2] Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah on ascending the *masnad* had appointed Saiyid Murtaẓā Khān Mukhtāru'd-Daulah his *nāib* and had placed the entire management of the administration in his hand. Mukhtāru'd-Daulah, however, made himself very unpopular by his arrogant demeanour and he was assassinated in March 1776.—I. R. D. : *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, vol. V.

[3] Murtaẓā Khān Barech commanded Mahadaji Sindhia's Afghan mercenaries during the famous Lalsot campaign of 1787. He was granted a *jāgīr* in Narnaul in Patiala State.—J. Sarkar : *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, vol. III and *Imperial Gazetteer of India*.

hatched up a plan to do away with their lives. When the writer found himself in this strait he retired to Shahjahanabad where he acted up to the orders of the chiefs stationed there. When, however, Sindhia reached Delhi at the invitation of the chiefs of this place, by the will of God and on account of their own disagreement, the managers of the Imperial affairs were killed one after another. Sindhia and the remaining chiefs were subsequently united and to such an extent their unanimity extended that the Raja was relegated to the background. As the latter was an old servant of the Vazir he had no alternative but to take refuge under his protection. Is, therefore, passing his days under this asylum for the last seven months. Is yet willing to serve his master, the Vazir, should he so desire and can display his loyalty by ousting Sindhia from Hindustan and Bundelkhand if the Vazir can only equip him with an army equal to a brigade for that purpose. God willing, he will render such loyal service to the Vazir that the suspicion taken root in the mind of the latter against the writer will be cleared. "Guilt from the small and pardon from the great" is the established maxim in the world. Is always hopeful of pardon and favour. (*OR 156; TR 25, pp 390-4, no 83; AR 4, p 296.*)

Dec. 4. **932.** From Khadīja Sulṭān Begam, sister of Mirzā Najaf Khān. Complains against the usurpers of the property and effects of her deceased brother, Mirzā Najaf Khān. Says that Afrāsiāb Khān, whom she had nurtured since his childhood, after the demise of her brother took illegal possession of his entire property and left nothing for the maintenance of the deceased's children and other dependants. He was, however, afterwards divinely punished with murder for his ingratitude but not before he had depleted the treasury and ruined the country. After Afrāsiāb's death the property fell into the hands of equally unjust persons who are now in adverse possession and enjoyment of it. Her deceased brother had all along been a faithful adherent of the Company and always counted upon their patronage for his well-being and prosperity. Requests the Governor-General, therefore, to take into consideration the cordial relation that existed between her brother and the Company and to come to the rescue of the deceased's children and other dependants. (*OR 157; TR 25, pp 394-7, no 84; AR 4, p 299.*)

Dec. 4. **933.** From Fatḥ 'Alī Khān.[1] Is longing to see the Governor-General at Calcutta but is unable to do so at the present moment as under the instructions of Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah he is to receive Nawab Ḥaidar Beg Khān who is expected in 'this' quarter (Murshidabad). Is however praying for the Governor-General's welfare and prosperity. Hopes for letters. (*OR 158; TR 26, pp 396-7, no 263; AR 4, p 330.*)

Dec. 4. **934.** From Aḥmad 'Alī Khān, *Qāẓiu'l-Quẓāt*. Is very eager to pay his obeisance to the Governor-General at Calcutta but his failing health prevents him from fulfilling his desire. Is, however, praying for his

[1] Fatḥ 'Alī Khān was the son of Nawab Ṣādiq 'Alī Khān *alias* Mīran. He enjoyed a pension of Rs 500 per month.—I. R. D.: *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, vol. V.

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prosperity. Hopes for letters. (*OR 159 ; TR 26, p 397, no 264 ; AR 4, p 328.*)

Dec. 4. **935.** To Raja Sundar Narayan, Mīr Bāqir, Luṯfu'n-Nisā Begam and Jagdeo Singh. Acknowledges with thanks the receipt of their letters of congratulations on the occasion of his appointment as Governor-General. (*CI 18, pp 48-50, nos 71-4 ; TR 24, pp 192-3, nos 153-6 ; AR 4, pp 354, etc.*)

Dec. 6. **936.** From Gul Muḥammad of Farrukhabad. Reports that 'yesterday' 27 *Muḥarram* (20 Nov.) at midnight a gang of about 150 Mewatis and other robbers having crossed the Ganges raided the shop of cloth merchants near the old well. The *chaukīdārs* on duty had a close skirmish with them in which lethal weapons were freely used. In the scuffle one man of the *sarkār* was killed and two injured while on the side of the robbers the casualties were two killed and three wounded. As soon as the writer heard of the incident he repaired hot-haste to the place of occurrence, surrounded the outlaws, beat them severely and put them to flight. At this time due to the pitch darkness of the night the depredations of the robbers have become too frequent. The number of people at the disposal of the writer to guard the city at this unusual period is quite inadequate. Requests therefore that sanction may be accorded to the appointment of ten more *harkārās* so that he may employ them in obtaining information of the conduct of the thieves and thus be on his guard. (*OR 160 ; TR 25, pp 397-9, no 85 ; AR 4, p 298.*)

Dec. 6. **937.** From Daulat Ram. To the same effect as the foregoing. *OR 161 ; TR 25, pp 400-2, no 85 ; AR 4, p 298.*)

Dec. 6. **938.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Reminds the Governor-General that while he was 'here' the Nawab had recommended to him the case of his *pīrzāda*,[1] Shah Abu'l Laiṡ, who held a grant of some villages in Oudh but which had for a short time past been discontinued. Says that Saiyid Muqtadir, the brother of the said Shah, whom the Nawab had the pleasure of introducing to the Governor-General, will have the honour of presenting this letter to him. Hopes that the Governor-General will support this case and will influence the Nawab Vazir to restore the *jāgīr* to the Shah. (*OR 162 ; TR 26, pp 397-8, no 265 ; AR 4, p 322.*)

Dec. 6. **939.** From Shah Abu'l-Laiṡ. Says that Nawab Wālājah and Nawab Amīru'l-Umarā had the pleasure of introducing the writer and his brother, Saiyid Muqtadir, to the Governor-General and of recommending to him his case for favour of consideration and support. Is now sending his brother to the Governor-General's presence to acquaint him with particulars of his situation. Requests the Governor-General to write a letter each to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah, Ḥaidar Beg Khān, Raja Tikait Ray and the Resident of Lucknow advising them to restore the *altamgha* grant of certain villages in consonance with the royal *farmān* to his son, Saiyid Muḥammad, who lives in Rae Bareli, for his main-

[1] Son of the religious preceptor.

tenance and support. (*OR 163 ; TR 26, pp 398-400, no 266 ; AR 4, p 348.*)

Dec. 6. **940.** From Babu Pratap Singh. Says that from the time of Raja Balwant Singh and Raja Chait Singh down to 1192 *Faṣlī* (1785 A.D.) he enjoyed the possession of *pargana* Magror and that he duly paid the revenues agreeably to the terms of the *sanads* and his agreements with the said Rajas. Mr Markham[1] and Mr Fowke, who were convinced of the validity of his rights to the zamindari, supported him in the possession of it, even after the banishment of Raja Chait Singh. But since 1193 *Faṣlī* Raja Mahip Narayan with the assistance of Lala Kashmiri Mal, the *Dīwān* of Mr Fowke, and in violation of the *sanads* and engagements of Raja Balwant Singh, Raja Chait Singh and Rani Gulab Kunwar, has dispossessed the writer of his said zamindari and resumed it for himself. Says that when Mr Hastings conferred the *sanad* of the above *pargana* on Raja Mahip Narayan an engagement was taken from him that if he could give proof of his *altamgha* grant he should receive the sum of Rs 40,000 which was the amount of revenue payable by the writer and not that he should take possession of the *pargana*. Requests the Governor-General, therefore, to write a letter each to Raja Mahip Narayan and to the Resident of Benares directing them to restore to the writer his legitimate inheritance and asking the latter to honour the *sanads* granted by Raja Balwant Singh and Raja Chait Singh. (*OR 164 ; TR 26, pp 400-3, no 267 ; AR 4, p 342.*)

Dec. 6. **941.** From Babu Asman Singh. Complimentary. (*OR 165 ; TR 26, p 403, no 268 ; AR 4, p 342.*)

Dec. 6. **942.** To Raja Kalyan Singh. Is glad to receive his letter seeking permission to proceed to Calcutta for an interview. Says that it would have given him great pleasure if he could make time to see the addressee, but as the pressure of work is very great the Governor-General regrets his inability to comply with his request at the present moment. (*CI 18, pp 50-1, no 75 ; TR 24, p 193, no 158 ; AR 4, p 354.*)

Dec. 6. **943.** To Raja Mahip Narayan. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 18, pp 51-2, no 76 ; TR 24, p 193, no 157 ; AR 4, p 350.*)

Dec. 6. **944.** To the Nawab of Farrukhabad. Has received his letters through Mr Willes. Intimates that Mr Willes having paid his respects at Calcutta will soon return to his duty at Farrukhabad. Disapproves highly of the obstructions which the Nawab has offered in the collection of the revenues of his country. If the Nawab persists in his unwise conduct he will bring disgrace to himself. Says that it is incumbent on him [the Governor-General] to give him [the Nawab] such advice as he may think proper for his good. Asks him to issue *sanads* and give customary *khil'ats* to the *'āmils* doing duty in the several *parganas*. The Nawab is required to carry out this instruction forthwith. (*TI 32, pp 108-9, no 54 ; AR 4, p 309.*)

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[1] William Markham was appointed Assistant Resident at Benares in 1778. He was promoted to be Resident at that place in 1781.—I. R. D. : *Public Press List.*

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Dec. 8. **945.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has now learnt that the Nawab received a *shuqqa* accompanying certain gifts from His Majesty and that he is awaiting instructions from the Governor-General as to its reply. Says that it is desirable that he should acknowledge the royal gifts and give such answer to the *shuqqa* as he thinks proper. (*CI 18, p 52, no 77 ; TR 24, p 195, no 161 ; AR 4, p 358.*)

Dec. 8. **946.** *Dastak.* Be it known to the *gumāshtas* of *rāhdārs*, *guzarbāns* and others that 53 elephants for Nawab Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān are going from Sylhet to Benares. They are directed to pass the animals through their respective jurisdictions without let or hindrance. (*CI 18, pp 52-3, no 78.*)

Dec. 8. **947.** *Dastak.* Duplicate of the foregoing. (*CI 18, p 54, no 80.*)

Dec. 8. **948.** To Munnī Begam. Says that his interview with Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah has afforded him a great satisfaction. The Nawab acquainted him with the Begam's good qualities and virtues and emphasised with greater zeal his own devotion to her. He said that he had always been steadfast in obedience and service to her and that her pleasure was the foremost object of his heart. The Governor-General is greatly pleased to notice such cordial relationship between her and the Nawab. (*TI 24, pp 194-5, no 159 ; AI 4, p 359.*)

Dec. 8. **949.** To Babbū Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 24, p 195, no 160 ; AI 4, p 351.*)

Dec. 9. **950.** From the King. Says that Lalji Mal Sahu has represented to His Majesty that Gora Chand, *Dīwān* of Mr Croftes, owes him and Fath Chand a sum of Rs 25,000 on bond and that despite persistent demand he is evading the payment of it. He says that there is money due to him from the saltpetre and that when he receives this money he will clear his debt. Desires him therefore to place a *sazāwal* over Gora Chand in order to enforce the liquidation of his debt. Lalji Mal is one of His Majesty's household servants. (*OR 166 ; TR 26, pp 403-4, no 269 ; AR 4, p 334.*)

Dec. 9. **951.** *Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah to Col. Harper.* Says that Muḥammad Ḥusain, one of his servants, was found guilty of misdemeanour and as a punishment was expelled from his dominions. He then continued to reside within the territories of the Mahrattas. Has now learnt that he has gone to Benares and that he also intends to visit Calcutta. As the interests of the Nawab is identical with those of the Company so the expulsion of a delinquent from the country of one is, in effect, equivalent to his expulsion from that of the other. Requests the Colonel therefore to ask the Resident at Benares to turn out Muḥammad Ḥusain from there and also to see that he is not allowed to reside anywhere within the Company's territories. (*OR 167 ; TR 26, pp 404-5, no 270 ; AR 4, p 339.*)

Dec. 9. **952.** To Nawab Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Invites him to a ball party at his house on the following day at night. (*CI 18, p 53, no 79.*)

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Dec. 12[1]. **953.** From Nawab Shaikh Ayāz[2] Khān Bahadur. Is extremely glad to hear the happy news of his (Earl Cornwallis's) appointment by the Board of Directors in England, as the Governor-General of Bengal. Says that the writer through his unremitting personal efforts had amassed much wealth and property and that the country of Bednur was bestowed upon him by the deceased Nawab (Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān). When General Mathews attacked Bednur (Jan. 1783) Capt. Campbell was a prisoner with the Nawab, who, in accordance with the sound advice of the Captain and in view of the accommodating character of the English people as also for establishing a friendly relation with them, interviewed the General and unreservedly placed at his disposal, his house, his country, the key of the fort and in fact everything he possessed. The Nawab further made a promise of offering his allegiance to the Company. In return for his services the General showed him all possible considerations and bestowed on him every mark of favour. Ever since that time he has been passing his days under the protection and patronage of the Company at Bombay. Has recently been informed by Mr Boddam that the Board of Directors in their latest despatch have granted the writer an allowance for his maintenance and support, for which act of their favour he is grateful to them. Requests the Governor-General to write to him now and then. *(OR 168 ; TR 25, pp 402-8, no 86 ; AR 4, p 301.)*

Dec. 12. **954.** To Saiyid Aḥmad 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter stating that he was very eager to meet the Governor-General but his indisposition prevented him from doing so. Is sorry to learn about his illness and says that since he is unwell he must defer his departure for the present. Hopes to receive letters from him now and then. *(CI 18, p 54, no 81 ; TR 24, p 195, no 163 ; AR 4, p 356.)*

Dec. 12. **955.** To Mīr Murtaẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. *(CI 18, p 55, no 82 ; TR 24, p 195, no 162 ; AR 4, p 363.)*

Dec. 13. **956.** From the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Has received his letter and fully appreciated the sentiments expressed therein. Proposes to start for Calcutta after the month of *Ṣafar* (Nov.-Dec. 1786) in order to meet him. Requests him to keep up correspondence in the meantime. *(OR 169 ; TR 25, pp 408-11, no 87 ; AR 4, p 300.)*

Dec. 13. **957.** From Maharaja Pratap Singh of Jaipur. Congratulates him on his appointment to the office of the Governor-General and professes his friendship for and adherence and loyalty to him. Refers him to his *vakīl*, Rai Bal Kishan, who is satying in Calcutta, for further particulars. *(OR 170 ; TR 26, pp 405-7, no 271 ; AR 4, p 342.)*

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[1] Dec. 13, according to the vol. of abstracts.

[2] Shaikh Ayāz was originally a slave of Ḥaidar 'Alī who rose in his master's favour. In 1779 he got his first appointment as civil and military governor of Chittaldroog fort and territory. Early in 1782 Ḥaidar appointed him governor of Bednore. Ṭīpū hated Ayāz. On Ḥaidar's demise Ṭīpū sent secret orders to put him to death. Ayāz, however, intercepted the letter and surrendered Bednore to Brigadier General Mathews in 1783, and went over to the enemy's side. On the approach of Ṭīpū to recapture the station he fled to the sea coast.

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958. From Sambhu Chand, brother of the Zamindar of Nadia. Has heard with great pleasure of his arrival in Bengal at the head of the Company's administrations in India. Says that during his father, Raja Kishan Chand's illness he was artfully prevented from approaching him by his step-brother, Raja Sheo Chand, who in 1186 Bengali (1779-80 A.D.) submitted a petition, under the seal of his father, to the Governor-General and by a false representation appropriated the entire zamindari to himself. Submits it for the information of the Governor-General that once during the lifetime of his father the revenue fell into arrears and the writer had received a *parwāna* from the Nawab (Mubāraku'd-Daulah) and the English gentlemen calling upon him to liquidate the arrears and that it was through his unremitting efforts that a portion of the arrears was immediately paid up. In 1180 Bengali (1773-4 A.D.) the zamindari was farmed out to Raja Sheo Chand for 5 years with the result that a heavy balance fell at the end of the period. From the grant of the zamindari to his brother the writer has suffered a heavy loss of prestige and inheritance. Since 1186 Bengali (1779-80 A.D.) he has been repeatedly presenting petitions to the Board of Revenue and the Committee, claiming his rights to the zamindari but all in vain. The incapability of his brother, Raja Sheo Chand, will be evident from a single fact that a settlement for the arrears was made in 1186 Bengali (1779-80 A.D.) and that Mr Shore[1] took an agreement from him to the effect that if he failed to discharge his obligations to the Company within two years, he would have to relinquish his claim to the zamindari. Notwithstanding that it was discovered in the end of 1188 Bengali (1781-2 A.D.) that a sum of Rs 2,50,000 was outstanding against his brother. Several other agreements of the like nature were made with his brother from time to time but all without any appreciable result. Requests the Governor-General therefore to bestow upon him the zamindari and he, on his part, promises to restore the country to a satisfactory footing and to pay regularly the government revenue. It is the established custom obtaining in this country to entrust the zamindari to the hands of that son who proves himself to be the most capable of all.

In consequence of his brother's ill-conceived measures the writer was granted a paltry allowance of Rs 15,000 annually, a sum quite inadequate even for his household expenses. But this amount too was not paid to him for two years and he was thus reduced to penury. He then brought this fact to the notice of the Board of Revenue and obtained from them an order on the *Khālisa* for the payment of his allowance since 1186 Bengali (1779-80 A.D.). The writer's aged mother was in receipt of an allowance of Rs 12,000 in addition to her sundry expenses for marriages and religious ceremonies. But this was later reduced to Rs 6,000. Is sorry to inform the Governor-General that his mother also has not received any amount since the beginning of the current year as a result of which she is experiencing great hardships. Requests

[1] Afterwards Sir John Shore, Governor-General.

the Governor-General to issue necessary orders for the regular payment of his stipend and that of his mother.

Due to the mischievousness of his brother's dependants the writer could not reside at Sibnibas and had perforce to retire with his mother to Hardham. In the year 1181 Bengali (1774-5 A.D.) the writer represented to the Council (of Revenue) his difficulties in paying the revenues of his two *ta'lluqas* of Hatkunda and Bhowanipur in two different places at the Presidency and at Krishnagar respectively and accordingly requested them to permit him to pay the revenues at the Presidency only for both the *ta'lluqas*. But his brother out of enmity stood in the way and his request was rejected.

Many zamindaris were annexed to the 24-Parganas but some of them were subsequently restored to the owners on their making representation for the return of them. But the zamindari of the writer consisting of *parganas* Shahpur and Ekdalia which was annexed to the 24-Parganas has not been restored to him despite his repeated petitions and production of the zamindari *sanad* and *parwāna*. Has put before the Governor-General, in detail, his superior claims to the zamindari and requests that he may be put in possession of it in supersession of his brother. (*OR 171 ; TR 26, pp 407-13, no 272 ; AR 4, p 341.*)

Dec. 17. **959.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Informs the Governor-General of his safe arrival at Murshidabad on Thursday, 22 *Ṣafar* (14 Dec.) and expresses his gratitude for the kindness and favour shown to him. (*OR 172 ; TR 26, p 413, no 273 ; AR 4, p 336.*)

Dec. 17. **960.** From 'Iwaẓ 'Alī Khān, the son of Nawab Muḥammad Amīn Khān and the grandson of Nawab Muḥammad Khān, Bangash. Has received his allowance through Mr John Willes. Is grateful to him for this favour and hopes to receive similar treatment in future. (*OR 173 ; TR 26, p 414, no 274 ; AR 4, p 339.*)

Dec. 17. **961.** From 1. Ghulām Ḥusain Khān, 2. Ni'mat 'Alī Khān, 3. Jalāl Khān, 4. Akbar 'Alī Khān, 5. Himmat Ẓamān Khān, 6. Ḥātim Ẓamān Khān, 7. Fatḥullah Khān, 8. Hidāyatullah Khān, 9. Fatḥ 'Alī Khān, 10. Ibrāhīm Khān, 11. Muḥammad Khalīl Khān, 12. Imāmu'd-Dīn Khān, 13. Mahābat 'Alī Khān, 14. Qādir Ẓamān Khān, 15. Daulat Zamān Khān, 16. Ẓu'lfaqār 'Alī Khān, 17. Ṣābit Khān, 18. Yūsuf 'Alī Khān, 19. 'Abdul Majīd Khān, 20. Khān Khānān, 21. Wāṣil Zamān Khān, 22. Aḥmad Zamān Khān, 23. Muḥammad Zamān Khān, 24. Aḥmad 'Alī Khān, 25. Asad 'Alī Khān, and 26. Nur 'Alī Khān, the relations of the Nawab of Farrukhabad. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 174-99 ; AR 4, p 339, no 274.*)

Dec. 19. **962.** From Ṭīpū Sulṭān. Is greatly pleased to hear of his appointment as the Governor-General of Bengal. Congratulates him on this occasion and sends him an embroidered *khil'at* as a token of his friendship. (*OR 200 ; AR 4, p 349, no 275.*)

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Dec. 19. **963.** Ṭīpū Sulṭān to Mr Macpherson. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter informing him of the arrival of Earl Cornwallis (at Calcutta) as the Governor-General of Bengal. Is extremely glad to hear of this appointment. Has sent a letter and an embroidered *khil'at* to the Earl in token of his friendship. Hopes that the addressee will explain to him the terms of the agreement existing between the writer and the Company as well as the relations of friendship subsisting between them. (*OR 201 ; AR 4, p 349, no 276.*)

Dec. 19. **964.** From Sundar Singh. Informs the Governor-General that the writer has been honoured with a *khil'at* (by Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah). (*OR 202 ; AR 4, p 347, no 277.*)

Dec. 19.[1] **965.** To Saiyid Fatḥ 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter intimating that he was very eager to meet the Governor-General but that as he has been deputed by the Nawab (Mubāraku'd-Daulah) to receive Ḥaidar Beg Khān he is unable to accomplish his cherished desire. Says that the Governor-General is much gratified to learn that he has been selected to receive Ḥaidar Beg Khān. He is therefore asked to put off his departure for the present. The addressee can always count upon the Governor-General's support and regard him as one of his true well-wishers. (*CI 18, p 56, no 83 ; TR 24, p 196, no 164 ; AR 4, p 355.*)

Dec. 20. **966.**[2] From the Raja of Cooch Behar. Congratulates him (Earl Cornwallis) on his safe arrival in Calcutta as the Governor-General of Bengal and the Commander-in-Chief in India. Refers him to his *vakīls*, Jagannath Talapatra and Sristidhar Ray for further particulars. (*OR 203 ; AR 4, p 328, no 278.*)

Dec. 20. **967.**[2] From the Raja of Cooch Behar's mother. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 204 ; AR 4, p 328, no 279.*)

Dec. 20. **968.** From Jagannath, Sristidhar and Jankiram, *vakīls* of the Raja of Cooch Behar. Represent that ever since the foundation of their dynasty the Rajas of Cooch Behar were wholly independent of the Emperors of Hindustan. But owing to their frequent disputes with the Bhutias, the Company out of fair play and sympathy took them under their protection in 1179 Bengali, (1773 A.D.) on the stipulation of their paying a fixed annual tribute. In *Aghan* 1190 Bengali (Nov. 1783) Dharendra Narayan, the Raja of Cooch Behar, died and in accordance with the established custom his son, Harendra Narayan, succeeded him. The latter kept in tact the services of all such persons as were employed during the regime of the deceased Raja. Some time later, however, Khagendra Narayan, the *Nāẓir*, became hostile and he and his servant, Shyam Chand, in collusion with the Collector of Rangpur confined Sarbanand Gosain, the Rajguru, Kashinath Lahiri Khwasnavis and several other officials of the rāj. This Rajguru is the person, who, during the lifetime of the late Maharaja, was invested with full

[1] Dec. 12, according to the vol. of translations.
[2] In Bengali.

powers in the affairs of administration and the present ruler also upheld his dignity. The *Nāẓir* then extorted the Raja's seal from the custody of the Rani, ousted the Raja from his *gaddī*, proclaimed himself the ruler and his son the heir-apparent. He struck coins in his own name and destroyed some of the articles of furniture and other things in the palace and carried some to his own house. The subject, tired of his oppressions and tyrannies, fled for their lives. The miscreants even planned to do away with the life of the Raja. A report of this was sent to the Governor-General who at once despatched Capt. William Smith[1] with a number of sepoys to protect the person of the Raja. No sooner this move of the Governor-General came to the knowledge of the *Naẓir* and his accomplices than they took to flight. Mr Moore was then appointed the Collector of Rangpur and he under instructions from the Governor-General restored the state to the Raja in 1191 Bengali and levied the stipulated tribute from him. The Collector also deputed a *sazāwal* to check the books of account containing the figures of actual collections made by Shyam Chand. On an examination of the records the *sazāwal* discovered that a sum of Rs 1,36,371 had been collected and misappropriated. Request the Governor-General therefore to take necessary steps for the apprehension of the culprit and the recovery of the amount so embezzled by him. (*OR 205 ; AR 4, p 328, no 280.*)

Dec. 20.[2] **969.** To Munshi Muje Lal. Acknowledges the receipt of his friendly letter accompanying a map of Gaumukh,[3] the source of the Ganges in Srinagar, Garhwal hills and saying that Mr Hastings during his stay in that quarter (Upper India) had asked for it but as it was not ready it could not be supplied then. Thanks him for the map and hopes the addressee will correspond with him frequently. (*CI 18, p 58, no 84 ; TR 24, p 198, no 168 ; AR 4, p 360.*)

Dec. 21. **970.** From Babbū Begam. Has received his letter stating that he was much gratified to meet her son, Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah and to learn from him all about her good qualities and of the deep attachment of the Nawab towards her. Says that the Nawab has ever been obedient and dutiful and has always taken good care of her. Is exceedingly pleased to learn that the Governor-General accorded the Nawab a brotherly treatment on the latter's visit to him and hopes that he will continue to show him similar favours in future. (*OR 206 ; AR 4, p 325, no 281.*)

Dec. 21. **971.** From Babbū Begam. Informs the Governor-General that on Thursday, 22 *Ṣafar* (14 Dec.), her son, dearer than life, Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah, safely returned to Murshidabad and by his looks enlightened her expectant eyes. Is so pleased to hear from her son all about the good qualities of the Governor-General that she cannot put them

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[1] In April 1784 Capt. William Smith was sent with a military force to protect the persons of the Raja and his stepmother, the Rani, and so Nazir Deo fled away to Assam.

[2] Dec. 25, according to the vol. of translations.

[3] Sanskrit, Gomukhi.

adequately in writing. May God preserve him long at the head of the administration to do good to the people at large! (*OR 207 ; AR 4, p 325, no 282.*)

Dec. 21. **972.** From Munni Begam. To the same effect as no 970 above. (*OR 208 ; AR 4, p 340, no 283.*)

Dec. 25. **973.** To Nawab Nuṣrat Jang. To the same effect as no 883 above. (*CI 18, p 59, no 85 ; TR 24, pp 196-7, no 165 ; AR 4, p 354.*)

Dec. 25. **974.** To Ajaib Singh. Is glad to receive through his *vakīl*, Ram Singh, his two *arẓīs*—one asking for a *dastak* for his pilgrimage to Gaya and Prayag and the other containing the proceedings of his work. Says that it is true that pilgrimage in his religion is regarded as a means of attaining salvation but since he is now connected with such business of the Government as is likely to suffer by his absence, it is suggested that he should put it off to some more suitable time and devote himself whole-heartedly to the performance of his duties. (*CI 18, p 60, no 86 ; TR 24, p 197, no 166 ; AR 4, p 353.*)

Dec. 25. **975.** To Nawab Faiẓullah Khān. A complimentary reply to his letter received through Lala Fatḥ Singh. (*TR 24, pp 197-8, no 167 ; AR 4, p 355.*)

Dec. 25. **976.** To the Nawab of Farrukhabad.[1] Mr Willes is ordered back to his station (Farrukhabad) with the same powers as were before granted to him. If the Nawab wants the protection of the English nation, he should act conformably to the advice of the said gentleman in all matters relating to the good administration of his country and the due collection of its revenues. Disapproves of his conduct in not granting *sanads* to the *'āmils* and thus rendering them unable to collect the revenue from which the Nawab draws his subsistence. The sum of Rs 2,40,000 which was stipulated for the payment of the Nawab and his family during the previous year will be regularly paid to him by Mr Willes in the present year. In addition to this the sum of Rs 1,28,999/14/9 is still unappropriated in the Resident's treasury concerning the disposal of which the Nawab will be informed hereafter but in that disposal the Board will be governed by his future conduct. The Company have taken these measures to ensure the safety and prosperity of the Nawab's country and not for their selfish ends. Recommends him in the strongest terms to appoint his brother, Dil Diler Himmat Khān, to the office of the *nāib* in the place of Dip Chand who is unable to perform his duties owing to bad health. (*TI 32, pp 110-12, no 55 ; AR 4, p 310.*)

Dec. 25. **977.** To the Nawab of Farrukhabad.[2] Disapproves of his having quitted Farrukhabad and of the constant obstructions offered by him to the regulation of the affairs of his country and the due collection of its revenues. Has appointed Dil Diler Himmat Khān (Nawab's brother)

[1] A note in the vol. of translations says: "To be presented by Mr Willes in the event of the Nawab being at Farrukhabad."

[2] A note in the vol. of translations says: "To be forwarded by Mr Willes if the Nawab should have left Farrukhabad."

to the office of the *nāib*. Has ordered Mr Willes to return to his former post. The Khān has been directed to act according to the advice of Mr Willes in every salutary measures for the benefit of the Nawab's country. (*TI 32, pp 113-14, no 56 ; AR 4, p 310.*)

Dec. 25. **978.** To Dil Diler Himmat Khān.[1] Informs him that he has been appointed *nāib* of Farrukhabad. Mr Willes will invest him with a *khil'at*. Desires him to act up to the advice of Mr Willes in every salutary measure for the good management of the Nawab's country. Assures him of his full support as long as his conduct be such as to justify the favour shown to him and the confidence reposed in him. Says that in the event of his conduct proving satisfactory when the affairs of Farrukhabad come more fully to be reviewed, the Governor-General will endeavour to procure for him a settlement of some of the waste lands in the Farrukhabad districts or a pension sufficient for his maintenance. He will exert himself likewise in favour of the Nawab's uncles and his other relations who have lately petitioned him for his interference. (*TI 32, pp 114-16, no 57 ; AR 4, p 110.*)

Dec. 25. **979.** To Dil Diler Himmat Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 32, pp 116-19, no 58 ; AR 4, p 110.*)

Dec. 26. **980.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Says that during the Nawab's stay in Calcutta an order for the deputation of Mr John Shore to Murshidabad was passed by the Council and accordingly he is now proceeding there. As in the affairs of his government the views of the said gentleman and those of the Governor-General are identical it is desired that the Nawab will regard him as the mouthpiece of the latter and speak out his mind to him. (*CI 18, pp 60-1, no 87 ; TR 24, p 199, no 169 ; AR 4, p 358.*)

Dec. 26. **981.** To Munnī Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing after having acknowledged her letters addressed to Mr John Shore and the Governor-General. (*CI 18, p 61, no 88 ; TR 24, p 199, no 170 ; AR 4, p 359.*)

Dec. 26. **982.** *Dastak.* Lala Uddhu Singh, Faẓl 'Alī Khān's *mutaṣaddī*, is going with certain articles from Calcutta to Akbarabad. The *rāhdārs*, *guzarbāns* and others are directed to see that he is in no way obstructed on the way but that he is allowed to pass freely. (*CI 18, pp 61-2, no 89.*)

Dec. 27. **983.** From Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah. Is overjoyed to learn that he (Earl Cornwallis) has reached Calcutta saddled with the office of the Governor-General of Bengal and offers his cordial congratulations on the occasion. Says that his deceased father had all through his life been a faithful friend of the Company and that this fact is well known to every Englishman in this country. The Nawab also compatible with this tradition of his family is following in the footsteps of his

[1] A note in the vol. of translations says, "To be delivered to him in case of the Nawab's absence from Farrukhabad."

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father. Had a great desire to see him in Calcutta but did not think it proper to do so without previously obtaining his permission in the matter. Hence this letter is written to him. (*OR 209 ; AR 4, p 341, no 284.*)

Dec. 27. **984.** From Dulhan Begam. Expresses her pleasure and satisfaction at the Governor-General's taking over charge of the administration of 'this' country and is sanguine that the helpless relations of the *Subadars* of Bengal will now, through his munificence, be restored to their original position. Says that ever since the death of her husband Nawab Fatḥullah Khān, the son of Nawab 'Aṭāullah Khān, she has been the recipient from the *Niẓāmat* of an allowance of Rs 600 a month for her own support and that of a host of her husband's dependants. Besides this Rābi'a Begam and Munnī Begam, the mother and the sister respectively of her husband, took sympathetic care of them. But soon after the death of these Begams her allowance was stopped. This discontinuance of her allowance has financially reduced her to a pitiable strait. Requests the Governor-General therefore to write a letter to the authorities of the *Niẓāmat* asking them to restore to her the allowance so that she may pass the remaining days of her life in peace. (*OR 210 ; AR 4, p 329, no 286.*)

Dec. 28. **985.** From Gulab Chand Seth. Congratulates him on the occasion of Christmas and sends a *naẕr* of 5 *ashrafīs*. (*OR 211 ; AR 4, p 347, no 287.*)

Dec. 28. **986.** From Chaitan Singh. Has received his *parwāna*. Says that he is whole-heartedly employed in the affairs of his zamindari. Before this his *vakīls* submitted several *arẓīs* to the Governor-General relating to the oppressions committed by Nimai Singh and others. Solicits that a *parwāna* may be issued as prayed for. Congratulates him on the occasion of Christmas and sends a *naẕr*. (*OR 212 ; AR 4, p 328, no 289.*)

Dec. 28. **987.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has now learnt from Mr Pott (Mufakhkharu'd-Daulah Mumtāz Jang) that the Prince (Jahāndār Shah) is contemplating a visit to 'this' part of the country. Requests the Governor-General therefore to direct the Nawab as to the forms and manners in which the reception should be given and about the *naẕrs* and *peshkash* that should be presented to him (if he happens to arrive in this quarter). Will closely follow his directions in the matter of according reception to the Prince. (*OR 213 ; AR 4, p 336, no 291.*)

Dec. 28. **988.** From Basant Ram. Congratulates the addressee on his appointment to the office of the Governor-General. (*AR 4, p 326, no 288.*)

Dec. 28. **989.** From Mahanand.[1] Informs the Governor-General that he has arrived at Murshidabad. (*AR 4, p 341, no 290.*)

[1] Grandson of Maharaja Nanda Kumar by his daughter and heir to Raja Gurudas who died childless.

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Dec. 29. **990.** Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah to Mr Macpherson. Expresses satisfaction at the receipt of his letter and at what he learnt from Mr Pott regarding the addressee's sentiments towards him. Says that he depends upon none but the Company and the addressee for his well-being and prosperity. (*OR 214 ; AR 4, p 336, no 292.*)

Dec. 29. **991.** Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah to Mr Macpherson. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 215 ; AR 4, p 336, no 293.*)

Dec. 29. **992.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Says that according to the orders of the Governor-General Mr James Anderson has departed. From his long and friendly association with that gentleman the writer's heart was not inclined to separation from him but in consideration of his having been away from his homeland for a long time and of a natural desire to see his near and dear ones, he had no alternative but to consent to it. Has sent through him a sheet of paper embodying certain points in the form of a memorandum for his consideration. Hopes that he will make him happy by an explicit answer.

On a separate sheet of paper.—Since the establishment of friendship and union between the Peshwa and the English Company the people of the south have begun visiting places of pilgrimage such as Allahabad, Benares and Gaya. It is therefore but proper that due attention and facilities be given to such pilgrims in the performance of their religious rites.

As the frontier of the Nawab Vazir's country in the Doab is contiguous to and bordering on the boundaries of the Peshwa's territories, it is advisable that no quarter be given to such zamindars and bankers as have absconded from the latter's districts to those of the Vazir.

If the Rajas and Rajwars subordinate to the Peshwa out of ingratitude and wickedness correspond with the English or the Nawab Vazir, such correspondence should be discouraged.

Union is now established between the Peshwa and the Company. In case from either side a requisition for assistance and aid should be necessary let the Peshwa give the pay of the English battalions according to the practice of the English and similarly let the English pay the Mahrattas cavalry according to the system in the Peshwa's army. (*OR 216-17 ; TR 25, pp 411-15, no 88 ; AR 4, p 301.*)

Dec. 29. **993.** Munnī Begam to Mr Macpherson. Has received his letter saying that the Begam is conscious of the fact that the Company are also suffering a loss on account of making payments by certificates and that she believes that this practice will be discontinued as soon as practicable and further adding that she is gratified to learn that economy has been effected in the expenses of the Company, that the arrears of the troops have been paid up and that he is doing his best for the welfare and prospertiy of the people at large. Says in reply that she always sought the goodwill and pleasure of his predecessors and that she is now all the more willing to win his approbation. Hopes that the addressee will ever show favourable consideration to all the dependants

of the *Nizāmat* family. Has always rendered every assistance to Mr Pott and now that the addressee has written to her on this account she will pay greater attention to him. Has nothing more to add as she has not yet heard anything from Mr Pott which demands a reply. (*OR 218; AR 4, p 340, no 294.*)

Dec. 29. **994.** To Babbū Begam. Is greatly delighted to receive her letter intimating that Nawab Firoz Jang (Mubāraku'd-Daulah) returned safely to Murshidabad on 22 *Ṣafar* (14 Dec.) and that at the sight of the Nawab her expectant eyes sparkled with light. Says that all that the Nawab has spoken to her about the good qualities of the Governor-General is the outcome of his own virtue and laudable character. The latter on his part is so much impressed by his courteous and pleasing manners that words are lacking to express his sentiments adequately. May he live long and may her eyes be gratified by his looks! (*CI 18, pp 62-3, no 90; TR 24, pp 201-2, no 173; AR 4, p 351.*)

Dec. 29. **995.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Is very much pleased to receive his letter intimating that on 22 *Ṣafar* (14 Dec.) he returned safely to Murshidabad and that he always remembers the Governor-General. Says that the courteous and pleasing manners of the Nawab have made such a deep impression upon his mind that he will ever cherish his memory with reverence. Hopes he will write to him frequently. (*CI 18, p 64, no 91; TR 24, pp 200-1, no 172; AR 4, p 358.*)

Dec. 29. **996.** To Gulab Chand Seth. Is much pleased to receive his letter of congratulation accompanying a *nazr* on the occasion of Christmas. Thanks him for his good wishes and excuses himself from accepting the *nazr*. Hopes to hear from him now and then. (*CI 18, p 65, no 92; TR 24, p 202, no 174; AR 4, p 356.*)

Dec. 29. **997.** To Nawab Mukarramu'd-Daulah. Is much delighted to receive his letter through Mirza Raja Gobind Ram stating that when the Prince (Jahāndār Shah) set out for Benares he left behind the addressee at Lucknow to see to the departure of his harem and his baggage and that after having fulfilled his commissions he reached Benares and had the audience of the Prince on 11 *Muḥarram* (3 November). Says in reply that his long silence had discomposed the Governor-General but that his present letter has relieved him of his anxiety and given him great pleasure to learn that he is now by the side of the Prince. Expresses his friendship for the addressee and his attachment to the Prince and hopes to receive letters from him now and then. (*CI 18, pp 65-6, no 93; TR 24, pp 199-200, no 171; AR 4, p 361.*)

Dec. 30. **998.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Is grateful to the Governor-General for his direction to Mr James Grant to show every consideration to the writer and to treat him with due respect. The gentleman at first sent Mirzā Kalb 'Alī Khān, the *'āmil* of Jaunpur, to him and later he himself accompanied by the Raja of Benares arrived at Saidpur When the writer reached the vicinity of Saidpur the gentleman advanced forward and accorded him a warm reception. Is greatly pleased with Mr Grant for the attention shown by him and for all this thanks the

Governor-General from whom the gentleman received his guidance. This has also been communicated to the Vazir, who, it is hoped, will greatly appreciate this kind treatment. (Incomplete.) (*OR 219 ; AR 4, p 333, no 295.*)

Dec. 31. **999.** Bhao Bakhshi to Mr Macpherson. Is greatly pleased to receive his letter expressing his friendly sentiments. Says that he has never been remiss nor will ever be in strengthening the bond of union between the two governments (the Peshwa and the Company) and accordingly he is always busy in cementing their friendly relations. Bhagwant Rao always keeps the writer acquainted with the Governor-General's sentiments towards the latter. Hopes to be favoured with letters. (*OR 220 ; TR 25, pp 417-19, no 89 ; AR 4, p 295.*)

Dec. 31. **1000.** From Saiyid 'Alī Khān, Nawab of Dacca. Congratulates him on the occasion of Christmas and sends *nazr* (*OR 221 ; AR 4, p 329, no 296.*)

Dec. 31. **1001.** From Aḥmad 'Alī Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 222 ; AR 4, p 329, no 297.*)

Dec. 31. **1002.** To Rai Mahanand, nephew of Raja Gurudas. Has received his *arzī* informing him of his arrival at Murshidabad with Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. (*TR 24, p 202, no 175 ; AR 4, p 360.*)

Dec. 31. **1003.** To Raja Basant Ram. Has received through his *vakīl* his letter of congratulation accompanying a *nazr* of 5 gold mohurs on the occasion of his appointment to the office of the Governor-General and giving particulars of the ancient friendship which existed between Raja Ram Narayan, deceased, and the Company. Says in reply that he is always attentive to the honour and dignity of his family and will always continue to be so. The custom of accepting of *nazr* having been abandoned he expresses his inability to receive it. (*TR 24, pp 202-3, no 176 ; AR 4, p 353.*)

Dec. 31. **1004.** To Rai Ratan Lal, Munshi of Raja Pratap Singh, Raja of Jainagar. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TR 24, pp 203-4, no 177 ; AR 4, p 362.*)

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Jan. 1. **1005.** From Mirzā Sulṭān Dā'ūd. Reports his arrival at Murshidabad on 22 *Ṣafar* 1200 *Hijrī* (14 Dec. 1786). (*OR 1 ; AR 4, p 392, no 1.*)

Jan. 1. **1006.** From Mirzā Sulṭān Dā'ūd. Offers hearty congratulations on the occasion of Christmas. (*OR 2 ; AR 4, p 392, no 2.*)

Jan. 1. **1007.** From Ṣāliḥa Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 3 ; AR 4, p 392, no 3.*)

Jan. 1. **1008.** From Raja Mahip Narayan. To the same effect. (*OR 5 ; AR 4, p 374, no 4.*)

Jan. 1. **1009.** From Bāl Kishan. Says that for many years he has been attending on the Governor-General as the agent of Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh. A firm relationship, marked by frequent exchange of letters and presents, always subsisted between the Maharaja and the

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former Governors-General. Mr Hastings also sent presents to the Maharaja as a token of his friendship. Has come to know that the Governor-General proposes to send a few presents to the Peshwa. On this occasion it is desirable that for the maintenance of former friendship the Maharaja may likewise be honoured with some presents.

Besides, the money paid to Mr Thomas Law by the Maharaja's people on account of their duties for pilgrimage to Gaya, has not been refunded to them in spite of the letter of exemption from the Council. Requests the Governor-General to issue positive orders that the money may be returned.

It may be recalled that on a past occasion some Englishmen went to Jaipur to buy horses for the cavalry. The Maharaja not only remitted their duties but also got them escorted safely up to the frontiers of his dominion. *(OR 6 ; AR 4, p 374, no 5.)*

Jan. 1. **1010.** From 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Is anxious for an interview with the Governor-General but due to great pressure of work in the *'Adālats* he cannot accomplish his object. Will set out as soon as the Governor-General's permission arrives. *(OR 7 ; AR 4, p 372, no 6.)*

Jan. 1. **1011.** From Bahū Begam. Congratulates him on the occasion of Christmas. *(OR 8 ; AR 4, p 375, no 7.)*

Jan. 1. **1012.** From Arjunji Nathji, banker of Surat. Expresses great pleasure on his arrival at Calcutta as Governor-General. Says that he has been carrying on the business of the Company in *hundīs* for a long time and that his branches are established at Calcutta, Cossimbazar, Benares, etc., where he has appointed his *gumāshtas* who attend on the Company's officers in those districts. Requests that in consideration of his long attachment two letters may be issued, one to the Chief of Surat and the other to the Resident of Benares, asking them to give their support and countenance to the writer. Mulchand, his *gumāshta* at Calcutta, will attend on the Governor-General with this letter and a *nazr* of congratulation and will always be at his presence. *(OR 9 ; AR 4, p 392, no 9.)*

Jan. 1. **1013.** To Raja Basant Ram. Has received his letter congratulating him on his safe arrival in Calcutta and on his assuming the office of the Governor-General. Acknowledges also the receipt of a *nazr* of 5 *ashrafīs* through his *vakīl* on this occasion. Says that it is not his practice to receive *nazrs*, so he is unable to accept it but, all the same, he appreciates the spirit in which it has been offered. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. *(CI 18, p 68, no 95.)*

Jan. 1. **1014.** To Mahanand. Is glad to learn from his letter that he has safely arrived at Murshidabad. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. *(CI 18, p 69, no 96.)*

Jan. 4. **1015.** To Raja Harendra Narayan[1] of Cooch Behar. Has received his letter. In reply says that Jagannath[2] and others have represented

[1] Raja Harendra Narayan, Raja of Cooch Behar (1783-1839).
[2] The Raja's *vakīl* or representative at Calcutta.

to him the circumstances of his country. Advises him to be at ease and keep him informed of the affairs of his country. (*TI 33, p 21, no 1; AR 4, p 433.*)

Jan. 4. **1016.** To the Rani (mother of Raja Harendra Narayan) of Cooch Behar. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 33, p 21, no 2; AR 4, p 433.*)

Jan. 4. **1017.** To Banwari Lal.[1] Has received his *'arẓī* through his *vakīl* containing congraulations on the Governor-General's arrival. Returns the *naẕr* as it is not the custom now to accept it but approves of the compliment. (*CI 18, p 67, no 94; TI 33, p 21, no 3; AR 4, p 431.*)

Jan. 8. **1018.** From Faẓl 'Alī Khān. Is going to Monghyr in obedience to the orders of the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). On reaching that quarter he will carefully examine the situation and having made the necessary representations to the Prince he will try to dissuade him from undertaking the ambitious schemes which some short-sighted persons have suggested to him. (*OR 10; AR 4, p 380, no 10.*)

Jan. 8. **1019.** To Faẓl 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter informing him of an order which the addressee has received from the Prince to proceed to Monghyr in order to meet him. Says that he should pay his respects as soon as possible as it is highly incumbent on every servant to obey the orders of the Prince. (*CI 18, p 70, no 98; TI 33, p 22, no 4; AR 4, p 435.*)

Jan. 8. **1020.** *Dastak* granted to Faẓl 'Alī Khān who is going from Calcutta to Monghyr to pay his respects to the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). The *rāhdārs, guzarbāns, chaukīdārs* and others are directed to accord him all facilities in his journey. (*CI 18, pp 70-1, no 99.*)

Jan. 9. **1021.** From Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Is glad to receive his letter intimating that he arrived at Calcutta on 18 *Ẕu'lqa'dah* 1200 *Hijrī* (12 Sep. 1786) vested with full powers as the Governor-General of the Company's provinces and affirming that he would preserve and strengthen the friendship and alliance between the Company and the Nawab. Says in reply that the Governor-General must have learnt the particulars of his attachment and sincerity from Mr Macpherson and Mr Johnson. Hopes to hear from him every now and then. (*OR 11; AR 4, p 371, no 2.*)

Jan. 9. **1022.** From Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. It has afforded him great satisfaction to receive his letter intimating that out of regard to the friendship between the Nawab and the Company he had ordered the Governor of Madras to restrain the conduct of Mr Cunjan and take every step to mollify the Nawab. Such an act goes a long way to cement the existing friendship and hopes the Governor-General will ever adhere to this policy. (*OR 12; AR 4, p 371, no 3.*)

[1] Bumaly Loll, according to the vol. of translations. Banwari was the nephew of Raja Dhiraj Narayan, *Dīwān* of Patna.

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Jan. 9. **1023.** From Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain. Has transmitted the Governor-General's two letters to Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān who was delighted to peruse them. The Nizam had just received a *farmān* accompanying a *khil'at*, a shield and a sword from His Majesty the King (Shah 'Ālam) and celebrated the occasion with rejoicings. Ṭīpū Sulṭān sent his *vakīls* to the Nawab and the Mahratta chiefs to negotiate peace. By this means he lulled them to a sense of security and on 7 *Ṣafar* (29 November) he came suddenly upon their armies at night and opened fire. The troops were thrown into utter confusion and ran away, leaving behind their bags and baggages. Ṭīpū captured some camels of the Mahrattas which were loaded with treasure and a large quantity of merchandise and other articles, belonging to the traders and bankers, also fell into his hands. In Adoni Ṭīpū had left only a small number of his men. The Nizam therefore got them driven out of the place by the zamindars and appointed Mahābat Jang, son of Basālat Jang, to his former post. Mahābat Jang has accordingly set out for Adoni.

Says that at the time of sending him to Hyderabad Mr Macperson in accordance with the orders of Mr Hastings had advanced him Rs 10,000 out of the allowance fixed for him. Requests that the Governor-General may issue an order for the payment of the balance so that he may be relieved of the importunities of his creditors. Dated *Ṣafar* 25, 1200 *Hijrī* (17 Dec. 1786). *(OR 13 ; AR 4, p 369, no 4.)*

Jan. 10. **1024.** Copy of the annual statement of accounts of the Nawab's (Mubāraku'd-Daulah's) *tosha-khāna* amounting to Rs 3,30,960 beginning from 16 Jul. 1781.

They include such items as personal dress of the Nawab, Rs 22,000 ; Nawab's birthday celebrations, Rs 50,000 ; expenses on the occasion of *Holi*,[1] Rs 11,000 ; *'abīr*,[2] etc., Rs 40,000 ; rewards given by the Nawab's own hand, Rs 3,000 ; *khil'ats*, Rs 13,000, etc. *(OR 14 ; AR 4, p 412, no 6.)*

Jan. 10. **1025.** From Nawab Mīr Murtaẓā Khān. Has received his letter intimating that on account of his (the Nawab's) illness the Governor-General did not think it proper to call him for an interview. Says that though he has fully recovered from physical illness yet he is suffering from mental worries on account of financial difficulties. The cure of the latter is not possible without an interview with the Governor-General. Awaits his kind permission to call for an interview. *(OR 15 ; AR 4, p 385, no 11.)*

Jan. 10. **1026.** From Nawab Mīr Murtaẓā Khān. Congratulates him on the occasion of Christmas. *(OR 16 ; AR 4, p 385, no 13.)*

Jan. 10. **1027.** From Gopal Das. Is thankful to the Governor-General for having settled in his favour the case arising out of the fact that Lala Kashmiri Mal had paid his dues to the Company in the bills of the writer

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[1] A popular spring festival of the Hindus. The chief observances are sprinkling one another with red or yellow powder and liquid, singing songs and lighting a bonfire.

[2] A mixture of perfumes compounded with saffron ; a kind of powder used at the saturnalia of the *Holī*.

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which were drawn up at Bombay. Commends his son, Manohar Das, to the Governor-General's favour. (*OR 17 ; AR 4, p 381, no 14.*)

Jan. 10. **1028.** From Maharaja Sheo Chand. States that he safely reached Krishnagar after taking leave of the Governor-General, and that he had an interview with Mr Redfearn.[1] Is employed heart and soul in the business of the revenue. (*OR 18 ; AR 4, p 389, no 15.*)

Jan. 10. **1029.** From Maharaja Radha Nath. Requests that the title of 'Rai' may be conferred on his uncle, Janki Ram Singh, who is also his *nāib* and conducts all the affairs of his zamindari. (*OR 19 ; AR 4, p 391, no 16.*)

Jan. 10. **1030.** From Janki Ram Singh. Requests that in compliance with Maharaja Radha Nath's request the title of 'Rai' may be conferred on him (the writer). (*OR 20 ; AR 4, p 382, no 17.*)

Jan. 10. **1031.** From Babu Jagat Singh. Intimates that all the descendants of the late Raja Balwant Singh are living comfortably on the incomes of their *jāgīrs* and zamindaris. But the writer, who being nephew (brother's son) of the late Raja should have succeeded to his zamindari, has no such means of subsistence. The *parganas*, Katehir and Sheopur, have long remained under his zamindari. The present Raja (Mahip Narayan Singh) in consideration of profits has transferred the *parganas* to other renters.. Requests him therefore to restore them to him on a fixed permanent settlement. Being a trained person of the late Raja's time, he would work whole-heartedly for the welfare of the ryots and would pay the Government revenue regularly. (*OR 21 ; AR 4, p 383, no 18.*)

Jan. 10. **1032.** From Shahāmat 'Alī Khān.[2] Has received much satisfaction and pleasure from the good news of his arrival at Calcutta. Says that his father, the late Nawab Vazīru'l-Mamālik (Shujā'u'd-Daulah) was a staunch friend of the English Company and throughout his life he always championed their cause and when he died he left his country and his family solely under their protection. It is but proper that his descendants should receive as much support as his State. At present the writer is staying with Maharaja Patel Sahib,[3] who out of friendship and hospitality is very mindful of his needs and comforts but, all the same, the writer is not satisfied with his present situation. His earnest desire is to get something out of his father's State and be contented with it rather than incur obligations and spoil the good name of his worthy ancestors. Refers him to Badru'd-Dīn 'Alī Khān for further particulars. (*OR 22 ; AR 4, p 392, no 19.*)

Jan. 11. **1033.**[4] (1) *The Resident at Benares to 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān.* Says that in 1192 *Faslī* (1784 A.D.) Mr Hastings, who formed the *band-o-bast*

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[1] Redfearn, Collector of Nadia (1787-94).

[2] Shahāmat 'Alī Khān *alias* Mirzā Janglī was the son of Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. He was expelled from Lucknow in 1807 and resided thereafter at Patna.—I. R. D.: *Foreign Miscellaneous Records*, vol. 131.

[3] Mahadaji Sindhia.

[4] Received as enclosures from the Resident.

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of Benares had also entrusted to the Khān the office of the *amīn*. But the writer, when he reached this quarter, came to know from the Raja and others that he had resigned on Mr Hasting's departure, though the actual cause of his resignation could not be ascertained. How the Khān had formed the *band-o-bast* and adjusted the *jam'abandī* of the *ṣadr* and *mufaṣṣal* the writer has no knowledge thereof. Asks him therefore to send a detailed statement of the amount of each *pargana*.

(2) *'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān to the Resident at Benares.* Has received his letter asking him to inform the Resident how he had made the settlement and adjusted the *jam'abandī* of Benares during 1192 *Faṣlī* (1784 A.D.) when he was appointed *amīn* by Mr Hastings. Says that Mr Hastings formed the *band-o-bast* in accordance with the papers of proceedings supplied by Babu Drigbijai Singh and Jagat Deo Singh from their offices. The writer withdrew himself from this business just after the settlement. Papers relating to the *band-o-bast* and the details of the *parganas* are available and their copies are being sent to the addressee.

(3) *The Resident at Benares to 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān.* Has received his letter. Says that before this he had received a letter from Mr Thomas Law on the subject of sending Bakht Singh's brother. The writer had written to him in reply that as Bakht Singh,[1] according to the statement of the staff of the Raja (of Benares), was heavily indebted to the *sarkār* he could not be sent to him (Mr Law) unless his brother should come 'here' (Benares) and stand surety for him. Has come to know that the said gentleman has now written to the Khān that he should confiscate Bakht Singh's house (in payment of his dues). But as he has written nothing of this kind to the writer he does not think it proper to enter into this negotiation. Bakht Singh is equally connected with both the quarters (Benares and Gaya) and on this consideration it is necessary that for the settlement of this affair his house should be confiscated.

(4) *Agreement of Raja Mahip Narayan Singh for the payment of the arrears of Benares to the Company.* Whereas the sum of Rs 3,14,655-2-1 is due from the country of Benares for the year 1191 *Faṣlī* (1784 A.D.), *i.e.*, from the dismission of Jagat Deo Singh from the *niābat* to the appointment of Ajaib Singh to the same office, he agrees to pay up the said amount from the income of Shadiabad, after paying the fixed *mālguzārī* and from the income of Lala Kashmiri Mal's *jāgīr* which he has confiscated according to the Governor-General's orders and that of *parganas* Chausa,[2] Zamaniah,[2] etc., settled on him in 1194 *Faṣlī* (1786 A.D.) in course of three years from 1194 *Faṣlī* to 1196 *Faṣlī* (1786-9 A.D.) according to the following details, provided all the abovementioned estates remain in his possession during that time.

1194 *Faṣlī* (1786-7 A.D.) Rs 14,655-2-1.

1195 *Faṣlī* (1787-8 A.D.) Rs 1,00,000.

1196 *Faṣlī* (1788-9 A.D.) Rs 1,00,000.

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[1] He was the *'āmil* of Ghazipur.
[2] *Pargana* in Ghazipur.

(5) *The Resident at Benares to Raja Mahip Narayan Singh.* Says that as the Raja has accepted the payment of Rs 3,14,655-2-1 which were in balance to the country of Benares for 1191 *Faṣlī* (1784 A.D.) therefore the income of *pargana* Shadiabad after paying Rs 40,000 as the fixed *mālguzārī* and that of Lala Kashmiri Mal's estate which he was deprived of in 1784 A.D. according to Mr Hastings' scheme is again restored to him in accordance with the Governor-General's order.

(6) *Raja Mahip Narayan Singh to the Resident.* Says that he has agreed to pay up the balance of 1191 *Faṣlī* (1784 A.D.) but out of this balance a sum of Rs 1,26,000 was collected by Ajaib Singh and was placed in the custody of Lala Shiv Dayal, treasurer. The said amount has neither been remitted to the *sarkār* nor given to him personally. Requests him therefore to issue an order for the payment of whatever his *mutaṣaddīs* prove due from the said treasurer.

Endorsement by the Resident. Whatever his *mutaṣaddīs* will prove due from him (the treasurer) it will certainly be remitted to him. (*OR 23 ; AR 4, p 386, no 20.*)

Jan. 11. **1034.** *Advertisement issued by the Governor-General in Council.* Whereas it has been the ancient and established rule and practice of this Government that all goods imported into Calcutta, without paying the established duties, shall, if seized in the attempt, be confiscated to the profit of Government ; the same rule applies to all goods seized in the attempt of being shipped on any vessel in the river without having been first landed in the town of Calcutta and the Company's duties paid thereon, which rule has been publicly notified from time to time and particularly by an advertisement issued by order of the President and Council on the 10th day of October 1772. And whereas it has recently appeared in the instance of an English vessel, which proceeded to one of the foreign settlements on the river Hooghly to take in her cargo that this regulation has been greatly disregarded. Public notice is hereby given to all persons, that all goods or merchandize which contrary to the said rule shall be laden, or attempted to be laden, on board any ship or vessel lying opposite to the town of Calcutta, without having paid the Calcutta duties, or which shall be laden or attempted to be laden either above or below the said town of Calcutta, for the purpose of evading the Calcutta duties, will upon detection be seized and confiscated. And notice is hereby further given, that any person or persons who shall give information of such contraband transactions shall upon the seizure and confiscation of any such goods or merchandize, be entitled to one-half of the nett produce of the same, after deducting all such charges and expenses as shall attend the seizure and sale thereof. (*CI 18, pp 72-3, no 102.*)

Jan. 12. **1035.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has felt much satisfaction and pleasure to meet Mr John Shore and to receive his letter intimating that Mr Shore enjoys full confidence of the Governor-General and that the Nawab should always acquaint him with all the affairs of that quarter. Says that he has fully acquainted Mr Shore with all the necessary

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particulars of his situation. Requests that the sum of Rs 16 lakhs which is fixed for the *Niẓāmat* may be paid to him through his own agent. Has accordingly sent his agent to Mr Shore with a written statement of his concerns and affairs. The Governor-General will learn them in due course. The question of a *jāgīr* for the younger Nawab[1] is also of considerable importance if his (the younger Nawab's) dignity is to be maintained. Has also delivered to Mr Shore some papers regarding the affairs of the dak and *imāmbāra* and a detailed account of Rs 2,41,000 which were spent by him. About Rs 9,500 have been in arrears from the beginning of February and consequently he has run into debt. Hopes that the Governor-General will issue an order for the payment of the said amount. Assures him that Maharaja Sundar Singh is free from blame on account of this concern. (*OR 24 ; AR 4, p 412, no 7.*)

Jan. 12. **1036.** From Babbū Begam. Thanks the Governor-General for sending Mr John Shore to inquire about Nawab Fīroz Jang's (Mubāraku'd-Daulah's) situation. Says that the Nawab has verbally explained and given in writing to the said gentleman full particulars of his situation. Hopes that the Governor-General will adopt necessary measures to preserve the honour and happiness of the Nawab and his family. She has on her part represented to Mr Shore the particulars of her large family and the small allowance of the *Niẓāmat* which has been gradually reduced to 16 lakhs. It is but proper for the Governor-General to look favourably on her request. The Nawab has also written to him on the same subject. Not to speak of others her own allowance has been withheld for the last 17 or 18 months. The case of the younger Nawab also deserves the favourable consideration at the hands of the Governor-General. (*OR 25 ; AR 4, p 398, no 8.*)

Jan. 12. **1037.** From Munnī Begam. Has received his letter saying that he has been carefully reading her letters addressed to him and to Mr John Shore and desiring that she may communicate her sentiments unreservedly to the latter as he enjoys the confidence of the Governor-General. Says that she has accordingly explained everything to Mr Shore and hopes that having learnt them from him the Governor-General will adopt necessary measures to promote the welfare and happiness of the late Nawab (Mīr Ja'far's) family. (*OR 26 ; AR 4, p 412, no 9.*)

Jan. 12. **1038.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Offers his hearty congratulations on the occasion of Christmas. Has sent a *naẕr* of 101 gold mohurs. Hopes it will be accepted. Says that he intended to come to the Governor-General by water from Azimabad. But as on account of his illness at Lucknow he had become very weak, his physicians did not allow him to undertake this journey. Has therefore decided to travel by land in order to obtain the honour of an interview. (*OR 27 ; AR 4, p 381, no 21.*)

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[1] Mubāraku'd-Daulah's eldest son, who succeeded to the *masnad* of his father with the title of Nāṣiru'l-Mulk, 'Azdu'd-Daulah Nawab Saiyid Babar 'Alī Khān Bahadur Diler Jang in 1793 and died in 1810.

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Jan. 13. **1039.** To Raja Pratap Singh of Jainagar. Has received his congratulatory message on the Governor-General's arrival in Calcutta, through Rai Bal Kishan. Thanks him for this expression of friendship towards the Company and hopes that he would daily increase it by frequent exchange of letters. (*CI 18, pp 71-2, no 101 ; TI 33, pp 22-3, no 5 ; AR 4, p 4, p. 436.*)

Jan. 13. **1040.** To Mīr Saidū. Thanks him for his congratulatory New Year greetings. (*CI 18, p 71, no 100 ; TI 33, p 24, no 6 ; AR 4, p 436.*)

Jan. 13. **1041.** To Ṣāliḥa Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 33, p 24, no 7 ; AR 4, p 439.*)

Jan. 13. **1042.** To Mirzā Dā'ūd. To the same effect. (*TI 33, p 24, no 8 ; AR 4, p 440.*)

Jan. 15. **1043.** From the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Says that he has been very anxious to see the Governor-General all this time. Had accordingly set out for Calcutta from Lucknow and sent to him from Benares Saiyid Muḥammad Khān to acquaint him with certain particulars. The Governor-General was pleased to issue orders to different chiefs asking them to attend on and pay their respects to the writer when he passed through their respective jurisdiction. But on that occasion he decided to delay his visit for three or four months because he came to know that the Governor-General was under great pressure of work. Has communicated some of the objects of his heart to Mr James Grant. The Governor-General will learn them in due course. Hopes he will attend to his affairs as soon as he finds time, whether the writer pays him a visit or not. Would consult Mr Grant when he next proposes to come to the Governor-General. His earnest desire is just to have a brotherly talk with the Governor-General. Is quite content to leave all his affairs to the Governor-General. Will continue to stay at Benares until another place is fixed for his residence. (*OR 28 ; AR 4, p 371, no 5.*)

Jan. 16. **1044.** *The Prince (Jahāndār Shah) to Col. Harper.* Regrets that on account of his engagements he could not reply to his *'arẓī* delivered by Capt. Sloper. Assures him of his favour and kindness and asks that he will frequently inform him of his health. (*OR 29.*)

Jan. 16. **1045.**[1] (1) *Col. Harper to the Vazir.* Says that on 25 December Mr Wombwell received a letter from the Governor-General and Council asking him to communicate to the Vazir through the writer that in future the allowance fixed for the expenses of the Prince and the balances, if any, thereof will be paid by the Company and that he (Mr Wombwell) should therefore debit the Vazir for the amount. Asks him therefore to inform him of his opinion about the matter. Is enclosing a letter from Mr Wombwell and a copy[2] of the statement of account of the Prince's allowance for his perusal.

(2) *The Vazir to Col. Harper.* Has received his letter intimating that Mr Wombwell has been ordered by the Governor-General and Council

[1] Received as enclosures from Col. Harper.
[2] Not forthcoming.

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to take from the Vazir's *sarkār* the amount of the Prince's allowances and to deposit it in the Company's treasury for future payments. Says that the case of the Prince's allowances is a private concern of his *sarkār* as it was fixed without the advice of any English gentleman. But on receipt of the Governor-General's order Ḥaidar Beg Khān has been sent to Calcutta to discuss the matter with him. Whatever is agreed upon between them it would be carried out faithfully. (*OR 30 ; AR 4, p 369, no 6.*)

Jan. 16. **1046.** To 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. In reply to his letter which he has received through Mirzā 'Alī Naqī.[1] Says that he (the Governor-General) would be glad to receive him whenever he may come. (*CI 18, pp 73-4, no 103 ; TI 33, pp 24-5, no 9 ; AR 4, p 430.*)

Jan. 16. **1047.** To Raja Mahip Narayan Singh of Benares. Thanks him for his congratulatory letter and declines his *nazr*. (*TI 33, p 25, no 10 ; AR 4, p 431.*)

Jan. 16. **1048.** To Aḥmad 'Alī Khān, brother of the Nawab of Dacca. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 33, p 25, no 11 ; AR 4, p 434.*)

Jan. 16. **1049.** To Babbū Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 33, p 25, no 12 ; AR 4, p 431.*)

Jan. 17. **1050.** From Bhao Bakhshi. Has felt great pleasure to learn of his arrival at Calcutta and of taking up the entire charge of the Government. Reports the arrival of Mr William Kirkpatrick[2] at Akbarabad and of his meeting with him at the same place. Will proceed to the Maharaja (Mahadaji Sindhia) after two or three days. Refers him to Mr Anderson for particulars. (*OR 31 ; AR 4, p 366, no 7.*)

Jan. 17. **1051.** From Rani Bishan Kunwar.[3] Has received his letter. Says that in compliance with her last petition she has received the necessary orders through Mr Grant, who will acquaint the Governor-General with some fresh particulars which she has now communicated to him. Intimates that after Raja Chait Singh's deposition an allowance was granted to her by Mr Hastings from the *sarkār* of the Company. But she has now been deprived of her right by Raja Mahip Narayan Singh and Rani Gulab Kunwar. Solicits two letters to Mr Grant, one for the restoration of her right and the other for that of the zamindari of Kol,[4] which Ajaib Singh has violently taken from her brothers, Babu Shiv Saran Singh and Babu Dhoja Singh. (*OR 32 ; AR 4, p 375, no 22.*)

Jan. 17. **1052.** From Kunwar Daulat Singh.[5] Has received his letter. Is sending a *nazr* of congratulation on the occasion of Christmas. Hopes it will be accepted. Says that he has been subjected to hardships from his very childhood. In 1189 *Faṣlī* (1782 A.D.) he had to leave his father's house, because he had married and his father would not support him.

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[1] *Vakīl* of 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān.
[2] Resident with Sindhia (20 Dec. 1786—20 Oct. 1787).
[3] Widow of Raja Balwant Singh of Benares.
[4] Also known as Kol Aslah, *pargana* in Benares District.
[5] Son of Maharaja Kalyan Singh.

For five years he wandered about in Calcutta and Murshidabad and spent all he had with him. In addition he incurred a heavy debt of about 18 or 19 thousand rupees. It was through the good offices of Mr Macpherson that an allowance of Rs 500 a month was fixed for him from the annual allowance of Rs 50,000 fixed for his father, Maharaja Kalyan Singh. But at the same time it was announced that all the allowances would be paid in certificates and not in cash. This notification was the cause of great anxiety to those who had lent him money and they began to press him for their dues. At this time the certificates have been withdrawn and Mr Bathurst has received orders for the payment of his father's allowance. The Maharaja is now trying to take the writer's allowance also. Solicits an order to Mr Bathurst to pay his allowance to him and not to anybody else. (*OR 33 ; AR 4, p 379, no 23.*)

Jan. 17. **1053.** From Ni'matullah, Zamindar of Jalalpur.[1] Says that the whole management of his zamindari lies in the hands of the District officers. Requests that in consideration of his long attachment and fidelity permission may be granted for an interview so that he may represent his particulars to him. (*OR 34 ; AR 4, p 390, no 24.*)

Jan. 17. **1054.** To Saiyid 'Alī Khān. Has received his congratulatory letter together with a *nazr* through his *vakīl* Sa'duz-Zamān on the occasion of Christmas. Acceptance of *nazr* is against his practice and he therefore returns it with thanks. (*CI 18, p 74, no 104.*)

Jan. 18. **1055.** From Nawab Faizullah Khān. Complimentary. (*OR 35 ; AR 4, p 380, no 25.*)

Jan. 18. **1056.** From Raja Mahip Narayan Singh. Thanks the Governor-General for having conferred on him a *khil'at* for 1193 *Faslī* (1785 A.D.) (*OR 36 ; AR 4, p 374, no 26.*)

Jan. 18. **1057.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Has received his letter intimating his departure from Patna to have an interview with the Governor-General. Would be delighted to receive him but declines the *nazr* sent by him. (*CI 18, pp 74-5, no 105 ; TI 33, pp 25-7, no 13 ; AR 4, p 435.*)

Jan. 18. **1058.** To the Nawab of Dacca. Thanks him for his New Year greetings. (*TI 33, p 27, no 14 ; AR 4, p 434.*)

Jan. 22. **1059.** *Dastak.* Seven boatmen with 3 boats laden with the household articles belonging to Nawab Saiyid Muḥammad Khān are proceeding from Calcutta towards Benares. The *rāhdārs, guzarbāns, chaukīdārs* should on no account demand duties from them but let them pass unmolested. (*CI 18, p 75, no 107.*)

Jan. 22. **1060.** To Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah. Has received his congratulatory message on his arrival in India. Appreciates this expression of his friendship for the Company and would be glad to receive him any time. (*CI 18, p 76, no 108 ; TI 33, pp 27-8, no 15 ; AR 4, p 437.*)

Jan. 23. **1061.** From the Peshwa. Has received his letter intimating that on account of unsafe route it is desirable that their correspondence should

[1] Village in *pargana* Patita in Chunar District.

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be conducted in cypher and that he has therefore sent his letter similarly written to Mr Malet who will explain to him its contents. Says that Mr Malet has fully communicated to him all the particulars the letter contained. Mr Malet will acquaint him with the particulars of his attachment and fidelity. Hopes he will endeavour to strengthen the alliance with him and will always make him happy by frequent letters. (*OR 37 ; AR 4, p 371, no 8.*)

Jan. 23. **1062.** From Nana Farnavis. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 38 ; AR 4, p 371, no 9.*)

Jan. 24. **1063.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Expresses great satisfaction and joy on the arrival of Capt. William Kirkpatrick, who has been appointed to his camp. (*OR 39 ; AR 4, p 372, no 10.*)

Jan. 24. **1064.** From Bhao Bakhshi. Is glad to receive his letter through Capt. William Kirkpatrick. Assures him of his sincere attachment. Hopes that Mr Anderson must have explained to him the particulars of his (the writer's) friendship for the Governor-General. Is employed heart and soul in strengthening the subsisting alliance between the two governments. Intimates that Capt. Kirkpatrick had an audience with the Maharaja (Sindhia) who received him cordially and showed him every mark of hospitality and paid him a return visit. An account of the audience will be communicated to him by the Maharaja himself. (*OR 40 ; AR 4, p 366, no 11.*)

Jan. 24. **1065.**[1] (1) *Gurdit Singh and Diwan Singh, Sikh chiefs, to the Prince.* Assure him of their attachment and fidelity. Have learnt from Shaikh Ghulām Muṣṭafā, their agent at Lucknow, that the Prince, with a view to going to Calcutta, has set out from Lucknow and is at this time stationed at Benares. Assure him of their whole-hearted support to him. Have with them a force of about 50,000 horse ready to lay down their lives for him with the concurrence of the English. Refer him to the said Shaikh for some secret particulars which cannot be explained in a letter. The Shaikh is at Lucknow and will attend on his presence whenever he calls for him.

(2) *Gur Rai Singh and Bhag Singh, Sikh chiefs, to the Prince.* To the same effect as the foregoing.

(3) *Shaikh Ghulām Muṣṭafa, agent of Sikh chiefs, to the Prince.* Is forwarding through Pandit Gobind Ram some petitions of the Sikh chiefs which he has lately received. Says that about a year ago he had been sent by the said chiefs to wait on Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah). Has now been asked by them to attend on him (the Prince) and make representations on their behalf. Requests an audience. (*OR 41 ; AR 4, p 370, no 12.*)

Jan. 24. **1066.** From Shankar Rao. Requests that peremptory orders may be issued to Mr Thomas Law that he should refund the money paid by Khande Rao, brother of Sivaji Patel, on account of the duty paid by

[1] Received as an enclosure from the Resident at Lucknow.

him for his pilgrimage at Gaya, because a letter of exemption has been obtained therefor from the Council. (*OR 42 ; AR 4, p 392, no 27.*)

Jan. 24. **1067.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Says that Basdeo is his old adherent. He has decided to settle down at Benares and nothing will now induce him to change his mind. Recommends a *jāgīr* for his subsistence in the neighbourhood of Benares. Mentions that previously in compliance with the Prince's recommendation Mr Hastings had decided to settle on him (Basdeo) *mauẓa* Sartapur, in *pargana* Jaloor and Datapur, but the grant was not actually made on account of his departure for Europe. (*OR 43 ; AR 4, p 392, no 29.*)

Jan. 24. **1068.** From Khiradmand Khān.[1] Informs him of his arrival at Calcutta and requests an interview with him so that he may represent to him certain particulars on behalf of Nawab Muẓaffar Jang (Diler Himmat Khān). (*OR 44 ; AR 4, p 383, no 30.*)

Jan. 26. **1069.** From Diler Himmat Khān. Has received his letter through Mr Willes and answered it through the same gentleman. Hopes the Governor-General must have learnt the particulars of his distressed situation. Assures him of his attachment and fidelity to the Company. Says that in 1192 *Faṣlī* (1784 A.D.) when Mr Hastings came to Lucknow he invested the writer with the whole management of his country. The writer on his part proved so efficient in the performance of his duties that Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah was pleased to grant him a *fārigh-khaṭī* for that year, which is still in his possession. In the beginning of 1193 *Faṣlī* (1785 A.D.) Mr Willes was appointed Resident at Farrukhabad by Mr Macpherson. The writer out of his obedience to the Company left all his affairs to his discretion. But the said gentleman at the instance of Mr Macpherson soon deprived him of all his authority over his country. He was willing to pay a *nazrāna* if it was demanded by Mr Macpherson. But his representations passed unheeded. Seeing that Mr Willes was ruthlessly destroying his ryots and his country he appealed to the Council for redress but in vain. Has now sent Khiradmand Khān to the Governor-General to acquaint him with his distressed situation. Requests that in consideration of his distress and the poor collections of his country some relief may be granted to him with respect to his *nazrāna* and that no *sazāwals* may be stationed in his country so that with perfect peace of mind he may gradually pay up the Company's dues by instalments. Solicits favourable attention of the Governor-General.

Has received his letter intimating that he has asked Mr Willes to attend on him after giving full instructions to the Khān, with regard to the management of the affairs of that quarter and that the Khān must act in accordance with his instructions. Promises to act in compliance with his orders and requests that due attention may now be given to the adjustment of his affairs which have caused much distress to him since the time of Mr Macpherson. (*OR 45, 46 ; AR 4, p 367, no 13.*)

[1] Brother-in-law of Nawab Diler Himmat Khān.

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Jan. 26. **1070.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Intimates that in compliance with the Governor-General's desire he sent Mirzā Khalīlullah Khān, son of Mirzā Sulṭān Dā'ūd and Nāṣiru'l-Mulk Saiyid Babar 'Alī Khān, his (the Nawab's) son, to meet and welcome Nawab Ḥaidar Beg Khān. The Nawab was very glad to meet them. In answer to the writer's invitation to stay with him for a few days the Nawab replied that he was going in a hurry to Calcutta and promised that he would do so on his way back. (*OR 47 ; AR 4, p 385, no 23.*)

Jan. 26. **1071.** To Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. Has received a memorandum on several matters through Mr James Anderson. Sends his directions[1] to Capt. Kirkpatrick for communication to the Maharaja and expresses hope for strengthening their friendship. (*TI 33, p 1, no 1A ; AR 4, p 429.*)

Jan. 26. **1072.** To Bhao Bakhshi. Has received his letter through his *vakīl*, Bhagwant Rao. Is pleased to learn from Mr Anderson of the great exertions which the addressee made for the confirmation of intimate alliance between the Company and Sindhia. Is desirous that this mutual friendship should continue to gain strength. Refers the addressee for further particulars to Bhagwant Rao. (*CI 18, pp 77-9, no 110 ; TI 33, pp 2-3, no 2A ; AR 4, p 426.*)

Jan. 26. **1073.** To Ṭīpū Sulṭān. Has received his letter along with a *khil'at* sent as a mark of his friendship. Thanks him for his desire to support and maintain the treaties and engagements between the two governments. Sends a *khil'at* through Sir Archibald Campbell,[2] Governor of Madras, as a pledge of his friendship. (*CI 18, p 77, no 109 ; TI 33, pp 3-4, no 3A ; AR 4, p 430.*)

Jan. 27. **1074.** *Ḥaidar Beg Khān to Col. Alexander Ross.*[3] Has arrived near Nadia with the object of having an interview with Lord Cornwallis and the addressee. Hopes he will soon accomplish his object. Is forwarding a copy of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah's letter to him (the addressee). Requests him to submit the said copy to Lord Cornwallis and inform the writer of his sentiments. (*OR 48.*)

Jan. 27. **1075.** *The Vazir (Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah) to Nawab Ḥaidar Beg Khān.* Has learnt that Maḥabbat Khān, son of Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān, deceased, has set out from Lucknow and is staying at Benares from where he intends to move to Calcutta because, as he states, the Governor-General has sent for him. The writer believes that the Governor-General has not called for him. It is well known that subsistence allowances are fixed by his *sarkār* for the sons of Raḥmat Khān and Dūndī Khān and are paid regularly through the officers of the Company. It is not proper that Maḥabbat Khān should thus approach the Governor-General. Asks the addressee therefore to request the Governor-General to order the said Khān to go back to Lucknow. (*OR 49.*)

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[1] *Vide* no 1270 below.
[2] Governor of Madras (1786-9).
[3] Military Secretary to Lord Cornwallis.

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Jan. 27. **1076.** To the King, the Prince (Jahāndār Shah), Akbar 'Alī Khān, Nawab Vazir, Ḥasan Riẓā Khān, Ḥaidar Beg Khān, Nawab of Farrukhabad, Faiẓullah Khān, Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān, Nana Farnavis, Mahadaji Sindhia, Bhao Bakhshi, Mudhoji Bhonsla, Mubāraku'd-Daulah, Muḥammad Riẓā Khān, Munnī Begam, Babbū Begam, Raja of Benares.[1] Informs them that he is obliged to take a sea voyage for a few months due to ill health. Has acquainted Lord Cornwallis with the particulars of friendship existing between them and the Company and hopes that it will continue to increase. (*TI 33, pp 4-6, no 4A ; AR 4, pp 426-9.*)

Jan. 28. **1077.** *Dil Diler Khān[2] to Mr Willes.* Informs him how Nawab Muẓaffar Jang (Diler Himmat Khān) is up against his *niābat* and how he (the Nawab) is bent on destroying his life and the affairs of the country. Seeks protection of the Governor-General and assures him of his attachment and fidelity to the Company. (*OR 50 ; AR 4, p 367, no 14.*)

Jan. 28. **1078.** From Faiẓullah Khān. Complimentary. (*OR 51 ; AR 4, p 380, no 34.*)

Jan. 29. **1079.** From Babu Raj Rajeswar Dat Sen. Requests that the Governor-General may inform him of any orders which he might have placed before the Board with regard to the case of his brother's (Maharaja Harkumar Dat Sen's) *jāgīr*, the particulars of which have already been submitted to Mr Edmonstone.[3] (*OR 52.*)

Jan. 31. **1080.** From Khiradmand Khān, *vakīl* of Nawab Muẓaffar Jang of Farrukhabad. Submits a letter from Nawab Muẓaffar Jang (Diler Himmat Khān) to him (the writer). (*OR 53 ; AR 4, p 369, no 16.*)

Jan. 31. **1081.** *Nawab Muẓaffar Jang to Khiradmand Khān.* By this time the addressee must have represented the full particulars of this quarter to the Governor-General. Says that Mr Willes has arrived at Farrukhabad with two letters from the Governor-General, one for the writer and the other, together with a *khil'at* for the *niābat* of Farrukhabad, for Dil Diler Khān. Disapproves of his *niābat* as also the appointment of Mr Willes, because in either case he will be deprived of all his power and authority. Will pay his *nazrāna* regularly provided the entire management of his state is left solely in his hands. Mr Willes has represented to the Governor-General that the writer is acting contrary to his (the Governor-General's) orders. At this time both his life and honour are at stake. Asks the addressee therefore to assure the Governor-General of the writer's obedience and to solicit two letters under his seal, one to Mr Willes that he should not interrupt the Nawab in his affairs, and

[1] From Mr Macpherson.

[2] He was the brother of Diler Himmat Khān, Nawab of Farrukhabad. He was appointed *nāib* of the Nawab by Lord Cornwallis in Dec. 1786. But he could not pull on with his brother who was very much dissatisfied with his appointment and was obliged to relinquish his office in Dec. 1787. Thereafter he lived at Benares and received an allowance of Rs 2,000 per mensem from his brother through the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah).

[3] Persian Translator.

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the other to the Colonel[1] asking him to offer his whole-hearted support to him (the Nawab). (*OR 54 ; AR 4, p 369, no 16.*)

Jan. 31. **1082.** From Rani Bishan Kunwar. Refers him to Babu Ausan Singh, Rai Devi Parshad and Lala Bhawani Parshad who will make certain representations on her behalf. Requests that favourable attention may be given to their representations and an order may be issued to the Resident of Benares to see that her rights are restored to her. (*OR 55 ; AR 4, p 375, no 36.*)

Jan. 31. **1083.** From Babu Pratap Singh. Requests an order to the Resident at Benares to make over to him the zamindari of *pargana* Gramnagar, which he has been deprived of by Raja Mahip Narayan. (*OR 56 ; AR 4, p 391, no 37.*)

Jan. 31. **1084.** From I'jāz 'Alī Khān, son of Shukrullah Khān. Says that his forefathers, Nawab Ja'far Khān[2], Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah,[3] 'Alāu'd-Daulah[4] were the *ṣūbadārs* of Bengal. When 'Alī Vardī Khān overthrew 'Alāu'd-Daulah he used to support the descendants of the latter with due regard to their rank and dignity. Nawab Sirāju'd-Daulah and Nawab Mīr Ja'far in their turn continued to maintain them but Mīr Qāsim confiscated their property and sent Nafīsa Begam[5] and Shukrullah Khān, the writer's father, prisoners to Dacca. He also alienated the *ganj* called Khurram Bagh which contained a dwelling-house of the writer. Has thus been deprived of the only means of his subsistence and is suffering much distress. Requests the Governor-General therefore to make over the said *ganj* to him. (*OR 57 ; AR 4, p 382, no 38.*)

Jan. 31. **1085.** From Maulavī Quṭbu'd-Dīn Khān.[6] Submits copies of two letters from His Majesty the King, one which had been written to Mr Hastings on the subject of fixing an allowance for the writer and the other written to Mr Macpherson recommending him (the writer) for the office of the *dārogha* of the *Faujdārī 'Adālat* at Burdwan. Refers him to Mr Colebrooke, the Persian Translator of the Company, and to Ruḥullah Khān, his *vakīl*, for particulars and prays that the said appointment may be bestowed on him. (*OR 58 ; AR 4, p 379, no 207.*)

Jan. 31. **1086.** From Saiyid Aḥmad 'Alī Khān, *Qāẓiu'l-Quẓāt*. Congratulates him on the occasion of Christmas. (*OR 59 ; AR 4, p 373, no 40.*)

Jan. 31. **1087.** From Raja Tej Chand. Regrets that his mother intrudes upon the Governor-General by her frequent complaints. Says that he is engaged heart and soul in managing the affairs of his estate in order to collect the revenues of the Government. His mother does not understand these affairs and complains unnecessarily. Requests him

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[1] Probably Col. Cumming.
[2] Better known as Murshid Qulī Khān, Nawab of Bengal (1704-25).
[3] Shujā'ud-Dīn Muḥammad Khān, Nawab of Bengal (1725-39).
[4] Sarfarāz Khān, Nawab of Bengal (1739-40).
[5] Nafīsa Begam, sister of 'Alāu'd-Daulah Sarfarāz Khān, Nawab of Bengal.
[6] *Dārogha* of the *Faujdārī 'Adālat* at Darbhanga since 1783 and at Burdwan since 1787.

therefore to issue an order to her that she must fix her residence at Amboa.[1] Promises to provide her with subsistence as usual. (*OR 60 ; AR 4, p 375, no 41.*)

Feb. 1. **1088.** From Diler Himmat Khān. To the same effect as no 1081 above. (*OR 61 ; AR 4, p 368, no 17.*)

Feb. 1. **1089.** *Dastak* granted to Mul Chand who is going from Calcutta to Benares in order to celebrate the marriage of his son. The *rāhdārs, guzarbāns, chaukīdārs* and others are directed to see that he is in no way obstructed on his journey. (*CI 18, p 75, no 106.*)

Feb. 2. **1090.** To the Peshwa (Madho Rao Narayan). Intimates that during the administration of Mr Macpherson presents were sent by him (the Peshwa) through Lala Chaman Lal, brother of his *vakīl*, as a token of his friendship for the Company. As he is now resolved to improve their relations further he is sending to the Peshwa a few articles as proof of his friendship through Lala Chaman Lal and hopes that he will accept them. (*CI 18, pp 79-81, no 111 ; TI 33, pp 7-8, no 5A ; AR 4, p 429.*)

Feb. 2. **1091.** To Nana Farnavis. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 18, pp 81-2, no 112 ; TI 33, p 8, no 6A ; AR 4, p 428.*)

Feb. 3. **1092.** From Dil Diler Khān. To the same effect as no 1077 above. (*OR 62 ; AR 4, p 367, no 18.*)

Feb. 3. **1093.**[2] (1) *Maharaja Rajindar Gir*[3] *to Karam Singh, a Sikh chief.* Is delighted to learn that a large body of Sikh chiefs is coming to this quarter. Says that at this time he is stationed at Soron.[4] Assures him of his whole-hearted support if he has decided to expel the Mahrattas and establish himself in their place. Asks him to call upon the other Sikh chiefs also to co-operate with them in this campaign.

(2) *Col. Harper to the Vazir* (*Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah*). Says that the foregoing letter of Raja Umraogir was intercepted on the way and sent to Mahadaji Sindhia, who transmitted a copy thereof to Mr William Kirkpatrick, who communicated it to the writer. Is now submitting the said letter to him for information. Requests that for the preservation of the alliance subsisting among the Company, the Nawab Vazir and the chiefs of the Deccan, it is necessary that Umraogir should be warned not to indulge in such intrigues, otherwise he would lose the asylum he is enjoying in the Nawab Vazir's territory. (*OR 63 ; AR 4, p 370, no 19.*)

Feb. 3. **1094.** *The King* (*Shah 'Ālam*) *to the Prince* (*Jahāndār Shah*). Has received through Qalandar 'Alī Khān his letter together with drafts for Rs 5,000 sent by him for Qutlaq Sulṭān Begam.[5] Says that the Begam was at first unwilling to accept the drafts because, she said, they were inadequate. But in accordance with His Majesty's desire she has now accepted them. Has come to know that the Prince has paid one lakh

[1] *Maḥāl* in Hooghly District, Bengal.
[2] Received as an enclosure from Col. Harper.
[3] Umraogir is meant.
[4] Historic town and place of pilgrimage in Etah District, U. P.
[5] Wife of Prince Jahāndār Shah.

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of rupees to his household (wife) there. It is regrettable that the allowance fixed by him for Qutlaq Sulṭān Begam is not paid to her regularly. Asks him to send her allowance regularly and also to pay up the arrears thereof.

In the handwriting of His Majesty. Qutlaq Sulṭān Begam comes of the same family as the Prince and therefore deserves greater attention and favour than his other wife who lives with him there (Benares). Received by the Prince 3 *Rabī'* II, 28 *Julūs*=23 January 1787. (*OR 64 ; AR 4, p 370, no 20.*)

Feb. 3. **1095.** *The King (Shah 'Ālam) to the Prince (Jahāndār Shah).* Has received his letter together with drafts for Rs 2,000 for Qutlaq Sulṭān Begam. Has made over the drafts to the Begam. Asks to send her allowance regularly. Received by the Prince on 20 *Rabī'* I, 28 *Julūs*= 10 January 1787. (*OR 65 ; AR 4, p 370, no 20.*)

Feb. 3. **1096.** From the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Says that Maḥabbat Khān who is going to have an interview with the Governor-General is an old adherent of his family. Commends him to his favour. (*OR 66 ; AR 4, p 391, no 42.*)

Feb. 3. **1097.** To the Nawab of Farrukhabad. Has received his letter intimating his desire for the restoration of the management of his country to him and also complaining against the conduct of Mr Willes. In reply justifies the proceedings of Mr Willes in the affairs of Farrukhabad and advises the Nawab not to listen to his evil advisers but to co-operate with Mr Willes and his own brother Dil Diler Khān until he is free to deal with the affairs himself. Says that if the Nawab seeks the protection of the Company, he should carry out his wishes which would promote the prosperity of his country. The representations of Nawab Khiradmand Khān whom he has sent to inform the Governor-General of the state of affairs of his country are receiving due attention. (*TI 33, pp 8-9, no 7A ; AR 4, p 427.*)

Feb. 3. **1098.** To the Raja of Nepal. Has received a representation from Mr Grant to the effect that the Raja's people have been making encroachments upon the village of Itharwa on the borders of Tirhut and looting its produce, in spite of repeated protests during the administrations of Mr Hastings and Mr Macpherson. Requests him to take proper measures for preventing the recurrence of such incidents in future and to return the spoils taken away by his people. (*CI 18, p 84, no 115 ; TI 33, pp 28-9, no 16 ; AR 4, p 439.*)

Feb. 3. **1099.** To the Nawab of Dacca. Says that after the rainy season is over a thorough search should be made for the recovery of the silver howdah sunk in the river Ganges at the time of Nawab Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān's journey from Dacca to Calcutta. (*TI 33, p 29, no 17 ; AR 4, p 434.*)

Feb. 4. **1100.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Commends to his favour Ḥaidar Beg Khān whom he has sent to make certain representations on his behalf. (*OR 67 ; AR 4, p 372, no 21.*)

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Feb. 4. **1101.** *Dastak* granted to Mirzā Muḥammad who is proceeding on a *palwār*[1] from Calcutta to Backergunge. He has with him one *palwār*, one boat laden with articles of food and clothing, one sedan chair, 4 packets of wearing apparel, 3 small boxes, a pair of chandeliers and a dining table. The *rāhdārs*, *guzarbāns*, *chaukīdārs* and others are directed to give him a safe passage and to demand no duties. (*CI 18, p 86, no 118.*)

Feb. 7. **1102.** From Maharaja Pratap Singh. Professes friendship with the Governor-General and refers him to his *vakīl*, Rai Bal Kishan, for particulars. (*OR 68 ; AR 4, p 382, no 43.*)

Feb. 7. **1103.** From Rai Bal Kishan, *vakīl* of Maharaja Pratap Singh. Some time ago the writer had submitted an *'arẓī* requesting that some presents may be sent to the Maharaja (Pratap Singh). Says that he has been very ill for the last two or three months. Has been advised by his physicians to leave Calcutta for some time. Requests the Governor-General therefore to grant him leave for three or four months so that by a change of climate at Benares and Gaya he may regain his health. Will transmit to the Maharaja anything which the Governor-General may be pleased to send to him. Solicits two orders from the Governor-General, one to Mr Thomas Law that he must not act contrary to the Governor-General's orders again[2] and the other to the *mutaṣaddīs* of the treasury to pay to him (the writer) his allowance for the next two or three months in advance. Refers him to Mr Cherry[3] for further particulars. (*OR 69 ; AR 4, p 374, no 44.*)

Feb. 7. **1104.** From Raja Narayan Singh, Zamindar of Siris and Kutumba.[4] Says that he held the zamindari of Siris and Kutumba for a long time and paid the revenues regularly. Intimates that he has been subjected to manifold hardships since 1189 *Faṣlī* (1781 A. D.) when Major Crawford, at the instigation of his enemies apprehended him at Azimabad.[5] His case was referred to Murshidabad. The Nawab (Muḥammad Riẓā Khān) fully investigated the case and acquitted him of all charges. Mr Brooke, to whom the case was referred later on, also assured the writer of his early release. But in the meantime Mr Thomas Law was

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[1] A boat of burthen, of from 15 to 20 tons, employed for carrying goods, considered as originally of Dacca build.

[2] This appears to refer to the fact that at Gaya, on a previous occasion Mr Law had exacted duties from the people of the Raja of Jainagar, notwithstanding the exemption granted by the Governor-General.—*Vide* no 1009 above.

[3] George Frederick Cherry (1761-99), son of George Cherry, entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1778. He accompanied Lord Cornwallis as his Persian Secretary to Madras in 1793. He was afterwards appointed Resident at the court of Oudh. In July 1796 he was appointed Head Judge at Benares Court of Appeals and subsequently he became Agent to the Governor-General at Benares. Here on January 14, 1799 he was assassinated by Vazīr 'Alī, the reputed son of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Buckland : *Dictionary of Indian Biography ;* I. R. D.: *Public Press List.*

[4] *Parganas* in Gaya District.

[5] This seems to refer to the incident that during Raja Chait Singh's rebellion in 1781 Raja Narayan Singh on account of some old grievances, had raised the standard of revolt against the English and was finally made to surrender at Patna by Major Crawford. The Raja was afterwards sent to Dacca as a State prisoner.—*Gaya District Gazetteer*, p 174.

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appointed Collector at Tikari and Rohtas. The said gentleman called him at Barahpur and kept him there for two years and confiscated all his property and estate. Since last year he has been kept a prisoner at Dacca for no reason. His people are suffering great distress. Requests him therefore to give him an opportunity to explain his case to him personally as no attention has yet been given to the representations of his brother, Ram Parshad Singh, who is attending on Mr Parole for the last two months. Would pay the government revenue regularly if his zamindari is restored to him. (*OR 70 ; AR 4, p 393, no 45.*)

Feb. 7. **1105.** To Nawab Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter through Gokul Chand Chaube informing the Governor-General of his safe arrival at Monghyr. (*CI 18, p 85, no 117 ; TI 33, pp 29-30, no 18 ; AR 4, p 440.*)

Feb. 8. **1106.** *Dastak* granted by the Governor-General, calling upon the *rāhdārs, guzarbāns, chaukīdārs* and others to give a safe passage to and demand no duties from Lala Debi Parshad who is proceeding from Calcutta to Benares and is taking with him one *miyānah,*[1] 11 palanquin-bearers and 2 attendants. (*CI 18, p 86, no 119.*)

Feb. 8. **1107.** *Dastak* granted by the Governor-General, calling upon the *rāhdārs, guzarbāns, chaukīdārs* and others to give a safe passage to and demand no duties from Lala Kishor Ray who is going from Calcutta to Benares and is taking with him one boat, 10 companions, 2 boxes, 4 cane baskets, one packet of cooking utensils. (*CI 18, p 87, no 120.*)

Feb. 9. **1108.** From Lajjaram. Expresses felicitations on his arrival at Calcutta and taking up charge of the office of the Governor-General. (*OR 71 ; AR 4, p 384, no 46.*)

Feb. 9. **1109.** Lajjaram to Mr Macpherson. Submits a letter from Maharaja Bijai Singh and requests that he may explain the particulars of his friendship to the Governor-General. (*OR 72 ; AR 4, p 384, no 47.*)

Feb. 9. **1110.** *Dastak.* Be it known to the *rāhdārs, guzarbāns, chaukīdārs* and others from Calcutta to Benares that Lala Chaman Lal, the *vakīl* of the Peshwa, is proceeding from Calcutta towards Benares with presents and other goods for his master. Let no one demand duties from him nor molest him in any way on his journey. (*CI 18, p 84, no 116.*)

Feb. 10. **1111.** To Raja Udwant Chand.[2] Thanks him for his congratulatory message on his arrival in India. Appreciates this expression of friendship on the part of the Raja but declines the *nazr.* (*CI 18, p 88, no 121 ; TI 33, pp 30-1, no 19 ; AR 4, p 431.*)

Feb. 12. **1112.** From Diler Himmat Khān. Says that it is an established custom among all the chiefs of Hindustan not to invest a brother or a son with the management of their affairs nor to entrust any of the said

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[1] A kind of *pālkī* with curtains.

[2] Maharaja Udwant Chand was the eldest son of Raja Swarup Chand of the Seth family of Murshidabad. The title of Maharaja was conferred on him by Shah 'Ālam in 1766. J. H. T. Walsh : *History of Murshidabad District.*

persons with the office of the *nāib*. Is accordingly unable to accept the *niābat* of Dil Diler Khān, his brother. Assures him of his attachment and fidelity to him as well as to Mr Willes. Solicits an order to Mr Willes that he should not interrupt him in his affairs. Refers him to Khiradmand Khān for particulars. (*OR 73; AR 4, p 360, no 22.*)

Feb. 12. **1113.** From the Deb Raja. Sends some presents on the occasion of his arrival at Calcutta and assuming charge of the government. Professes friendship and refers to Satamba, zinkaff[1], for particulars. The presents include such items as china silk, horses, cows and bullocks, musk and some fruit. Dated Punaka, the 5 *Pūs* 277. (*OR 74; AR 4, p 380, no 49.*)

Feb. 12. **1114.** From Raja Tej Chand. Is zealously employed in collecting the Government revenue. Says that the salaries of his *naqdī*[2] servants, who perform services relating to the collection of revenues and the administration of criminal justice, have from former times been paid by him out of his own allowance. But in 1192 *Faṣlī* (1785 A. D.) Capt. Corn[3] came to 'this' quarter, dismissed the writer's old servants and employed some new men in their stead. The amount of the salaries of these new servants is deducted from the writer's allowance. The old servants are more experienced than the new. Requests that his old servants may be reinstated and that the payment of their salaries be entrusted to him. (*OR 75; AR 4, p 375, no 49.*)

Feb. 12. **1115.** From Raja Tej Chand. Says that Mr Young,[4] who has been appointed for the settlement of *ba'ẓi-zamīn*[5] insists on him to produce the previous deeds relating to the assignment of the said *zamīn*. All the previous deeds were destroyed during the depredations of the Borgis (the Mahrattas). Maharaja Nobkishan, who was appointed a *sazāwal*, had also failed to recover any of them. Should the Governor-General approve of it, the writer will endeavour to prepare a new statement of the amount of each *pargana*. At this time Mr Young is leaving 'this' quarter, having appointed an *amīn* to transact his business. His departure will injure the writer's affairs. The renters of the *mufaṣṣal* will indulge in embezzlement and will not pay the revenues. Has communicated this for his information. Requests that the lands which the writer and his forefathers have granted as religious endowments may be exempted from paying revenue. (*OR 77.*)

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[1] Zinkaff=sepoy or peon.

[2] Retainers who receive their salary in cash.

[3] Probably Lieut. Gordon who was appointed Commanding Officer of the Household troops of the Raja of Burdwan in Feb. 1786 in order to reorganize the Indian troops of the Raja.

[4] Allen Edward Young was the Deputy Superintendent of the Bazi-Zamin Daftar, Bengal in 1783 and he became the Superintendent of that Daftar on the resignation of Mr Dynely in Sep. 1784. As Superintendent he did commendable service to Government. He appears to have been knighted in 1786.

[5] *Ba'ẓi-zamīn*=(*Ba'ẓi*, P. miscellaneous and *zamīn*, P. land). Land exempted from assessment. Any land paying no revenue or a light quit-rent only, to the Government, held under different tenures.

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Feb. 14. **1116.** From Kirtibum, a Raja of Nepal. Congratulates him on his accession to the office of the Governor-General. Assures him of his attachment to the Company. Refers him to his *vakīl*, Dharindhar Upadhya, for particulars. (*OR 78 ; AR 4, p 389, no 53.*)

Feb. 14. **1117.** From Raja Tej Chand. Says that the revenue of *pargana* Bagda,[1] which has long been under his zamindari, is paid by him in spite of the fact that for the last four or five years the collection of the said *pargana* is made by Mr Short.[2] Is sorry to learn at this time that the said *pargana* will be taken out of his possession. Irrespective of his own circumstances he has at all times paid the revenues regularly and obeyed the Company's commands. It will be unfortunate if now he is deprived of one of his possessions. Requests therefore that the said *pargana* may remain under his zamindari as formerly. (*OR 79 ; AR 4, p 375, no 54.*)

Feb. 14. **1118.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Informs him that as a measure of economy he has thought it necessary to detach from the Nawab's bodyguard the officers of the Company with effect from March 1, 1787. Advises him to observe the strictest frugality in the maintenance of this corps and to inform him of the number of men he would keep and the monthly expense to be incurred thereon. (*TI 33, pp 31-2, no 20 ; AR 4, p 437.*)

Feb. 15. **1119.** From Mohar Singh,[3] Rai Singh[4] and other Sikh chiefs.[5] Profess friendship with the Governor-General. Assure him of their attachment and whole-hearted support. Refer him to their *vakīl*, Lakhipat Ray, for particulars. (*OR 80-9 ; AR 4, p 370, no 23.*)

Feb. 15. **1120.** *Dastak* granted to Shaikh Bahrām and other grooms who are taking with them 3 horses from Calcutta to Madras. The *rāhdārs*, *guzarbāns*, *chaukīdārs* and others are directed to give them a safe and free passage on their way. (*CI 18, p 88, no 122.*)

Feb. 16. **1121.** From Diler Himmat Khān. Is unable to accept the *niāba* of Dil Diler Khān. Says that his enemies have represented to the Governor-General that the writer is negligent of his duties and lacks ability. It is well known to the Governor-General that for the last two years the writer had no concern with the management of his country on account of the peculiar circumstances. Is ever ready to act in conformity with the Governor-General's desires. Will conduct the management of his country with the advice of Mr Willes, if full powers of his government are restored to him as formerly. At this time both his life and honour are in danger. Not to speak of the enemies, his own relatives are bent on overthrowing his government. In such circumstances it is necessary that the Governor-General should be acquainted with the real state of affairs. Will come and represent his concerns when-

[1] *Pargana* in Manbhum Dist., Bengal.
[2] He was Assistant Secretary to the Board in the Revenue Department.
[3] According to a note on the envelope he was better known as Dallehwalia.
[4] According to the same source he was the *Sardār* of Saharanpur.
[5] These letters were received as enclosures from the Resident with Sindhia.

ever the Governor-General calls for him. It may be recalled that the writer had offered his whole-hearted support to Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah in his campaigns against the Mahrattas and the Rohillas, simply because the Nawab was an ally of the English Company. Is astonished to see that all his past services have been totally overlooked and no attention is paid to his requests. Hopes for favourable attention at the hands of the Governor-General. Informs him that on 2 *Rabī'* II (22 January) Mr Willes took up the management and collection of the country in his own hands and sent Dil Diler Khān to make the settlement of the *parganas*. (*OR 90 ; AR 4, p 368, no 24.*)

Feb. 16. **1122.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter informing him of the reception accorded by the Nawab to Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Appreciates the great attention shown by the Nawab to the Khān and hopes that he would also perform the duties of friendship at the time of the Khān's return journey. (*CI 18, p 89, no 123 ; TI 33, pp 32-3, no 21 ; AR 4, p 437.*)

Feb. 18. **1123.** From Raja Mahip Narayan Singh. Says that in conformity with the Governor-General's order Mr James Grant has asked him for particulars regarding the allowances of Rani Bishan Kunwar. Intimates that a sum of Rs 1,50,000 in cash, was granted to her by the Governor-General (Mr Hastings) when she came down from the fort of Bijaigarh. The Rani had no issue and on this consideration the said amount was deemed sufficient for her subsistence throughout her life. Besides, the writer on his part has also been mindful of her comforts and helps her with money now and then just as Raja Chait Singh used to do. Refers him to Sarbjit Singh for further particulars. (*OR 91 ; AR 4, p 374, no 55.*)

Feb. 20. **1124.** From Prince Jahāndār Shah. Has received no letter from the Governor-General for a long time. Is anxious to hear the news of his health and to have an interview with him. (*OR 92 ; AR 4, p 371, no 25.*)

Feb. 21. **1125.** From 'Umdatu'n-Nisā Bahū Begam.[1] Is sorry not to have received a reply to her previous letter intimating that Mr Henckell[2] has dismissed her servants and has taken possession of her *jāgīr* in *chakla* Jessore, and requesting that the court officers of the *mufaṣṣal* may not issue any orders to her as it is derogatory to her rank, and desiring that her case with Nanda Ray[3] may be transferred from the local *Faujdārī-'Adālat* to the *Ṣadr 'Adālat*. Requests the Governor-General therefore to issue orders for the restoration of her *jāgīr*, the non-interference of the local officers and the transfer of her case as prayed for. (*OR 93 ; AR 4, p 375, no 57.*)

Feb. 21. **1126.** From Saiyid Khādim 'Alī Khān. Informs him that on 23 *Māgh* 1193 Bengali (1786 A. D.) he received through Maharaja Sundar

[1] Widow of Nawab Sirāju'd-Daulah.
[2] Collector of Jessore.
[3] Nandu Ray in the vol. of abstracts.

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Singh Rs 1,520, half in cash and half in certificates, being the amount of his allowance for four months, from *Āsin* to *Pūs* 1193 Bengali, after deducting 5 per cent. as the commission of Mr Pott. (*OR 94 ; AR 4, p 383, no 58.*)

Feb. 21. **1127.** From 'Umdatu'n-Nisā Bahū Begam. Informs him that on 22 *Māgh* 1193 Bengali (1786 A. D.) Maharaja Sundar Singh sent to her Rs 1,710, half in cash and half in certificates, as the amount of her allowance for four months, from *Āsin* to *Pūs* 1193 Bengali, after deducting 5 per cent. as the commission of Mr Pott. (*OR 95 ; AR 4, p 375, no 59.*)

Feb. 21. **1128.** From Nawab Faiẓullah Khān. Complimentary. (*OR 96 ; AR 4, p 380, no 61.*)

Feb. 21. **1129.** From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān.[1] Complimentary. (*OR 97 ; AR 4, p 387, no 62.*)

Feb. 21. **1130.** From the *Sardār* of Kalpi (Balaji Gobind). Congratulates him on his accession to the office of the Governor-General. (*OR 98 ; AR 4, p 377, no 183.*)

Feb. 22. **1131.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has already represented to the Governor-General that he has been subjected to severe difficulties on account of the large expenses of his big family. Depends solely upon the Governor-General and believes that he will soon relieve him from his embarrassments. Refers him to Mr John Shore for particulars. (*OR 99 ; AR 4, p 385, no 64.*)

Feb. 23. **1132.** *Bhawani Naganath, Munshi of Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla, to Bishambhar Pandit.* Has received from Benares a letter from Beniram Pandit accompanying a letter from Lord Cornwallis and two letters from Mr Macpherson. The said letters have been answered according to the Maharaja's (Mudhoji Bhonsla's) instructions. Says that a system of friendship and union has always subsisted between the Maharaja and the English gentlemen. This relationship received further strength at the hands of Mr Hastings. Mutual consultation was sought whenever a plan of action had to be decided. It was out of regard to this friendship that the Maharaja made every endeavour to conclude a treaty of peace between the English and Pandit Pardhan Peshwa (Madho Rao Narayan) through his own mediation. But Nana Farnavis did not like to help the English against Ḥaidar 'Alī and so the negotiations failed. Later on a treaty (of Salbye 1782) was effected through the mediation of Mahadaji Sindhia and friendship was re-established between the English and the Peshwa. This annoyed Fatḥ 'Alī Khān (Ṭīpū Sulṭān) who therefore entered into negotiations with the Government of Madras and concluded a separate treaty (Treaty of Mangalore 1784) with them without reference to the Governor-General. It appears that these facts were reported by Mr Hastings to the authorities in England and consequently Lord Cornwallis has been appointed with full powers

[1] Son of Nawab Faiẓullah Khān.

over all the affairs of Madras, Bombay, etc. so that all the Presidencies will remain under the control of a single authority. This is a highly satisfactory arrangement.

It has already been represented to the addressee as also to Mr Macpherson that a war between Fatḥ 'Alī Khān and the Peshwa is imminent. In conformity with the terms of the existing treaty the English should offer their whole-hearted support to the Peshwa in case of war. Mr Malet promised to offer his assistance when Nana Farnavis spoke to him on this subject. It is reported that the Governor-General is against giving any assistance to the Peshwa. This is contrary to the treaty effected by Sindhia as also to the custom of this country. It is but proper for the Governor-General to afford all possible assistance to the Peshwa when he may stand in need of it.

It may be recalled that at the time of the capture of the forts of Badami and Gajendragarh the Maharaja had suffered heavy losses and a large number of his men were killed and wounded. He had left the Peshwa and Khandoji Bhonsla with an army of his own to execute the affairs there. The Peshwa had promised to make over the *maḥāls* of Garh Mandla to the Maharaja but as yet this has not been effected. Asks the addressee therefore to explain these particulars to the Governor-General and, after procuring a reply from him, send it to the writer. (*OR 100.*)

Feb. 25. **1133.** *Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah to Mr Pott.* Has come to know that the allowances of Capt. Anstruther[1] and Khādim 'Alī Khān have been paid in full while those of the other servants of the *Nizāmat* are in heavy arrears. This will create discontentment among them. A sum of Rs 2,41,000 (of the *Nizāmat* stipends) is in arrears and unless this amount is available none of them can be paid in full. Requests that a uniform policy be adopted in respect of the allowances of all servants so that no one should have an occasion for complaint. (*OR 101; AR 4, p 386, no 65(1).*)

Feb. 25. **1134.** *Maharaja Sundar Singh to Mr Pott.* Says that under orders from Calcutta the allowances of Khādim 'Alī Khān and Bahū Begam were paid in full. The former began to argue with him on the subject of the payment by drafts and used abusive language. Still in compliance with the orders from Calcutta money was paid to him. The Nawab (Mubāraku'd-Daulah) considers it derogatory to him that a few of his refractory servants should in this manner receive preferential treatment and draw larger amounts than the Begam (wife of the Nawab), his near relations and his office establishment. Capt. Anstruther's case is also similar. On account of the disbursement of all his allowances in cash the *Nizāmat* suffers a deficiency of Rs 30,000 per month. All old servants willingly accept drafts in part payment of their allowances

[1] David Anstruther, Commander of Mubāraku'd-Daulah's bodyguard, arrived in India in 1778; also served as Commander of the Nawab of Oudh's bodyguard; resigned in 1794.

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though they suffer loss by being paid in this manner. Discrimination in the mode of payment will give rise to endless complaints. (*OR 102; AR 4, p 386, no 65(ii).*)

Feb. 25. **1135.** From the Deb Raja of Bhutan. Says that Bhalla Kayath being his old servant was granted the village of Bhutahat but during the war with the English Kantu Babu (Krishna Kanta Nandi ?) took possession of the village. When peace was re-established Bhalla filed a suit against Kantu and obtained a decree against him from Mr Bogle.[1] When Mr Moore[2] took charge of the district, Kantu in turn brought an action against Bhalla and it was decreed that the possession of the village be made over to him. Forwards both the decrees and requests that the village may be granted to one whose claim is established by law.

Further solicits that Mr McDowall may be directed to enforce payment with interest of a bond for Rs 7,581-8 executed by the Raja of Cooch Behar fourteen years ago on account of different commodities supplied by him to the Raja (of Cooch Behar).

In the end requests that steps may be taken to stop the oppression practised by the European officers in the villages of Badagram, Bhulka, etc. (*OR 103; AR 4, p 379, no 66.*)

Feb. 25. **1136.** From Faiẓullah Khān. Complimentary. (*OR 104; AR 4, p 380, no 67.*)

Feb. 26. **1137.** From Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain. Has received his letter intimating that the terms of the new treaty were not accepted in England but that the old one would remain in force. The news was communicated to the Nizam who seemed to be very much dejected on hearing it and complained that he had not received a reply to his letter nor an acknowledgment of the presents which he had sent to the King (of England). The Nizam seemed very much perturbed on account of the capture of Kittur[3] by Ṭīpū who also has taken the Mahratta fort of Bahadur Bandah situated a few *kos* from the forts of Gajendragarh and Badami. Probably he intended to take the latter two forts also. Desertions from Ṭīpū's army have stopped on account of his liberal treatment. A detachment of a few thousand men had been despatched by the Nizam to meet Ṭīpū and it was rumoured that Nana [Farnavis] was also contemplating to send 12,000 troopers. The writer is of opinion that no useful purpose will be served by sending these detachments (against Ṭīpū) which cannot stand the artillery action. Hari Pandit had sent the column of his artillery which was not required to Bijapur. In the end, the writer says that Sir John Macpherson had paid him Rs 10,000 out of the arrears of his pay before he left for Hyderabad and Rs 500 in part payment of his monthly allowances which had been fixed at Rs 750 per mensem for the period he remained at Hyderabad.

[1] Collector of Rangpur (1779).
[2] Member of the Committee of Revenue at Calcutta.
[3] Kittur, town in Belgaum Dist. with a fort.

Requests that the arrears of his allowances may be paid. Dated 10 *Rabī'* II (30 Jan. 1787.) (*OR 105 ; AR 4, p 369, no 27.*)

Feb. 26. **1138.** From Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Acknowledges receipt of the letter communicating orders from England about the old treaty. Describes in detail how the English, who first came to India as traders, gradually gained power and with the help of the Nawabs of the Carnatic and the Nizam's house established themselves on the coasts of India and the Deccan. On account of the frequent contact of the English with the rulers of Hyderabad a series of correspondence opened with the Government of Madras. Some time after the arrival of Mr John Holland at Hyderabad when Mr Hastings became Governor-General the correspondence began to be conducted direct with the Supreme Council at Calcutta to which the Councils of other presidencies became subordinate. About the same time Mr James Grant[1] was appointed Resident who was succeeded by Mr Johnson. As the terms of the old treaty subsisting between the English and the Nizam were becoming out of date it was considered advisable on both sides to have it substituted by a new one. Accordingly a new treaty was drafted with the approval of Mr Hastings and Mr Johnson and it was agreed to refer it to the authorities in England for ratification. Then Mr Hastings had to leave for England suddenly. A letter about the speedy conclusion of the new treaty and some presents were entrusted to him for delivering them to the King (of England). The new treaty would have been conducive to the good of both sides yet it does not matter if its ratification has been postponed because the two powers are on the best friendly terms. Complains, however, that his letter to England and the presents have not been acknowledged. (*OR 106 ; AR 4, p 371, no 28.*)

Feb. 26. **1139.** From Nawab Muḥammad 'Alī Khān of Arcot. Says that since the establishment of the Carnatic State the principality of Tanjore has been held by its zamindars as a fief under the suzerainty of the rulers of the Carnatic and their relative position has been recognised by the Emperor in a *farmān* and by the English in the treaty of 1762 and also in subsequent treaties. Encloses some documents which would show that the Parliament of Great Britain gave an undertaking to respect the sovereignty and the rights of the Nawabs of the Carnatic. Recalls that Raja Tuljaji who has just died succeeded his father Pratap Singh[2] in the principality of Tanjore, only after he had been granted a *sanad* by the Nawab. Requests that he may be allowed to resume the territory as Tuljaji has left no issue or a lawful heir. After defraying the charges of collection and providing suitably for the survivors of Tuljaji, undertakes to earmark the balance of the revenues of Tanjore for strengthening the defences of the country. Thus his territories would be secure against foreign invasion and his finances would be in a flourishing state. Further promises that if he gets possession of Tanjore he would pay to

[1] Resident at Hyderabad (1781-3).
[2] Raja of Tanjore (1740-62).

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the Company 11 lakhs and 13 lakhs of pagodas in the 1st and 2nd year respectively and thereafter 15 lakhs annually. (*OR 107 ; AR 4, p 366, no 29.*)

Feb. 27. **1140.** From Raja Ajit Singh. Complimentary. (*OR 108 ; AR 4, p 373, no 68.*)

Feb. 27. **1141.** To the Nawab of Arcot. Has received his letter along with other papers. In reply says that the question of the relative rights of the Nawab of the Carnatic and the Raja of Tanjore has been thoroughly discussed in Europe (Court of Directors) and he is bound to observe the decision arrived at. Is unable therefore to accede to the wishes of the Nawab on the present occasion. Assures him that his rights will be fully respected in settling the question of succession to Tanjore. Refers him for further particulars to Sir A. Campbell. (*TI 33, pp 10-11, no 8A ; AR 4, p 426.*)

Feb. 27. **1142.** To Quṭbu'd-Dīn. Has received his *'arẓī* informing him of the *shuqqas* which had been sent to Mr Hastings and Mr Macpherson respecting the provisions for the maintenance of the applicant. Says that he may come to see the Governor-General if Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān and the gentlemen of his district give their consent and the work allotted to him does not suffer in any way. (*CI 18, p 90, no 124 ; TI 33, p 33, no 22 ; AR 4, p 433.*)

Feb. 27. **1143.** To the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah). The trade in cloths fabricated in the Nawab's dominions should be established on such a footing as to afford a profit to the Company when sold in Europe. The Governor-General has therefore deputed Mr Barlow[1] with a view to ascertaining the manner in which the different articles of the Company's investment can be provided in the Nawab's dominions in order to promote the Company's commerce as well as to increase the prosperity of the Nawab's subjects. Desires that every facility may be given to Mr Barlow and encouragement afforded to those merchants who enter into engagements for the provision of the Company's investment.[2] (*CI 18, pp 93-4, no 127 ; TI 33, pp 34-5, no 23 ; AR 4, p 441.*)

Feb. 27. **1144.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 33, p 35, nos 24-5 ; AR 4, pp 435-6.*)

Feb. 28. **1145.** From Mudhoji Bhonsla. Acknowledges receipt of the letter communicating the news of his arrival at Calcutta, expresses jubilation on his appointment as Governor-General and professes his friendship with the English. Says that Bishambhar Pandit would continue to

[1] Probably Sir George Hilaro Barlow (1762-1846) who joined the Bengal Civil Service in 1778. He was employed in the Revenue Department from 1788-96 and carried out the Permanent Settlement of Bengal ; Chief Secretary in 1796 ; Member of the Supreme Council in 1801 ; Baronet 1803 ; Acting Governor-General, Oct. 1805 to Jul. 1807 ; Governor of Madras, Dec. 1807 to May 1813 ; G. C. B., 1815 ; died in England, Dec. 18, 1846.

[2] Mr Barlow submitted the report of his enquiry from Lucknow on 27 May 1787 and it was considered in the Public Department on 22 June. The Board decided not to proceed to the provision of any investment for the Company in that country (Oudh) for the present year.

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act as his representative at Calcutta as before. Has written several important matters to the Pandit who will communicate them to the addressee personally. (*OR 109 ; AR 4, p 413, no 11.*)

Feb. 28. **1146.** *Mudhoji Bhonsla to Beniram Pandit and Bishambhar Pandit.* Says that after the fall of Badami he left for Poona where he interviewed Mr Malet and discussed the contents of their (addressees') letters. Before his departure from Poona Fatḥ 'Alī Khān (Ṭīpū) captured the fort of Adoni and crossing the river Tungabhadra, attacked Hari Pandit and others who kept their ground steadily. For the last four months the armies of Ṭīpū and Hari Pandit have been standing face to face at a distance of four *kos* from each other but the Pandit cannot advance on account of the artillery fire of Ṭīpū and the latter dare not come to closer quarters with the Mahratta forces. At this juncture if Ṭīpū were attacked from the direction of Madras his defeat would be assured. Dated 19 *Rabī'* I=9 Jan. 1787. (*OR 110 ; AR 4, p 413, no 13.*)

Feb. 28. **1147.** *Mudhoji Bhonsla to Beniram Pandit and Bishambhar Pandit.* Acknowledges receipt of their letters and refers to the letter of Mr Macpherson containing assurances of the friendship of the English with the writer. Is happy to learn that Mr Hastings and Mr Macpherson had spoken highly about himself to Lord Cornwallis and had assured the latter of his friendship with the English. Asks the addressees to promote friendship and cordiality with the Governor-General in the same manner as they did during the time of Mr Hastings. (*OR 111 ; AR 4, p 413, no 14.*)

Feb. 28. **1148.** From Diler Himmat Khān. Says that in previous letters he has written everything in detail and has sent his brother (-in-law) Khiradmand Khān to represent his case personally to the Governor-General. Has ever been a faithful adherent of the English and hopes to receive justice at their hands. (*OR 112 ; AR 4, p 368, no 30.*)

Feb. 28. **1149.** Mudhoji Bhonsla to Mr Macpherson. Complimentary. (*OR 113 ; AR 4, p 371, no 31.*)

Feb. 28. **1150.** Mudhoji Bhonsla to Mr Macpherson. Has received his letter saying that as each of the three presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay had its own Governor and Council and pursued its own policy their agreements and treaties with other powers were not firm and binding on all of them nor was there any arrangement for mutual consultation among them. The authorities in England had therefore thought it fit to place full authority in the hands of a single person who would exercise control over each one of the presidencies. Accordingly they appointed Lord Cornwallis the Governor-General and have invested him with full powers. His lordship has now arrived at Calcutta and assumed charge of the government. The addressee is now the second in Council. Is happy to learn that the addressee has already acquainted his lordship with the old established friendship between the English and the house of the Bhonslas. Hopes that his lordship would preserve and promote the existing cordial relationship. (*OR 114 ; AR 4, p 371, no 32.*)

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Feb. 28. **1151.** From Mudhoji Bhonsla. Says that Gosain Satya Sundar Swami is going on pilgrimage from the Carnatic to Benares, Allahabad and Gaya and is taking with him beasts of burden and other indispensable things. He is accompanied by a multitude of poor pilgrims, men, women and children. Requests that orders may be issued to the authorities concerned to afford all possible facilities to the party and to exempt it from all taxes. For further particulars refers him to Bishambhar Pandit and Beniram Pandit. (*OR 115 ; AR 4, p 387, no 69.*)

Feb. 28. **1152.** Mudhoji Bhonsla to Mr Macpherson. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 116 ; AR 4, p 387, no 70.*)

Feb. 28. **1153.** From Mudhoji Bhonsla. Says that Appa Rao, brother of Raja Rai Rayan, a *mutaṣaddī* of high rank in the service of the Nizam is going on a pilgrimage to Benares, Allahabad, Gaya and other places of worship with his mother and other dependants. Requests that the party may be afforded all possible facilities on the way and in the places of pilgrimage. (*OR 117 ; AR 4, p 387, no 71.*)

Feb. 28. **1154.** Mudhoji Bhonsla to Mr Macpherson. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 118 ; AR 4, p 287, no 72.*)

Feb. 28. **1155.** From Babbū Begam. Says that the stipend granted to the *Niẓāmat* is inadequate for the requirements of the growing family and the increasing number of its dependants. Many obligations, for instance, celebration of the marriages of the children, have to be performed in a manner befitting the rank and dignity of the house. Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah had agreed to forego half of his monthly allowances in his young age when he had no dependants to support. But his family has since grown large and is faced with such expenses as the marriages of his children according to the usage of the country. Requests that the family may be relieved of financial embarrassments. (*OR 119 ; AR 4, p 376, no 73.*)

Feb. 28. **1156.** From Mīr Muḥammad Bāqir Riẓvī. Complimentary. (*OR 120 ; AR 4, p 387, no 74.*)

Feb. 28. **1157.** From Beniram Pandit. Says that he has already forwarded the letter in original from the Maharaja (Mudhoji Bhonsla) containing professions of friendship and sincerity. Bishambhar Pandit will communicate other matters of importance. (*OR 121 ; AR 4, p 376, no 75.*)

Feb. 28. **1158.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. Has learnt from Col. Harper the particulars of the correspondence intercepted by him between Raja Umraogir and Guman Singh,[1] in consequence of which the Nawab Vazir had written to Raja Umraogir to desist from such intrigues upon pain of withdrawing his protection. Such conduct on the part of the Raja was calculated to disturb the friendly relations at present existing between the English Company, the Nawab Vazir, and the chiefs of the Deccan. Appreciates this observance of the duties of friendship by the Maharaja and trusts that the evil designs of the Raja will be frustrated. Hopes

[1] Guman Singh, Chief of Banda (1761-92).

that the contents of the letter written by Nawab Vazir to the Raja have been made known to him by Capt. Kirkpatrick. (*TI 33, pp 11-12, no 9A ; AR 4, p 429.*)

Feb. 28. **1159.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (*CI 18, p 90, no 125.*)

Mar. 1. **1160.** To the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Has received his two letters to which he could not reply earlier due to pressure of work. Says that the Prince's resolution not to visit Calcutta had deprived him of the honour of a personal interview but he admired the wisdom which had dictated that resolution. Has also heard from Mr James Grant about His Highness's wishes and would inform the Prince of the arrangements made for rendering his situation pleasant and comfortable. (*CI 18, pp 91-3, no 126 ; TI 33, pp 12-14, no 10A ; AR 4, p 429.*)

Mar. 6. **1161.** From Diler Himmat Khān, Nawab of Farrukhabad. Has received the letter and according to the instructions contained therein is co-operating with Mr Willes and his brother, Dil Diler Khān, in the administration of the country and the welfare of the people. Professing loyalty to the English says that he has severed his connection with all the chiefs of India and has even discontinued correspondence with them. Has ever sought the pleasure of the English and with this end in view had fought side by side with the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah in the Rohilla War. Since the receipt of his lordship's letter his brother, Dil Diler Khān, out of his childish nature and at the instigation of his selfish advisers has been declaring himself to be the master of the country and has been openly saying that the Nawab (the writer) is not entitled to anything except his allowance of Rs 2,40,000 and even for this amount he will have to depend on his pleasure. He (Dil Diler Khān) is winning over men to his side by promises of reward and threatens the Nawab's adherents who live in fear of their lives. Mr Willes also is under his brother's influence. The writer has taken no steps to put an end to these subversive activities as he is obedient to the English Company. If nothing is done to stop them he will be degraded in the eyes of the brother princes and his life and honour will be endangered. Has complete confidence in the justice of the Company who have never deprived any prince of his authority. Offers his thanks for the courtesy shown to his brother (-in-law) Khiradmand Khān, whom he has sent to represent his case personally and hopes that his mission will be successful. (*OR 122 ; AR 4, p 368, no 33.*)

Mar. 6. **1162.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Offers his thanks for the courtesy and attention shown to Ḥaidar Beg Khān on his arrival at Calcutta and requests that he may be sent back after his mission has been fulfilled. (*OR 123 ; AR 4, p 372, no 34.*)

Mar. 6. **1163.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Requests that a letter of appreciation may be issued to Maharaja Sundar Singh in view of the loyal services rendered by him. (*OR 124 ; AR 4, p 385, no 76.*)

Mar. 6. **1164.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Says that he has a great regard for Munnī Begam but sometimes her servants do not behave

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properly. For instance, on 5 *Jumāda* I (23 Feb. 1787) Mr Addison[1] and I'tibār 'Alī Khān[2] called Tilok Chand, an old *mutaṣaddī* of the Nawab, to the Begam's house and questioned him about certain cases, some documents and the arrears of the allowances of the servants and about the expenses of the *Niẓāmat*. I'tibār 'Alī Khān also asked the *mutaṣaddī* to hand over the account books to him if there were any discrepancies in them as Mr Addison, who was his friend, would shortly be placed in charge of the affairs of the *Niẓāmat*. They passed remarks that were derogatory to the Nawab. It was no concern of theirs to put such questions. Even Mr Pott, who is an authorised officer, proceeds through proper channel and every bit of information required by him is supplied with the knowledge of the Nawab. If the people are allowed to meddle in the affairs of administration the prestige of the *Niẓāmat* will fall low and it will be very difficult to maintain discipline. (*OR 125; AR 4, p 385, no 77.*)

Mar. 6. **1165.** *Dastak* granted to Babu Ausan Singh who is going from Calcutta to Benares and has with him 4 camels, 5 *chhakṛās*,[3] 40 *bahangīs*[4] of goods, one *pālkī*, 20 *chaupālas*[5] and 300 companions. The *rāhdārs, guzarbāns, chaukīdārs* and others are directed to give a safe passage to and demand no duties from the Babu in his journey. (*CI 18, p 94, no 128.*)

Mar. 6. **1166.** *Dastak*. Be it known to the *rāhdārs, guzarbāns, chaukīdārs* and others from Calcutta to Benares that Babu Ausan Singh is proceeding from Calcutta to Benares and is taking with him one budgerow and 20 boats laden with articles of food and clothing. Let no one demand duties from him or molest him in any way on his journey. (*CI 18, p 95, no 129.*)

Mar. 7. **1167.** From Bhao Bakhshi. Congratulates Lord Cornwallis on the conferment on him of the order of the Knight of the Garter.[6] (*OR 126 ; AR 4, p 376, no 78.*)

Mar. 7. **1168.** From Ajaib Singh. Says that in the beginning of the *Faṣlī* year 1192 (1784-5 A.D.) he was appointed to the post of *Nāib* at Benares by the written order of Mr Hastings and that he carried out his duties diligently throughout that year and the next year. Then some complications arose and he considered it honourable to retire. He submitted an application for a passport to enable him to go to Calcutta to represent his case and pay his respects to his lordship. In reply he was ordered to postpone his visit to Calcutta and to engage himself in the execution of his duties. Before the receipt of the reply Mr James Grant had passed order for his reinstatement. The writer was ready to resume his duties and to collect the arrears of the revenues but the work of collection was

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[1] Assistant to the Resident at the court of Murshidabad.

[2] A *khwājasarā*, servant of Munnī Begam.

[3] Two-wheeled bullock carts.

[4] Poles with slings at both ends for carrying boxes or baskets on the shoulder.

[5] Litters, sedans.

[6] Soon after Cornwallis sailed for India he was made a Knight of the Garter.—C. Ross : *Cornwallis Correspondence*, vol. I, p 236.

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entrusted to the Raja and the writer remained out of office as before. Requests that he may be permitted to come to Calcutta to represent his case personally. (*OR 127 ; AR 4, p 376, no 79.*)

Mar. 7. **1169.** From Vaziri Mal, *gumāshta* of *Jagat Seth*. Says that in the Bengali year 1192 (1784-5 A.D.) Janki Ram, *diwān* of the Zamindar of Dinajpur had entered into some engagement with *Jagat Seth* for the payment of the revenue to the Company. At the end of last year he took away all the *hundīs* from the firm and stopped his dealings with it. He is indebted to the firm to the extent of Rs 40,000. Requests that orders may be issued for the recovery of the amount from the said Janki Ram. (*OR 128.*)

Mar. 7. **1170.** To Munnī Begam. Has received her present of fruits sent through Nāṣir Muḥammad Khān and thanks her for the same. (*CI 18, p 97, no 133.*)

Mar. 7. **1171.** To the Queen of Cannanore. Has received her letter addressed to the late Governor-General, Mr Macpherson. In reply, says that it would be highly expensive for the Company to conduct an action against Āghā Muḥammad who is not under the jurisdiction of 'this' Government. Advises her to postpone any proceedings in the matter for the present. (*CI 18, p 98, no 135 ; TI 33, p 36, no 26 ; AR 4, p 434.*)

Mar. 7. **1172.** To the King. Professes strong attachment and requests acceptance of a present of a few European articles. (*CI 18, pp 95-6, no 130 ; TI 33, p 36, no 27 ; AR 4, p 436.*)

Mar. 7. **1173.** To the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 18, pp 95-6, no 130 ; TI 33 p 36, no 28 ; AR 4, p 439.*)

Mar. 7. **1174.** To Mahadaji Sindhia. Presents a *khil'at* and jewels.[1] (*CI 18, p 96, no 131 ; TI 33, p 37, no 29 ; AR 4, p 440.*)

Mar. 7. **1175.** To Bhao Bakhshi. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 33, p 37, no 30 ; AR 4, p 432.*)

Mar. 7. **1176.** To the Nawab of Dacca. Is awaiting for his speedy arrival at Calcutta. (*TI 33, p 37, no 31 ; AR 4, p 434.*)

Mar. 7. **1177.** To Balaji Gobind, *Sardār* of Kalpi. Acknowledges receipt of his congratulations. (*CI 18, pp 97-8, no 134 ; TI 33, p 37, no 32 ; AR 4, p 432.*)

Mar. 8. **1178.** *Award of the arbitrators in the case, Gopal Das* versus *Kashmiri Mal.*[1] The cause of this action arose over some *hundīs* which are said to have been taken by Kashmiri Mal from Gopal Das. Duplicates of the *hundīs*, however, are not traceable in the books of the two firms which fact is against the established practice. Nor do the original *hundīs* bear the signature of Gopal Das which ought to have been affixed before the *hundīs* were issued. Kashmiri Mal denies having received any loan in the form of *hundīs* from Gopal Das. It is well known, however, that the firms of Kashmiri Mal and Bachhraj are united and a *gumāshta* of the latter firm signing on the back of the *hundīs* in contention cashed

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[1] Enclosure to a letter from the Resident at Benares.

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them at the Company's treasury at Calcutta. The books of the firm of Bachhraj at Lucknow show that the amount of the *hundīs* was credited to the account of Gopal Das three months after its receipt at Calcutta. The dues of Gopal Das should therefore be recovered from Bachhraj. (*OR 129; AR 4, p 386, no 80.*)

Mar. 9. **1179.** From Nawab Muḥammad 'Alī Khān of Arcot. Has already sent a letter about the death of Tuljaji and the restoration of the territory of Tanjore to him. There seems no difficulty in the way of the fulfilment of his legitimate claim. Has already communicated his proposals as regards the disposal of the revenues of Tanjore in the joint interests of the Company and the Carnatic. Is ready to accept any other scheme that may be drawn up by his lordship or Sir Archibald Campbell. Requests that orders may be issued for the settlement of the case to the authorities concerned. Desires that a treaty may be concluded between the Company and himself. Sir Archibald Campbell, who is the well-wisher of both sides, is carrying on negotiations in that direction and the writer will comply with his wishes as far as possible. (*OR 130; AR 4, p 366, no 35.*)

Mar. 9. **1180.** From Manohar Das. Says that notwithstanding the death of Gopal Das the Company's business will be carried on as usual by the different branches of his firm. Requests that orders may be issued to all the officers in the Company's dominions to patronise the house as usual. (*OR 131; AR 4, p 387, no 81.*)

Mar. 9. **1181.** (i)[1] To the Resident at Benares. Since Gopal Das is dead directs him to pay a visit of condolence to Bhawani Das, brother of the deceased, and recommends that Government business may continue to be transacted with the firm as usual and that the deceased's son, Manohar Das, may be treated with the same consideration as was shown to his father.

(ii) To the Resident at Lucknow, the Governor of Bombay and the Chief of the factory at Surat. Recommends that although Gopal Das is dead his firm should be patronised as before. (*OR 132; AR 4, p 387, no 81.*)

Mar. 9. **1182.** From Manohar Das.[2] List of the branches of the house of Gopal Das in the different cities of India:—Calcutta, Murshidabad, Patna, Gaya, Ghazipur, Mirzapur, Allahabad, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jaipur, Nagpur, Surat, Bombay, Masulipatam, Madras, Tanda, Phulpur,[3] Poona,[4] Mahratta Army Agencies at Agra, Delhi, Ahmadabad and Baroda. (*OR 133; AR 4, p 387, no 81.*)

[1] This item and the next are drafts of letters proposed by Manohar Das to be written by the Governor-General to the Residents at Benares and Lucknow, the Governor of Bombay and the Chief of the factory at Surat. They were received as an enclosure to the foregoing.

[2] Enclosure to the letter no 1180 above.

[3] Town in Allahabad Dist.

[4] Mr Malet's expenses were met at Poona, according to a note in the original.

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Mar. 9. **1183.** From the mother of the Nazir Deo.[1] Says that from ancient times her ancestors have held lands from the Bhutan border up to Rangpur and Ghoraghat in (Cooch) Behar. When dissensions arose among the holders of the lands, Rangpur and Ghoraghat were annexed by the English and her family moved to Balrampur. When Raja Dhairjendra Narayan was carried off by the Bhutias, her son, the Nazir Deo, made Rajindra Narayan, and after his death, Dharendra Narayan the Raja of Cooch Behar. The Bhutias did not like Dharendra as he was the son of the captive Raja (Dhairjendra Narayan) and invaded the country and drove out the Nazir Deo. He took refuge with the English and concluded a treaty with them on behalf of Raja Dharendra Narayan by which one half of the annual revenues of Cooch Behar was assigned to the English Company as tribute. By the help of the English the Nazir Deo expelled the Bhutias from the country and secured the release of Dhairjendra Narayan and placed him on the *gaddī*. But he was found to be suffering from mental derangement and his Rani with the help of her favourite, Sarbanand Gosain, began to rule the country and ill-treat the subjects. Throughout these vicissitudes the family of the Nazir Deo remained in constant enjoyment of the ancestral property and paid their share of the tribute (to the English). But the troubles began when Sarbanand Gosain came to power. In 1911 *Faṣlī* (1783-4 A.D.) he conspired with Mr Moore and deprived the Nazir Deo of his lands and other property and imprisoned Shyam Chandar, the *gumāshta*, of the family. Besieging the house with the help of two to three hundred men including the sepoys of Mr Moore, he arrested the Nazir Deo who was going to the Governor-General to move him in the matter. The Nazir Deo was brought back to Cooch Behar and disgraced in the presence of three to four hundred men. Since then he has been imprisoned and his whereabouts are unknown. His estate has been plundered and laid waste and his family is in great distress. The writer has been making complaints after complaints for the last three years but no one pays any attention to them. Says that her *vakīl*, Baijnath, is in Calcutta to represent her case and requests that justice may be done to the Nazir Deo and the property of the family may be restored. Dated 2 *Pūs* 277. (*OR 134*[2]*-5 ; AR 4, p 390, no 82.*)

Mar. 13. **1184.** From Prince Jahāndār Shah. Says that he sent many letters but got no reply. Is anxious to receive letters from his lordship and requests that Muḥammad Akbar K͟hān, who is in Calcutta, may be granted an interview. (*OR 136 ; AR 4, p 371 no 36.*)

Mar. 13. **1185.** *Dastak* granted to Babu Kishan Charan Mittar who is proceeding for pilgrimage to Gaya and other holy places. He has with him 10 horses, 50 attendants, 2 camels and one elephant. The *rāhdārs*, *guzarbāns*, *chaukīdārs* and others are directed to give them a safe passage and to demand no duties from them. (*CI 18, p 101, no 139.*)

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[1] Appelation given to the hereditary Commander-in-Chief of Cooch Behar who belonged to a collateral branch of the royal family.

[2] OR 134 is the Bengali version of OR 135.

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Mar. 13. **1186.** To Bhao Bakhshi. Thanks him for his congratulatory message. (*CI 18, pp 100-1, no 138 ; TI 33, p 37, no 33 ; AR 4, p 432.*)

Mar. 13. **1187.** To Nawab Faiẓullah K͟hān. Has received his letter expressing his deep friendship for the Company. Has learnt the state of affairs through Lalji Das Munshi who had been sent by the Nawab to represent several matters to him. Will communicate whatever is proper to the Munshi. (*CI 18, pp 99-100, no 137 ; TI 33, pp 37-9, no 34 ; AR 4, p 435.*)

Mar. 13. **1188.** To Nawab Muḥammad 'Alī K͟hān, son of Faiẓullah K͟hān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 18, p 99, no 136 ; TI 33, p 39, no 35 ; AR 4, p 435.*)

Mar. 14. **1189.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Has received his lordship's letter dated 12 September 1786 intimating his arrival at Calcutta as Governor-General. Could not reply earlier owing to his illness from which he has recovered. Says that he is the first ally of the English in India and hopes that the mutual friendship will still more be strengthened and that his rights will be safeguarded. Dated 22 *Rabī'* I 1201 A.H. (12 January 1787.) (*OR 138 ; AR 4, p 366, no 39.*)

Mar. 14. **1190.** From Nawab Muḥammad Munavvar K͟hān,[1] son of the Nawab of Arcot. Thanks him for the congratulatory letter on the recovery of the Nawab (Muḥammad 'Alī K͟hān) from serious illness. Congratulates his lordship on his assuming the office of the Governor-General. Wishes that the treaty proposed by the Nawab may be concluded as early as possible to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the Company and the Nawab. Dated 23 *Rabī'*I (13 January 1787.) (*OR 137 ; AR 4, p 366, no 38.*)

Mar. 14. **1191.** From the mother of the Nawab of Farrukhabad. Says that Nawab Muẓaffar Jang is addicted to wine, opium and other bad habits, neglects the affairs of the government and does not help the widows of the late Nawab and the other members of the family who have been reduced to extreme poverty. He is completely under the spell of designing persons who want to make Farrukhabad a vassal state of the Nawab of Oudh. Offers her thanks for the appointment of Dil Diler K͟hān as *nāib* but says that the Nawab is planning to murder him and other dignitaries of the state. Wishes prosperity to both of her sons and requests that Muẓaffar Jang may be retained as ruler while Dil Diler K͟hān may be appointed to some administrative post in which capacity he may be able to look after the welfare of the people and his relations. Desires that Farrukhabad may remain dependant on the English and not on the Nawab of Oudh or any other power. Says that Muẓaffar Jang forces her and other family members to affix their seals on his documents. If such papers are sent by him to the Governor-General no attention may be paid to them. (*OR 139 ; AR 4, p 368, no 40.*)

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[1] His full title is Amīru'l-Umarā Raushanu'd-Daulah Ḥāfiẓu'l-Mulk Muḥammad Munavvar K͟hān Bahadur Jang.

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Mar. 14. **1192.** From Dil Diler Khān. Says that according to the orders received from Calcutta he has come to Allahganj[1] and is diligently supervising the affairs of the districts. Complains of the intrigues of Nawab Muẓaffar Jang and Khiradmand Khān. The latter is trying to bring the country under the domination of the Nawab of Oudh. Says that the Nawab had put to death several of his *nāibs* and fears that he (the writer) may also meet the same fate. Requests that if a better management of the country is desired he may be equipped with full powers so that his hands may be strengthened and he may apply himself wholeheartedly to his duties. (*OR 140 ; AR 4, p 367, no 41.*)

Mar. 14. **1193.** From Raja Mahip Narayan Singh. Encloses[2] the history of the case of the house and the grain market of Nawab Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Also forwards *Holi* presents which he hopes will be accepted by his lordship. (*OR 141 ; AR 4, p 374, no 83.*)

Mar. 14. **1194.** From Raja Mahip Narayan Singh. Particulars of the *ganj* of Nawab Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. When Nawab Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān took up his residence at Durga Kund Mr Markham[3] allowed up to 4 or 5 bullock-loads of grain necessary for the consumption of his retinue to pass duty-free. His application for total exemption from duty of the grain market which he himself built was rejected by Mr Fowke. The outbreak of famine necessitated the abolition of the duty on provisions, and the grain merchants from far and near came to Benares unrestricted and many of them sold their goods at the *ganj* of the Nawab. In 1192 *Faṣlī* (1784-5) the writer was invested with powers of government by Mr Hastings and some time afterwards the duty was re-imposed on an application from Babu Ajaib Singh at the rate of 3 pice per bullock-load of grain. The Nawab however fixed the duty at 2 pice per bullock-load in his market. This difference in duty resulted in the diversion of all trade to the Nawab's *ganj* and all other markets were deserted. This affected the revenues of the city and Mr Fowke on a representation from Babu Ajaib Singh issued orders for the abolition of the Nawab's market but the latter made some excuses. Thereupon Babu Ajaib Singh was ordered to post 4 chaprasis to prevent the grain dealers from taking their goods to the Nawab's *ganj* and to bring them to Sarai Khwaja, an old market place. When some of the Nawab's men interfered with the chaprasis, a body of soldiers was sent by Mr Fowke with orders to take into custody any one who interfered with the chaprasis. Some traders of the Nawab's market were arrested and produced before the said gentleman and they were ordered not to resort to the Nawab's *ganj* with heavy consignments. Still out of regard to the Nawab the writer does not interfere with the grocers who go to his *ganj*. (*OR 142 ; AR 4, p 374, no 83.*)

[1] Town in Farrukhabad Dist.
[2] The two following letters.
[3] William Markham was Private Secretary to Warren Hastings. In 1778 he was appointed Assistant to the Resident at Benares. From 1781 to 1787 he was Resident at Benares. He died on January 1, 1815. I. R. D.: *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, vol. VI ; *Dictionary of National Biography*.

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Mar. 14. **1195.** From Raja Mahip Narayan Singh. The house (now claimed by Nawab Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān) was originally built by Maharaja Mansa Ram and from him it passed successively to Maharaja Balwant Singh and Raja Chait Singh. At the time when Nawab Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān was going to Calcutta he requested Raja Chait Singh to lend the house to him to lodge his family during his absence. The Raja had some scruples in acceding to his request as there was an idol of Shiva in that house and pilgrims used to come there to worship. The presence of Mussulmans in the house would have stood in the way of religious observances. But at last the Raja reluctantly agreed to place the house at the disposal of the Nawab's family on the condition that it would be given up on his return from Calcutta. When the Nawab was asked to vacate the house on his return he replied that he would do so as soon as he got another house. Meanwhile Raja Chait Singh's dependants occupied the house but when the Raja was expelled the Nawab finding the house vacant reoccupied it. In 1191 *Faṣlī* (1784) when Mr Hastings came to Benares he was informed of all facts about the house and he promised to restore it to him. When the Governor-General returned from Lucknow he directed Mr Fowke to get the house vacated to enable the writer to hold his offices there. Mr Fowke sent an order to the Nawab to vacate it. The latter asked for two months' time but Mr. Fowke allowed him only one month and sent a *chobdār* to enforce his order. So the house was vacated and the writer has been residing in it since then with his staff. The Nawab left the house in a bad state of repair and the writer had to spend Rs 15,000 before it could be made fit to live in. (*OR 143 ; AR 4, p 374, no 83.*)

Mar. 14. **1196.** From Raja Harendra Narayan of Cooch Behar. Has already written to the Governor-General the particulars of his situation. Had taken up his residence in the Company's territories in the hope that he would live in peace. But some treacherous people are giving him all sorts of trouble. Mr Moore must have informed the Governor-General about this. Dated 24 *Māgh* (February 4, 1787). (*OR 144-5*[1] *; AR 4, p 378, no 84.*)

Mar. 14. **1197.** From Mīr Saidū. Says that he had represented his case personally to Mr John Shore in Murshidabad and forwarded an application through Diwan Kali Parshad. Requests permission to proceed to Calcutta to explain his case. (*OR 146 ; AR 4, p 385, no 85.*)

Mar. 14. **1198.** From Masīḥu'd-Dīn. Says that he had submitted an application together with an account sheet showing the arrears of allowances sanctioned for the maintenance of the Madrasah which is supported from the revenues of villages Kailpur and Kamdeopur in the district of Burdwan. The original *parwānas* and orders of Mr Cartier[2] and Mr Hastings granting the allowance were forwarded with the petition but it appears they have not yet received consideration. Solicits therefore

[1] OR 144 is the Bengali version of OR 145.
[2] Governor of Bengal (1769-72).

that orders may be passed for the renewal of the grant and payment of the arrears. (*OR 147 ; AR 4, p 373, no 86.*)

Mar. 14. **1199.** From the Raja of Tippera. Says that a detailed account of the innovations introduced by Mr Buller[1] has been communicated through Makkhan Lal, his *nāib*. Mr Buller has divested the writer of his authority and ruined his country. His annual allowance amounting to Rs 12,000 has been stopped and he has been deprived of the means of his livelihood. Had sent his *dīwān* to the hills for the pacification of the Tipperas[2] but Mr Buller also despatched his sepoys there and thus disgraced the *dīwān*. Seeks redress from the Governor-General. (*OR 148 ; AR 4, p 395, no 87.*)

Mar. 14. **1200.** From the widow of Lachhmi Narayan Ray.[3] Says that the Council had issued orders for the appointment of a *peshkār* to look after the business of her deceased husband until her son, Suraj Narayan Ray, came of age. The writer accordingly proposed the name of Kishan Chand Ray an old and trustworthy family servant. The nomination was approved but Kishan Chand has not yet formally received his appointment from the Governor-General. The business of the *Qānūngo* is therefore suspended. Requests that a *khil'at* of appointment may be bestowed on him by the Governor-General. (*OR 149 ; AR 4, p 384, no 88.*)

Mar. 14. **1201.** From the Raja of Nadia.[4] Says that from ancient times the *maḥāls* meant for the maintenance of the Rajas, their dependants and their retainers had been exempt from Government revenue, but in 1178 *Faṣlī* (1771-2) this privilege was withdrawn and an allowance of two lakhs of rupees was sanctioned for his father, Maharajendar Bahadur (Kishan Chand). In spite of strict economy he was involved in heavy debts and after his death the writer had to pay a major portion of his allowance to the money-lenders with the result that he had to borrow money and dispose of the household effects to make both ends meet.

In 1192. *Faṣlī* (1785-6) the settlement of his zamindari was made at Rs 10,15,768 but he was ordered to pay a few thousands more than that amount. He readily complied with this order by borrowing and thought that the amount paid in excess would be deducted from the present year's demand. But in Mr Macpherson's time his allowance was totally stopped and he was left without any means of livelihood. He has incurred large debts and is passing his days very miserably. Requests that his allowance may be restored so that he may support his dependants and maintain the dignity of his house. (*OR 150 ; AR 4, p 389, no 89.*)

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[1] J. Buller, Commercial Resident at Tippera.

[2] A hill tribe.

[3] A *Qānūngo* who died in 1785 and was succeeded in his office by his adopted son, Suraj Narayan.

[4] Sheo Chand, Raja of Nadia.

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Mar. 15. **1202.** From Saiyid 'Alī Khān Nuṣrat Jang, Nawab of Dacca. Says that he is starting for Calcutta by river today the 7 *Jumāda* I (25 February 1787) to pay his respects to his lordship and that Diwan Madan Mohan left by land. Requests that attention may be paid to his representations. Dated 7 *Jumāda* I (25 February 1787). (*OR 151; AR 4, p 380, no 90.*)

Mar. 15. **1203.** *Dastak* granted to Capt. Bruce[1] who is proceeding overland from Calcutta to Ganjam and is accompanied by a number of 30 palanquin-bearers and attendants. The *rāhdārs, guzarbāns, chaukīdārs* and others are directed to see that he is in no way molested on the way and that no duties are demanded from him. (*CI 18, p 102, no 140.*)

Mar. 15. **1204.** To Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain. Has received his three letters along with those from the Nizam. In reply, says that the true intent of his appointment is to communicate to Mr Malet with all expedition any information likely to be useful to the Company. Has ordered that in lieu of all arrears a sum of Rs 5,000 be paid to him and his salary has been increased from Rs 500 to Rs 700 a month from the 1st of March 1787. (*CI 18, pp 102-3, no 141; TI 33, pp 14-15, no 11A; AR 4, p 428.*)

Mar. 16. **1205.** From Prince Jahāndār Shah. Has received his letter and in accordance with the instructions contained therein has postponed his visit to Calcutta though he is very much anxious to see his lordship. (*OR 152; AR 4, p 371, no 42.*)

Mar. 19. **1206.** From Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain. It is reported that peace has been concluded between the Mahrattas and Ṭīpū but full particulars are not known. The terms of the peace are said to be that Ṭīpū will give an undertaking not to cross the Tungabhadra and will surrender the territories between that river and the Kistna which means that the forts of Badami, Gajendragarh, etc. will revert to their former masters, the Mahrattas. He has also agreed to pay part of the *chauth* which has been calculated by the Mahrattas to amount to over one crore and some lakhs of rupees. With the establishment of peace between Ṭīpū and the Mahrattas the relations of the former and the Nizam will improve as the rupture was solely due to the Mahrattas. Hears that Nawab Mushīru'l-Mulk is going either to the army or to Poona. (*OR 153; AR 4, p 369, no 43.*)

Mar. 19. **1207.** From Munnī Begam. Congratulates his lordship on his receiving the Knighthood of the Garter. (*OR 154; AR 4, p 387, no 91.*)

Mar. 19. **1208.** From Sundar Singh. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 155; AR 4, p 393, no 92.*)

Mar. 20. **1209.** From Mubāraku'd-Daulah. To the same effect. (*OR 156; AR 4, p 385, no 93.*)

Mar. 20. **1210.** From Babbū Begam. To the same effect. (*OR 157; AR 4, p 376, no 94.*)

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[1] He joined the Bengal Army in 1771 and became Captain in 1781. Subsequently he became Lieut. General in 1810. He died on 21 September 1814 in England.

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Mar. 20. **1211.** To Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah). Recommends the dependants of Gopal Das (Sahu) deceased who served the Company faithfully for so many years. (*CI 18, p 106, no 146 ; TI 33, p 40, no 36 ; AR 4, p 441.*)

Mar. 20. **1212.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān and Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 33, p 41, nos 37-8 ; AR 4, pp 435-6.*)

Mar. 20. **1213.** To Nawab 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. To the same effect. (*CI 18, pp 104-5, no 143 ; TI 33, p 41, no 39 ; AR 4, p 430.*)

Mar. 20. **1214.** To Bhawani Das, brother of Gopal Das Sahu. Offers him his heart-felt sympathy at the death of his brother. Says that he should show every consideration to Babu Manohar Das, son of the deceased, and his other dependants. Has bestowed a *khil'at* and jewels on Manohar Das who is in attendance upon him and sends a *khil'at* for the widow of the deceased. (*CI 18, p 107, no 147 ; TI 33, pp 41-2, no 40 ; AR 4, p 432.*)

Mar. 20. **1215.** To Raja Ajit Singh of Baghelkhand. Thanks him for his congratulatory message. (*CI 18, pp 105-6, no 145 ; TI 33, pp 42-3, no 41 ; AR 4, p 430.*)

Mar. 20. **1216.** To Mīr Muḥammad Bāqir. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 18, p 105, no 144 ; TI 33, p 43, no 42 ; AR 4, p 438.*)

Mar. 21. **1217.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Professes friendship and says that the particulars of Mr Kirkpatrick's displeasure must have been made known to his lordship through the newspapers. Has written everything to Bhagwant Rao who will inform him of the particulars. (*OR 158 ; AR 4, p 422, no 15.*)

Mar. 21. **1218.** From Bhao Bakhshi. Has received his letter. Is trying his best to strengthen the friendly relations subsisting between the English and Maharaja Sindhia. Mr Kirkpatrick went on a short leave to pay his respects to His Majesty but has not yet come back. The Maharaja is very anxious for his return. (*OR 159 ; AR 4, p 399, no 17.*)

Mar. 21. **1219.** From the Raja of Benares. Says that when Mr Hastings suspended Babu Jagdeo Singh from the *niābat* and vested the Raja with full powers, the Babu was directed to render accounts of his tenure of office but this has not yet been done as he enjoys the support of the local officers. Now that he has undertaken to clear the arrears of the Babu's term of office, requests that orders may be issued for examining his account books. (*OR 160 ; AR 4, p 374, no 95.*)

Mar. 21. **1220.** From Saiyid Ghulām Muḥammadu'l-Ḥusainī, *vakīl* of Tīmūr Shah. Says that after taking leave of his lordship he reached Delhi at the close of the month of *Rabī'* II (February 1787). He stopped here some time till a caravan should be available. Proposes now to leave for his destination *viâ* Bikaner on 25 *Jumāda* I (15 March 1787). Will soon return and pay his respects to his lordship. (*OR 161 ; AR 4, p 395, no 96.*)

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Mar. 21. **1221.** From the Nawab of Dacca. Says that he arrived near Beliaghata[1] on 28 *Jumāda* I (18 March 1787) and will shortly pay his respects to his lordship at Calcutta. (*OR 162 ; AR 4, p 380, no 97.*)

Mar. 21. **1222.** From Harak Chand, *Jagat Seth.* Congratulates his lordship on his receiving the Knighthood of the Garter. (*OR 163 ; AR 4, p 382, no 98.*)

Mar. 21. **1223.** From the widow of Qāẓī Wafāyār Khān. Says that the *Qaẓāt*[2] of Murshidabad was hereditary in her family from the beginning of Aurangzeb's reign to the establishment of the rule of the English Company and her husband, Qāẓī Wafāyār Khān, held that position until his death. Thereafter one Muḥammad Ḥusain Khān was appointed Qāẓī and consequently she has been reduced to extreme poverty. She has called her late husband's brother from Lahore for the support of the family but he himself has no means of livelihood. Requests that her husband's brother, who is a learned and capable man, may be appointed Qāẓī to relieve herself and her dependants from distress. (*OR 164 ; AR 4, p 378, no 99.*)

Mar. 21. **1224.** From Nawab Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Says that he reached Benares on 19 *Rabī'* II (8 February 1787). Has written earlier about the house and the bazar which had been in his possession since his arrival at Benares. Is suffering much inconvenience without the house and requests that orders may be issued for making over its possession to him. Dated 21 *Jumāda* I (11 March 1787). (*OR 165 ; AR 4, p 393, no 100.*)

Mar. 22. **1225.** From the mother of Diler Himmat Khān. Says that since the death of the late Nawab Aḥmad Khān Ghālib Jang,[3] the present Nawab (Muẓaffar Jang) has given himself up to luxury and merriment and has not been able to preserve the honour and dignity of his family. When he was still young, Khudā Banda, father of Khiradmand Khān, had gained ascendancy over him through his daughter who is married to the Nawab. He assassinated Fakhru'd-Daulah, an old *Bakhshī* of the late Nawab Ghālib Jang who was a faithful servant and always worked for the good of the state. Khudā Banda then went to Delhi with some lakhs of rupees in cash and goods and died there some time after. Khiradmand Khān like his father is now bent upon ruining the members of the Nawab's family who have been reduced to extreme poverty. He has gone to Calcutta and is trying to bring the state under the subjugation of the Nawab of Oudh. Requests that Farrukhabad may continue to be dependant on the English and not on any other power. (*OR 166 ; AR 4, p 368, no 44.*)

Mar. 22. **1226.** *Nawab Vazir to 'Ainu'd-Dīn, 'āmil of Gorakhpur.* Says that Bhola Nath, *'āmil* of Aḥmad 'Alī Khān, Zamindar of Bihar, having absconded from that place has reached Gorakhpur. Directs that all efforts be made to trace him and if found, he should be taken into custody

[1] Seat of trade on the Circular Road canal, Calcutta.
[2] Office of a Qāẓī.
[3] Nawab of Farrukhabad (1750-71).

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and sent to Lucknow closely-guarded. Dated 22 *Rabī'* I (January 12, 1787).

Nawab Vazir to Aḥmad 'Alī Beg, Commander of the troops at Gorakh pur. To the same effect.

Col. Harper to 'Ainu'd-Dīn. To the same effect. (*OR 167; AR 4, p 386, no 101.*)

Mar. 22. **1227.** From Munnī Begam. Forwards an application of Jiwan Ram, manager of the dak, and says that the pay of the employees of the dak has run into heavy arrears which is derogatory to the *Niẓāmat*. It has not been disbursed though it is said that the Governor-General has passed orders to that effect. The expenses incurred on account of the dak are negligible but the utility of the service is great. Requests that orders for clearing the arrears may be passed and the establishment be maintained as formerly since it adds to the prestige of the *Niẓāmat*. (*OR 168; AR 4, p 387, no 102.*)

Mar. 22. **1228.** *Jiwan Ram to Munnī Begam.* Says that Mr Hastings had ordered the abolition of the *Niẓāmat* dak system but it continued through the efforts and recommendation of the addressee. Now the pay of the dak estalishment has been in arrears for the last nine months though the service performed has been efficient and valuable. The employees are in great distress and have got involved in debts. They will not be able to continue their work unless they receive regular payments. Requests that the Governor-General may be moved in the matter and the arrears may be paid. (*OR 169; AR 4, p 387, no 102.*)

Mar. 26. **1229.** From the Nawab Vazir. Forwards some fruits for the Governor-General which he hopes will be accepted by his lordship. (*OR 170; AR 4, p 396, no 103.*)

Mar. 26. **1230.** *Dastak* granted to Rai Bal Kishan ? (The letter is badly worm-eaten and nothing can be made out of it.) (*CI 18, p 108, no 150.*)

Mar. 26. **1231.** To Bhagwant Rao, *vakīl* of Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. Refers him to the message given to him by the Governor-General for communication to Mahadaji Sindhia in connection with the remonstrances of the Maharaja against the conduct of Capt. Kirkpatrick. As he has not received any specific complaint from the Captain as yet, he wishes to continue friendly relations with the Maharaja, which will not be affected by such insignificant causes. If he finds upon enquiry that Capt. Kirkpatrick has acted improperly he would recall him and send another Resident but if he finds that the Captain has been slighted without cause and that the Maharaja does not want an English Resident at his durbar, he will still continue to pursue a policy of friendship with the Maharaja. (*CI 19, pp 3-4, no 3; TI 34, pp 1-2, no 1; AR 4, p 442.*)

Mar. 27. **1232.** *Dastak* granted to Munshī Mahābat 'Alī Khān who is proceeding from Calcutta towards 'that' quarter with necessary conveyances and other goods. The *rāhdārs, guzarbāns, chaukīdārs* and others are directed to give him a safe passage on his way and to demand no duties from him. (*CI 18, p 111, no 155.*)

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Mar. 27. **1233.** To Raja Pratap Singh. Has received his congratulatory message expressing his great friendship for the Company. Refers him for particulars to Bal Kishan Ray who has proceeded on leave to Benares. (*CI 18, p 112, no 156 ; TI 33, p 44, no 43 ; AR 4, p 436.*)

Mar. 27. **1234.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Thanks him for his congratulatory message. (*CI 18, p 111, no 154 ; TI 33, p 44, no 44 ; AR 4, p 437.*)

Mar. 27. **1235.** To Munnī Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 18, p 110, no 153 ; TI 33, p 44, no 45 ; AR 4, p 437.*)

Mar. 27. **1236.** To Babbū Begam. To the same effect. (*CI 18, pp 109-10, no 152 ; TI 33 p 44, no 46 ; AR 4, p 432.*)

Mar. 27. **1237.** To Harak Chand, *Jagat Seth.* To the same effect. (*CI 18, pp 108-9, no 151 ; TI 33, p 44, no 47 ; AR 4, p 436.*)

Mar. 27. **1238.** To Ḥusain 'Alī Khān (adopted son of Munnī Begam). His request for an interview with the Governor-General is declined due to want of time. (*CI 18, p 107, no 148 ; TI 33, p 45, no 48 ; AR 4, p 436.*)

Mar. 28. **1239** From the King. Has received his *'arẓdāsht*[1] and come to know that Capt. Kirkpatrick has been appointed Resident at the Royal Court in the place of Mr James Anderson who is returning to England owing to ill health. Has instructed the Captain to report himself to Mahadaji Sindhia who is busy in the pacification of the Empire and in putting the administration in order under royal command. (*OR 171 ; AR 4, p 369, no 45.*)

Mar. 28. **1240.** From Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah. Has received his letter. Requests that the representations of Mīr Jānī, *vakīl,* on his behalf may be considered favourably. (*OR 172 ; AR 4, p 388, no 104.*)

Mar. 28. **1241.** From 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Congratulates the Governor-General on his receiving the Knighthood of the Garter. Dated 18 March 1787. (*OR 173 ; AR 4, p 372, no 105.*)

Mar. 28. **1242.** From Ajaib Singh. Sends 11 *ashrafīs* as *naẕr* on the happy occasion of his receiving the Knighthood of the Garter. (*OR 174 ; AR 4, p 376, no 106.*)

Mar. 28. **1243.** From Aḥmad 'Alī Khān, *Qāẓiu'l-Quẓāt.* Congratulates his lordship on the occasion of the conferment of the Knighthood of the Garter on him. (*OR 175 ; AR 4, p 378, no 107.*)

Mar. 28. **1244.** To Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. To the same effect as no 1231 above. (*CI 19, pp 1-2, no 1 ; TI 34, pp 2-3, no 2 ; AR 4, p 453.*)

Mar. 28. **1245.** To Bhao Bakhshi. A complimentary reply, referring him for all particulars to the letters of Bhagwant Rao. (*CI 19, pp 2-3, no 2 ; TI 34, p 3, no 3 ; AR 4, p 442.*)

Mar. 29. **1246.** From Luṭfu'n-Nisā Begam. Says that after the death of Nawab Sirāju'd-Daulah an allowance of Rs 600 was fixed for her by Mīr Ja'far 'Alī Khān. When her daughter died the said allowance was divided so that her four grand-daughters received Rs 500 among them

[1] A written petition; a memorial. Every letter addressed to the King by his subjects and officers was so styled.

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and she herself Rs 100. Most of the attendants, maids and servants are still in her service as they are indispensable for the maintenance of the name and dignity of the late Nawab and for the safety of herself and the family. Everything in her possession was plundered on the late Nawab's death and she has no resources to meet all these expenses. She has yet to perform the marriage ceremonies of two of her grand-daughters but the performance of this duty is beyond her present means. It is the established custom that if a chief is guilty of an offence he receives his due punishment but his dependants are always liberally provided for. Solicits therefore that a suitable pension may be sanctioned to enable her and her dependants to pass their days in comfort. (*OR 176 ; AR 4, p 384, no 108.*)

Apr. 1. **1247.** From Mīr Moḥammad Ḥusain. Forwards the details of the peace treaty between Ṭīpū Sulṭān and the Mahrattas. Ṭīpū will surrender the forts of Badami, etc., which were formerly in the possession of the Mahrattas. Of the arrears of the *chauth* he has agreed to pay sixty lakhs of rupees, half in cash and half in kind, and also the revenues of some *maḥāls* in three instalments. The first instalment has been paid, the second will be paid after the Mahrattas have crossed the Kistna and the third on their reaching Poona. He has sent an elephant and a *k͟hil'at* to Hari Pandit and similar presents to Tukoji Holkar and other chiefs. As regards the Nizam it has been settled that Adoni and Raichur[1] will remain in his possession and whatever has been plundered from Adoni will be restored by Ṭīpū. It is obvious that only a few guns taken by him from Adoni fort will be given back. The Nizam also expects to get something out of the said sum of 60 lakhs of rupees and it is claimed that a sum of 20 lakhs is his proper share. It remains to be seen whether the Mahrattas are also agreeable to this. There was a rumour of Nawab Mushīru'l-Mulk's visit to the camp but since everything has been settled it is no longer necessary. (*OR 177 ; AR 4, p 369, no 46.*)

Apr. 3. **1248.** To the King of Siam. Has received his letter addressed to Mr Macpherson by Barealao (His Majesty's minister) expressing His Majesty's friendship for the Company. Informs him that he assumed charge of the office of the Governor-General and hopes that their mutual friendship would daily increase. Thanks His Majesty for the presents he has received through Capt. Wright and sends a few in return. Desires that the commerce between the two states be promoted and invites suggestions from His Majesty for the purpose. Regrets that His Majesty's request for the supply of two or three thousand muskets cannot be complied with as a sufficient quantity of them is not available in the arsenal in Bengal. (*CI 18, pp 115-19, no 159 ; TI 33, pp 45-7, no 49 ; AR 4, p 440.*)

Apr. 3. **1249.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter on the subject of the conversation between Mr Addison[2] and I'tibār 'Alī

[1] Town in Hyderabad State.
[2] J. Addison, Assistant to the Resident at the court of Murshidabad.

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Khān. Assures him that there would be no delay in organising the establishment of the *Niẓāmat* according to the orders received from Europe. As he is now busy with matters of greater importance, the Nawab should not harbour any uneasiness on account of the delay. Assures him that nothing concerning the Nawab's affairs will be done without giving him previous intimation of it. (*CI 18, pp 113-14, no 158 ; TI 33, pp 47-8, no 50 ; AR 4, p 437.*)

Apr. 3. **1250.** To Munnī Begam. Has received her letter. Says that everything will be settled at the time of making new arrangements for the establishment of the *Niẓāmat*. (*CI 18, p 113, no 157 ; TI 33, pp 48-9, no 51 ; AR 4, p 438.*)

Apr. 4. **1251.** From Nawab Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Is anxious to receive letters from the Governor-General and congratulates him on his receiving the Knighthood of the Garter. (*OR 178 ; AR 4, p 393, no 109.*)

Apr. 4. **1252.** From Maharaja Udwant Chand. Complimentary. (*OR 179 ; AR 4, p 379, no 110.*)

Apr. 4. **1253.** From Munīru'd-Daulah. Congratulates his lordship on his receiving the Knighthood of the Garter and says that he has become weak owing to illness and that he will pay his respects when he has recovered. (*OR 180 ; AR 4, p 388, no 11.*)

Apr. 4. **1254.** From Kali Shankar Sen, grandson of Rajballabh.[1] Says that after the death of his father, Ganga Sen, his uncle, Gopal Kishan, depriving him of the zamindari of the *pargana* of Rajnagar[2] himself assumed its possession. The writer referred the matter to the court and Mr Dickenson, Judge of the *'Adālat* at Jahangirnagar (Dacca) admitting the claims of 5 legal heirs ordered the estate to be divided among them. Thereupon Gopal Kishan preferred an appeal against this order in *Ṣadr Dīwānī 'Adālat* to embarrass the writer who made all preparations to defend in the Court of Appeal. Gopal Kishan put many obstacles with a view to preventing him and his *vakīl* to defend and forcibly confined him in the house where he was treated very harshly. The case would have been disposed of long ago but the appellant has been postponing it for the last 5 years through one pretext or the other. Kali Charan, the *taḥvīldār* of the writer, was severely beaten by Gopal Kishan. His *vakīl* is also employing every means to prevent the partition of the estate and keep his client established as the *mukhtār*. The case is now coming before his lordship. Requests that the property may be divided and he may be awarded his share to enable him to be free from Gopal Kishan. Dated 15 *Chait* 1193 Bengali=26 March 1787. (*OR 181 ; AR 4, p 378, no 11.*)

Apr. 4. **1255.** From Maharaja Harindra Narayan Bhup of Cooch Behar. Says that some treacherous persons are stirring up troubles in the country

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[1] The famous Raja Rajballabh, Deputy Governor of Dacca, under 'Alī Vardī Khān and one of the principal grandees of Sirāju'd-Daulah's court. He was put to death by Mīr Qasim in 1763.

[2] A *pargana* in Dacca, now completely washed away by the Padma.

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and requests that the territories usurped by them may be restored to him and those responsible for mischief may be punished. Guru Gosain (Sarbanand) who enjoyed complete confidence of the late Maharaja was invested with full administrative powers by him in his lifetime and the writer confirmed him in that position. Solicits that a letter conveying his lordship's approval of the arrangement may be issued so that the Gosain may perform his duties with confidence. Dated 11 *Phāgun*, year 277. (*OR 183*[1] *; AR 4, p 378, no 113.*)

Apr. 4. **1256.** From the mother of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 185*[2] *; AR 4, p 378, no 114.*)

Apr. 4. **1257.** From Sarbanand Gosain. Says that the late Raja of Cooch Behar had appointed him *Dīwān* of the State and the present Maharaja, Harindar Narayan Bhup, and his mother are satisfied with his management and have invested him with full authority to administer the country of Cooch Behar. Requests that his lordship may also issue a letter recognising him as the *Dīwān.* (*OR 187*[3] *; AR 4, p 378, no 115.*)

Apr. 4. **1258.** From the Raja of Benares. Congratulates his lordship on his receiving the Knighthood of the Garter. (*OR 188 ; AR 4, p 374, no 116.*)

Apr. 4. **1259.** From Ram Singh. Says that he settled down in Benares in the time of Raja Balwant Singh who granted him a stipend of Rs 200 a month and a village carrying an income of Rs 300 yearly. The village remained in his possession up to the end of Raja Chait Singh's reign but after that Babu Ausan Singh seized it without any reason and it is still in his possession. Requests that the village may be restored to him. (*OR 189 ; AR 4, p 391, no 117.*)

Apr. 4. **1260.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Desires him to pay the same attention to Ḥaidar Beg Khān on his return journey to Lucknow as was paid to him during his journey to Calcutta. (*CI 18, pp 121-2, no 163 ; TI 33, p 49, no 52 ; AR 4, p 437.*)

Apr. 4. **1261.** To 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Thanks him for his congratulations. (*CI 18, p 121, no 162 ; TI 33, p 49, no 53 ; AR 4, p 430.*)

Apr. 4. **1262.** To Ajaib Singh (Commandant). To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 18, pp 119-20, no 160 ; TI 33, p 49, no 54 ; AR 4, p 430.*)

Apr. 4. **1263.** To Qāẓiul-Quẓat. To the same effect. (*CI 18, p 120, no 161 ; TI 33, p 50, no 55 ; AR 4, p 434.*)

Apr. 4. **1264.** To the Raja of Benares. To the same effect. (*CI 18, p 122, no 164 ; TI 33, p 50, no 56 ; AR 4, p 431.*)

Apr. 6. **1265.** From Nawab Mubārku'd-Daulah. Has received the letter advising reduction in the number and pay of the officers and men of *Niẓāmat* bodyguards, recalling Capt. Anstruther and others, and directing the writer to submit returns of the strength of the bodyguards in

[1] OR 182 is the Bengali version of OR 183.
[2] OR 184 is the Bengali version of OR 185.
[3] OR 186 is the Bengali version of OR 187.

1787 future. Says that the soldiers have to perform many duties. They keep guard on various palaces, houses, forts, gardens, etc., both old and new. They accompany him when he goes out. When he visited Calcutta he had employed a number of sepoys to look after the houses at Murshidabad and they were discharged on his return. Any reduction in the number of the bodyguards is not therefore possible. He has, however, replaced Capt. Anstruther by Gujar Khān and Dalel Khān who are hard-working men and will discharge their duties efficiently. (*OR 190 ; AR 4, p 385, no 118.*)

Apr. 6. **1266.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. Thanks him for his congratulatory message and advises him not to come to see the Governor-General before he has fully recovered from his indisposition. (*CI 18, pp 122-3, no 165 ; TI 33, p 50, no 57 ; AR 4, p 437.*)

Apr. 7. **1267.** *Col. Harper to Nawab Vazir.* Says that the battalions under the commands of Capt. Macleod and Capt. Sloper have been disbanded and their arrears amount to Rs 61,844-9 from September 1786 to January 1787. Out of this, a sum of Rs 3,000 has been received by Capt. Macleod and the balance due amounts to Rs 58,844-9. Requests that the arrears may be paid at an early date. Dated 5 *Jumāda* II, 1201 A.H. (27 March 1787).

Nawab Vazir to Col. Harper. Says that the question of the payment of arrears to Capt. Macleod and Capt. Sloper will be considered after the arrival of Ḥaidar Beg Khān (from Calcutta). Received 29 March 1787. (*OR 191 ; AR 4, p 370, no 47 (1).*)

Apr. 7. **1268.** *Nawab Vazir to Almās 'Alī Khān.* Directs that the sale and distillation of liquors should be prohibited in and around the cantonment of Cawnpore. Dated 24 March 1787. (*OR 192 ; AR 4, p 370, no 47 (2).*)

Apr. 9. **1269.** From Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain. Reports that the Mahrattas and Ṭīpū have settled their affairs with each other but have totally ignored the claims of the Nizam. It is heard that Ṭīpū intends to continue hostilities against the Nizam and has designs on Adoni. The Peshwa and Balaji Pandit are also displeased with the Nizam and are not prepared to rely on him. They think that it was at his instigation that they entered the war against Ṭīpū and suffered losses while he himself backed out and returned to Hyderabad. They are not going to give anything to the Nizam out of the amount realized from Ṭīpū but on the other hand they demand full payment of the arrears of the *chauth*. The writer has received no reply as regards the arrears of his pay which may be paid to him as early as possible. Dated 29 *Jumāda* I, 1201 A.H. (19 March 1787). (*OR 193 ; AR 4, p 369, no 48.*)

Apr. 9. **1270.** *The account of an interview between Mahadaji Sindhia and Mr Kirkpatrick held on the 3rd* Jumāda *II (23 March 1787.)*

Mr Kirkpatrick's replies to the four proposals submitted by Sindhia to the Governor-General through Mr Anderson. (1) The present Governor-General will show the same regard and consideration to the

Maharaja as was shown by his predecessors and will try to strengthen friendly relations with him. (2) The servants and *'āmils* of the Maharaja who may abscond from his territories will not be given protection in the dominions of the Company or of the Vazir. The cases of other fugitives will be decided on their merits according to the requirements of justice and with due regard to the friendly relations subsisting between the Maharaja and the Company. (3) The Maharaja can safely depend on the good faith of the Company as regards their adherence to the treaties concluded with the other powers. (4) The English Government will scrupulously stick to the terms of the treaties concluded with the chiefs of the Deccan and will not enter into fresh obligations which may be contrary to the existing ones.

Observations of Mr Kirkpatrick after replying to the four proposals of Sindhia. (1) The last treaty between the English and the Mahrattas does not require either of the contracting powers to afford military assistance to the other but has left each power free to act according to the circumstances. (2) There was no doubt a discussion about the military assistance but nothing was settled. (3) The English Government by declining to give military assistance to the Mahrattas had provided an indisputable proof of strict adherence to their engagements since a treaty of friendship bound them with Ṭīpū Sulṭān. (4) When the Governor-General arrived in this country and learnt that the negotiations in progress (with the Mahrattas) were incompatible with the instructions he had received in England he immediately ordered their discontinuance. (5) The fulfilment of obligations by the Company under the treaties with the chiefs of India is the principle laid down by the King of England and the Company and it is consistent with the spirit of the entire English nation. The Governor-General therefore cannot violate this principle. (6) The Governor-General will keep aloof from the mutual quarrels of the Indian powers so long as any chief in treaty relations with the English is not guilty of a breach of faith or the safety, interests and honour of the English and their allies are not threatened. (7) Such a policy will not create any misapprehension in the minds of the chiefs but will inspire confidence in them. (8) The Governor-General has great esteem and regard for the Peshwa, Sindhia and the other Mahratta chiefs and is desirous of strengthening friendly relations with them. But also he regards strict adherence to the treaties and obedience to the commands of his King and country to be above all other considerations. (9) The Governor-General is convinced that the valour of the Mahrattas and their chiefs in battle-field is unexampled and therefore he does not think that they stood in need of foreign help. (10) The military assistance of the English consisting of a small force of 2 or 3 battalions would have been of little help to the Mahrattas but it would have brought on the English the charge of double-dealing and half-hearted support. (*OR 194 ; AR 4, p 370, no 49.*)

Apr. 9. **1271.** Sultan Mansūr of Trengganu to Mr Macpherson. Has received the letter and presents sent by Mr Hastings. Requests that a

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trustworthy gentleman may be sent to his court to promote friendly relations and to establish closer contact between the two governments. (*OR 196*[1] *; AR 4, p 395, no 119.*)

Apr. 10. **1272.** *Agreement entered into by Mr J. Willes, Resident at Farrukhabad, with Sumer Singh.*[2] When Lieut. Taylor is released by Sumer Singh his son will also be set free and sent to him. Up to the end of the year Sumer Singh will not be interfered with and he should not feel afraid. (*OR 197.*)

Apr. 10. **1273.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Expresses his pleasure on the receipt of his lordship's portrait. Has ordered his own portrait to be made for presenting it to him although there is already one fixed in the Council House at Calcutta. (*OR 198.*)

Apr. 10. **1274.** From Dhokal Singh.[3] Professes friendship and requests that attention may be paid to the representations of Ḥaidar Beg Khān on his behalf. (*OR 199 ; AR 4, p 376, no 120.*)

Apr. 10. **1275.** From Beni Das Huzuri.[4] To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 200 ; AR 4, p 376, no 121.*)

Apr. 10. **1276.** To the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah). Thanks him for his present of fruits. (*CI 18, pp 123-4, no 166 ; TI 33, p 50, no 58 ; AR 4, p 441.*)

Apr. 11.[5] **1277.** From the King (Shah 'Ālam). Commends Isḥāq 'Alī Khān to the favour of the Governor-General. Asks him to provide every facility to the Khān who is staying these days at Purnea in Bengal and is one of the faithful servants of the royal house. (*OR 201 ; AR 4, p 383, no 122.*)

Apr. 11. **1278.** From Prince Jahāndār Shah. To the same effect as no 1096 above. (*OR 202 ; AR 4, p 391, no 123.*)

Apr. 11. **1279.** From 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Is honoured to receive his letter. Has paid a visit of condolence to the house of Sahu Gopal Das deceased

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[1] OR 195 is the Arabic version of OR 196.

[2] Sumer Singh, a refractory zamindar of the Farrukhabad district, taking advantage of the weakness of the Nawab of Farrukhabad, refused to pay the government revenue and plundered the adjoining villages. When the Fatehgarh battalion was despatched to chastise him he promised to pay the revenues regularly and gave his son as hostage for his good behaviour. But soon after disregarding his promise he seized Lieut. Taylor of the Fatehgarh battalion, who was riding alone on the morning of Apr. 3, 1787 and kept him in his custody. For considerations of Lieut. Taylor's safety this agreement was entered into. I. R. D.: *Secret Proceedings*, 18 Apr. 1787.

[3] Raja Dhokal Singh was the son of Raja Hindupat of Panna in Bundelkhand. Hindupat died in 1776 leaving behind three sons, Anrodh Singh, Dhokal Singh and Sarnet Singh. Anrodh succeeded his father and remained on the *gaddi* from 1776 to 1780. After his death there were violent dissensions between the brothers but at last after a struggle of five years Dhokal Singh succeeded in establishing himself and occupied the *gaddi* from 1785 to 1798. But the state had weakened on account of the internal strifes and became a prey to Gosain Himmat Bahadur and his ally, 'Alī Bahadur.

[4] After the death in 1776 of Hindupat, Raja of Bundelkand, Beni Das Huzuri became *Dīwān* to his son, Anrodh Singh, who was a minor, and took part in the civil war that ensued. After the death of Anrodh, he espoused the cause of Dhokal Singh, third son of Hindupat. He became very influential and acquired considerable territory.

[5] Apr. 12, according to the vol. of abstracts.

as desired by the Governor-General and in obedience to his wishes will also assist his sons and Lala Bhawani Das, brother of the deceased, in the transaction of their business. Dated 2 April 1787. (*OR 203 ; AR 4, p 372, no 124.*)

Apr. 11. **1280.** From Akbar 'Alī Khān. Complimentary reply to the Governor-General's letter. Dated 24 *Rabī'* I, regnal year 28=14 January 1787. (*OR 204 ; AR 4, p 373, no 125.*)

Apr. 11. **1281.** From Akbar 'Alī Khān. Has already sent a letter to the Governor-General. Requests him to keep up a correspondence till an interview may be arranged. Dated 24 *Jumāda* I, regnal year 29=14 March 1787. (*OR 205 ; AR 4, p 373, no 126.*)

Apr. 11. **1282.** From the Raja of Nepal. Is pleased to receive his letter on the subject of settling the dispute over the proprietary rights of certain villages situated on the borders of Tirhut and Nepal. Has already deputed his *vakīl*, Dinanath Upaddhaya, to Calcutta in order to settle the affair and the Governor-General will learn full particulars from him. Hopes that justice will be done to him. (*OR 206 ; AR 4, p 389, no 127.*)

Apr. 13. **1283.** To Fāṭima Begam.[1] Has received her letter through Faẕl 'Alī Khān expressing her great friendship for the Company. In reply says that he is always desirous of the prosperity of the friends and relations of the deceased Nawab Najaf Khān who was a true friend of this Government. (*CI 19, p 10, no 7 ; TI 34, pp 3-4, no 4 ; AR 4, p 444.*)

Apr. 13. **1284.** To Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has received his letter of congratulations on his assumption of the office of the Governor-General. Is convinced of his sincerity of friendship with the Company. Is confident that in consequence of the close intimacy between them, the Raja would not hesitate to consult him in matters of peace and war. Assures him that he, on his part, will not fail to consult him on all important affairs. (*CI 19, pp 8-9 no 6 ; TI 34, pp 4-5, no 5 ; AR 4, p 449.*)

Apr. 13. **1285.** To Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Has received his congratulatory message on the honours received by the Governor-General from England. His *vakīl* has informed him about the house and the *ganj* and further particulars of these have been ascertained by the Governor-General from Raja Mahip Narayan Singh. It appears that the Raja's *kachahrī* has been held at the house in question from former times and that if goods are brought to the Khān's *ganj* duty-free, it would cause a heavy loss to the Company. Is convinced that the Khān will realise the impropriety of turning out the *kachahrī* from the Raja's house. Similarly he would not consider it proper to deprive the Company of its revenues from duty by asking for exemption for the dealers of his *ganj*. (*CI 18, pp 124-5, no 167 ; TI 33, pp 50-1, no 59 ; AR 4, p 440.*)

Apr. 13. **1286.** To Akbar 'Alī Khān. Thanks him for his last letter. (*CI 18, pp 125-6, no 168 ; TI 33, p 52, no 60 ; AR 4, p 431.*)

[1] Sister of Nawab Najaf Khān.

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Apr. 15. **1287.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.[1] Says that in consideration of the longstanding friendly relations existing between the Company and the Nawab it is incumbent on the former to protect the dominions of the latter from foreign aggression. But since this is not possible without the assistance of the English troops the Governor-General is of opinion that the troops stationed at Fatehgarh should be continued as heretofore. As it is not the intention of the Governor-General to embarrass the Nawab's government the Governor-General fixes the subsidy payable annually by the Nawab to the Company at Rs 50 lakhs. This sum will include the allowances paid to the Nawab's brother, Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān, the stipend to the Rohillas and the expenses of the Residency. The office of the Resident will be continued but the Resident will not interfere in the government of the Nawab's country whose management will be left wholly to the Nawab and his ministers. Proposes that the Nawab must not suffer any European to reside in his dominions without his or the Governor-General's permission. Should any of them do so he would oblige them to quit his country. The English Resident of Farrukhabad shall be withdrawn either now or by the end of the year 1194 *Faṣlī* (September 1787). (*OR 207.*)

Apr. 15. **1288.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. A complimentary reply, informing him of Ḥaidar Beg Khān's return to Lucknow. (*CI 19, p 8, no 7 ; TI 34, p 13, no 7 ; AR 4, p 446.*)

Apr. 16. **1289.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Has not received any letter from him for a long time. Desires him to write frequently. (*CI 18, pp 126-7, no 169 ; TI 33, p 52, no 61 ; AR 4, p 436.*)

Apr. 17. **1290.** From Munnī Begam. Intimates that the marriage ceremony of her (adopted) son, Nawab Sa'īdu'l-Mulk 'Imādu'd-Daulah Saiyid Ḥusain 'Alī Khān Qāim Jang, has been fixed for 6 *Rajab* (24 April 1787). Has a great desire that the Governor-General with his friends should be present on the occasion. But realising that the addressee will be very busy owing to the pressure of work and it will be inconvenient for him to attend the ceremony she has directed Rai Manikchand and Nāṣir Muḥammad Khān to arrange a feast for the Governor-General at his own place. Hopes he will be pleased to accept it. (*OR 208 ; AR 4, p 388, no 128.*)

Apr. 18. **1291.** From Maḥabbat Khān. Has learnt about the arrival of the Governor-General with full powers of government. Is one of the faithful servants of the Company and depends on their support for his maintenance. His allowance which was fixed by the Company when he was only a minor and bachelor is now hardly sufficient for him when he is a grown-up man and has his family to support. Nawab Amīru'd-Daulah (Ḥaidar Beg Khān) had also promised on the recommendation of Mr

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[1] This is in fact a treaty concluded after a discussion between Lord Cornwallis and Ḥaidar Beg Khān at Calcutta but it is put in the form of correspondence. The Khān took the letter to the Nawab at Lucknow who confirmed it by a letter received at Calcutta on 21 July (no 1487 below) and by a separate letter from the Khān (no 1488 below). Aitchison : *Treaties, Engagements and Sanads* (1936), volume II, pp 113-19.

Hastings to increase the allowance of the writer, as is known to Major Palmer. Requests that his allowance may now be increased so that he may be relieved of his hardships. (*OR 209 ; AR 4, p 388, no 129.*)

Apr. 18. **1292.** From 'Umdatu'n-Nisā Bahū Begam. Requests a reply to her previous letter containing her wishes. Dated 22 *Jumāda* II, 1201 A.H. =11 April 1787. (*OR 210 ; AR 4, p 375, no 130.*)

Apr. 18. **1293.** From Sheo Parsanna Singh. The Governor-General will have learnt from Lala Ram Singh, *vakīl* the news of the death of the writer's father, Babu Ajaib Singh, who had held the *niābat* of Benares. On the very day when the Babu expired the servants of the Raja (Mahip Narayan) came to the writer and asked him to deliver the seal of *niābat* to them. The writer told them that at that moment he was overwhelmed with grief and that after a fortnight he would comply with the orders (of the Raja). Again, on 16 *Jumāda* II (5 April 1787) Mr James Grant accompanied by Nawab Sher Jang[1] and others came to the writer and asked for the seal and the office papers. When the writer requested that he might be excused, till the mourning period was over, Mr Grant ordered his servant, Shankar Pandit, and Umrao Singh, *mutaṣaddī* of the Raja, to take hold of the seal and the papers. The writer then did not resist and delivered all that was demanded of him. Says that the *niābat* was conferred upon his father by Mr Hastings. The Raja therefore has no concern with it and the writer was reluctant to give the seal and the papers to his servants. Hopes the Governor-General will be kind enough to grant him the same honour (of *niābat*) as was granted to his father. (*OR 211.*)

Apr. 18. **1294.** To Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has received his letter requesting exemption from the duties of Gaya, etc. for Satya Sundar Swami[2] and Appa Rao. Grants the exemption on the condition that the aforesaid pilgrims should submit a list of those followers only who are accompanying them from the Deccan and not of those who join them on their arrival in order to avoid the duties. (*CI 18, pp 127-8, no 170 ; TI 33, pp 52-3, no 62 ; AR 4, p 438.*)

Apr. 19. **1295.** From Raja Bijai Singh. Is delighted to learn that the Governor-General has arrived at Calcutta with supreme powers of government over the Company's settlements in Bengal, Madras and Bombay. Says that he has been a friend of the English Company for a long time. Hopes the Governor-General, like his predecessors, will maintain friendly relations with him. For particulars refers him to Rai Bal Kishan and Rai Ram Singh. (*OR 212 ; AR 4, p 376, no 131.*)

Apr. 19. **1296.** From Raja Gaj Singh.[3] Congratulates the addressee on his appointment as Governor-General. Says that friendship between the writer and the English has been established for a long time. Ratan Lal, Rai Bal Kishan and Rai Ram Singh will explain further particulars of

[1] Saiyid Muḥammad Khān Sher Jang, Dārogha of the Benares mint.
[2] Seeta Sunder Soamee, according to the vol. of translations.
[3] Raja of Bikaner (1745-88).

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his friendship. Will be delighted to receive his letters frequently. (*OR 213 ; AR 4, p 381, no 132.*)

Apr. 19. **1297.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter intimating that it would be contrary to custom for the Nawab to see Ḥaidar Beg Khān before the latter pays him a visit. In reply says that it is incumbent on the Nawab to pay the same attention to the Khān as was shown to him at the time of the Khān's coming and is consistent with the custom of the country. (*CI 18, pp 128-9, no 171; TI 33, pp 53-4, no 63 ; AR 4, p 437.*)

Apr. 23. **1298.** *Dastak* granted to Gosain Satya Sundar Swami who is proceeding from the Carnatic to Gaya on a pilgrimage and has with him 1,000 companions, 10 camels, 8 *pālkīs* and one elephant. The *rāhdārs, guzarbāns, chaukīdārs* and others are directed to give them a safe and free passage on their way. (*CI 18, p 129, no 172.*)

Apr. 23. **1299.** *Dastak* granted to Appa Rao who is proceeding on his pilgrimage to Gaya. The *rāhdārs, guzarbāns, chaukīdārs* and others are directed to give him a safe and free passage on his way. (*CI 18, p 130, no 173.*)

Apr. 23. **1300.** To Munnī Begam. Congratulates her on the occasion of the marriage of her son. (*CI 18, pp 132-3, no 176 ; TI 33, p 54, no 64 ; AR 4, p 438.*)

Apr. 23. **1301.** To Raja Bijai Singh. Thanks him for his congratulatory message. (*CI 18, pp 131-2, no 175 ; TI 33, p 54, no 65 ; AR 4, p 433.*)

Apr. 23. **1302.** To Raja Gaj Singh. To the same effect as the foregoing (*CI 18, pp 130-1, no 174 ; TI 33, p 54, no 66.*)

Apr. 24. **1303.** *Enclosures from Col. Harper, Agent at Lucknow* : (1) Khwāja 'Ainu'd-Dīn, *'āmil* of Gorakhpur, to the Vazir (Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah). Had received his orders to apprehend the absconder, Bhola Nath, *nāib* of Aḥmad 'Alī Khān, *'āmil* of Bihar. Necessary instructions were issued to all the officers concerned including Aḥmad 'Alī Beg, commanding officer of the (Vazir's) troops in Gorakhpur, and experienced *harkāras* were sent in every direction to find out the culprit. But in spite of their best endeavours the absconder has not yet been traced. Further particulars will be explained by the investigating officers themselves. The orders for the arrest of Bhola Nath are still in force and he will be arrested as soon as he is traced out.

(2) Mirzā Aḥmad 'Alī, commanding officer of the troops in Gorakhpur, to the Vazir. To the same effect as the foregoing, no (1).

(3) Khwāja 'Ainu'd-Dīn, *'āmil* of Gorakhpur, to Col. Harper. Had received his letter on the subject of arresting the absconder, Bhola Nath. Says that the culprit has not been traced out as yet and that he will be arrested as soon as he is found out. (*OR 214 ; AR 4, p 387, no 133.*)

Apr. 24. **1304.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter saying that the Governor-General has received orders from England regarding the management of the *Nizāmat* affairs and assuring the writer that his interests will be duly considered. The Governor-General says

further that he will not enforce any scheme for the administration of the *Nizāmat* without the knowledge of the writer. Hopes the Governor-General will, as soon as he is free, attend to the interests of the Nawab. Says that he is managing the affairs of the *Nizāmat* whole-heartedly and is always attentive to whatever is advantageous to the people in general and to the members of his family in particular. Previously there used to be disorder and difficulties in the affairs of the *Nizāmat* and debts had accumulated but, since the writer himself took over charge of the *Nizāmat* administration no such trouble has arisen. The writer is however much worried on account of a large number of children and dependants and for the expenses of their marriages as has already been written to the Governor-General. Hopes that through the kindness of the Governor-General his worries will yield place to ease and comfort. Commends Maharaja Sundar Singh to his favour and hopes the Governor-General will honour him with letters. (*OR 215 ; AR 4, p 385, no 134.*)

Apr. 24. **1305.** To Arjunji Nathji. Has received his congratulatory message on the Governor-General's arrival in India through his *gumāshta*, Moti Chand. Is convinced that Mr Ramsay,[1] in view of the addressee's attachment to the Company would exert himself in promoting the prosperity of his house. (*CI 18, p 134, no 177 ; TI 33, pp 54-5, no 67 ; AR 4, p 440.*)

Apr. 25. **1306.** From Faizullah Khān. Has received his kind letter. Assures him of his loyalty. Fath Singh, his *vakīl*, and Lalji Munshi will make some representations to him in private on behalf of the Khān. Hopes he will grant his requests. Dated 14 *Jumāda* II, 1201 A.H.=3 April 1787. (*OR 216 ; AR 4, p 381, no 135.*)

Apr. 25. **1307.** From Ishāq 'Alī Khān. Says that he is a hereditary servant of the royal house. His father, Nawab Bāqir Khān, and uncle, Nawab Bairam Khān, were in charge of the Royal expenditure and the commander of the King's artillery respectively when His Majesty was staying at Allahabad. The writer's father-in-law, Saiyid Muhammad Khān, came to Bengal and was appointed *'āmil* of Rangpur and Ghoraghat by Nawab Mīr Muhammad Ja'far Khān. Saiyid Muhammad Khān was afterwards appointed *dārogha* of the saltpetre *mahāl* of Purnea. He appointed the writer manager of the said *mahāl* which he held even after the death of Saiyid Muhammad Khān. Lately some persons have displaced him from this appointment which is under the charge of the *Nizāmat* of Murshidabad. But the *Nizāmat* without the consent of the Supreme Council cannot appoint a *dārogha* of the *mahāl*. If the writer is reinstated in that office, he will supply to government a thousand maund of saltpetre more than the output of the previous year. If his reinstatement be not possible then the office of *Faujdar* of Purnea may be conferred on him. In case even that be not possible then *pargana* Kumaripur in Purnea district may be settled upon him permanently on a fixed revenue.

[1] Mr Andrew Ramsay, Chief of Surat (1786-8); also Acting Governor of Bombay in 1788.

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Otherwise he may be granted a monthly allowance that would be sufficient for his livelihood. (*OR 217 ; AR 4, p 373, no 136.*)

Apr. 25. **1308.** From Maharaja Indarjit.[1] Says that the Gurkha Raja, Ran Bahadur, has dispossessed him of his state which lay just below Sikkim. The writer is now staying at Sikkim. Requests the Governor-General to assist him with an army so that the writer may reoccupy his state. Is prepared, if the Governor-General should so desire, to conquer Nepal with the joint efforts of the Company's army and his own and to annex that country to the Company's dominions. For particulars refers him to his *vakīl*, Mansa Ram. (*OR 218[2]-19 ; AR 4, p 389, no 137.*)

Apr. 30. **1309.** From Ḥidar Beg Khān. Says that only five *kos* remains for him to reach Kishangarh[3] (on his way back to Lucknow). Is grateful for the Governor-General's kindnesses (shown to him during his stay at Calcutta). Hopes to meet him again some day. Requests he will frequently honour him with letters. (*OR 220 ; AR 4, p 381, no 138.*)

Apr. 30. **1310.** To the King. Has received His Majesty's *shuqqa* informing him that Capt. Kirkpatrick had been received in audience and given a *khil'at*, an elephant and a horse. Offers his thanks for these royal favours. (*CI 18, pp 136-7, no 180 ; TI 33, pp 15-16, no 12A ; AR 4, p 427.*)

Apr. 30. **1311.** To the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Would have been highly honoured by an interview with him but asks him to wait till a suitable opportunity offers. (*CI 18, pp 135-6, no 179 ; TI 33, pp 16-17, no 13A ; AR 4, p 429.*)

Apr. 30. **1312.** To Beniram Pandit. Has received his letter congratulating him on his arrival in India. Appreciates the efforts made by him for increasing the friendship between the Company and Maharaja Bhonsla. Has answered the *kharītas* received from the Maharaja and has given them to Bishambhar Pandit for transmission. (*CI 18, pp 134-5, no 178 ; TI 33, pp 55-6, no 68 ; AR, 4, p 432.*)

May 1. **1313.** From the Nawab of Arcot. Has received his letter in answer to his own, regarding the affairs of Tanjore. Is perplexed why the paper in which the Nawab had represented his claims did not reach the Governor-General. A copy of the same is however being sent to him. Hopes the Governor-General will assist him and safeguard his interests. Dated 24 *Rabī* II, 1201 A.H.=13 February 1787. (*OR 221 ; AR 4, p 366, no 50.*)

May 2. **1314.** From Raja Kishanballabh Pal Srichandan, zamindar of *thana* Narayangarh and *pargana* Mainachaura in *chakla* Midnapore. Says that he is in great distress these days because the entire produce of his estate has been damaged by drought and inundation. Has never failed to pay the revenue to the Government under any circumstances. But at this time he is quite helpless. Requests the Governor-General to

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[1] According to the vol. of abstracts, he is one of the expelled Rajas of Nepal.
[2] No 218 is the Bengali version of no 219.
[3] Evidently Krishnagar in Nadia District.

give his consent to whatever may be represented by his *vakīl*, Ram Gopal, in order to relieve the writer from his distress. (*OR 222 ; AR 4, p 390, no 39.*)

May 2. **1315.** From Mansa Ram, *gumāshta* of Srichandan zamindar, Rambhadar, Manik Ram and Raghu Nath, *chaudhrīs*, Sundar Narayan Pal, Harya Nand and Balbhadar, *ta'alluqdārs* in Goalpara *sarkār*, *chakla* Midnapore. They are in great distress due to drought and innundations and unable to pay the Government revenue. Have appointed Sheo Das Pal as their *vakīl* and deputed him to represent their difficulties before the Governor-General. Hope that their request will be granted. (*OR 223 ; AR 4, p 384, no 140.*)

May 2. **1316.** From Rajnarayan Ray, *qānūngo*, Bipraprasad Ray and Chait Ram, *chaudhrīs*, Brajanand, zamindar, Sham Charan and Kanhu Ram Pal, *ta'alluqdārs*, in *chakla* Midnapore. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 224 ; AR 4, p 393, no 141.*)

May 2. **1317.** From Chaudhri Manik Ram, zamindar in the *sarkār* of Maljyatha,[1] *chakla* Midnapore. To the same effect. (*OR 225 ; AR 4, p 388, no 142.*)

May 2. **1318.** From Chaudhri Bipraprasad,[2] zamindar of *pargana* Kharagpur, *chakla* Midnapore. To the same effect. (*OR 226 ; AR 4, p 393, no 143.*)

May 2. **1319.** From Raja Mahip Narayan Singh. Says that Mr James Grant appointed Shankar Pandit, his own *mutaṣaddī*, *nāib* (of Benares) on 27 *Jumāda* II (16 April 1787) and has delivered to him the seal of *niābat*. Moreover, he has issued orders that no business should in future be conducted without the seal of the Pandit and his own signature. The Raja is thus bereft of all authority. He has been managing the affairs of government so far independently. The *nāib* (Babu Ajaib Singh) who died recently, had nothing to do with the administration of his affairs. The use of the seal of *niābat* had ceased two years ago. The Resident (Mr Grant) is now interfering in the concerns of the writer and hampering the collection of revenues in order to bring disgrace upon him. Requests the Governor-General to issue such instructions as might save his honour and provide facility in the collection of revenues. For further particulars refers him to the representation of Babu Sarabjit Singh. (*OR 227 ; AR 4, p 374, no 144.*)

May 2. **1320.** From Sheo Parsanna Singh. It is unnecessary to repeat the news of the death of the writer's father as the Governor-General will have already learnt it from Lala Ram Singh *vakīl*. The mourning came to a close today, the 27th *Jumāda* II (16 April 1787). Is sending a *nazr* of eleven *ashrafīs* and hopes it will be accepted by the Governor-General. Requests that he may be considered a faithful servant of the Company and be honoured with the same favours as were shown to his father. (*OR 228 ; AR 4, p 394, no 145.*)

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[1] One of the six *sarkārs* into which Midnapore was subdivided in the reign of Shah Jahān.

[2] Serripersaud, according to the vol. of abstracts.

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May 2. **1321.** From Mīr Muḥammad Bāqir Khān. Is grateful to learn from his letter that the Governor-General will be pleased to attend to his representation which will be made by his *vakīl*, Sobha Chand. Hopes that all his requests will be granted. (*OR 229 ; AR 4, p 388, no 146.*)

May 3. **1322.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Acknowledges receipt of his letter from Kishangarh and hopes that he would arrive safely at Lucknow soon. (*CI 18, p 137, no 181 ; TI 33, p 56, no 69 ; AR 4, p 435.*)

May 7. **1323.** From the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). The Governor-General must have received through Col. Harper and Saiyid Muḥammad Khān Sher Jang, his previous letters containing full account of his arrival at Lucknow and thence at Benares. Had expressed in them his desire for an interview with the Governor-General in order to explain the very important affairs of His Majesty. Is surprised to see that no action has yet been taken in accordance with his requests. Had asked for an interview in order to explain personally such important affairs as could not be committed to writing. It is now learnt reliably that the Governor-General will pay a visit to 'these' parts during the month of *Sāwan* (July 1787). But he cannot wait so long. His concerns require immediate attention. Is therefore deputing Mr Grant again to Calcutta to represent a few of the most important of his affairs before the Governor-General. Hopes the latter will give his immediate attention to them. The rest may however be postponed till the writer's interview with him. (*OR 230 ; AR 4, p 372, no 51.*)

May 7. **1324.** From Munnī Begam. Complimentary reply to his letter of congratulations on the occasion of the marriage ceremony of her (adopted) son, Saiyid Ḥusain 'Alī Khān. Is delighted to learn from Rai Manik Chand and Nāṣir Muḥammad Khān (her *vakīls* at Calcutta) that the Governor-General has been pleased to accept her invitation to a dinner. (*OR 231 ; AR 4, p 388, no 147.*)

May 9. **1325.** From Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain. Has already dispatched an account of the occurrences in 'this' quarter. The Mahratta army, having crossed the river Kistna, have now returned to their own country. Ṭīpū Sulṭān has also retreated. But at the same time he put on fire the magnificent buildings of Adoni and took away a number of people as prisoners and drove away their cattle. When Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān heard about this incident he stated that though peace had not been established between him and Ṭīpū, yet the latter's retreat afforded him great relief.

In connection with the fixation of his salary at Rs 700 with effect from February last the Mīr says that he is not very particular about the amount of his salary in serving the Company. But he will be totally ruined if instead of receiving the balance of about forty-nine thousand rupees of his previous salaries and allowances, he gets only five thousand as have been sanctioned, because he has incurred great expenses in his journeys which have been performed in the Company's service. Assures the Governor-General that his claim is just. Hopes that the abovementioned amount will be paid to him in full as requested by him in his

application sent separately.[1] Dated 25 *Jumāda* II, 1201 A.H.=14 April 1787. (*OR 232 ; AR 4, p 369, no 22.*)

May 9. **1326.** From Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain. Is always prepared to serve the Company irrespective of the salary granted to him. Is grateful that a salary of Rs 700 a month has been fixed for him with effect from February 1787. But strongly protests against the decision to pay only Rs 5,000 to him for the arrears instead of the whole amount due to him. The arrears due to him date back to the regime of Mr Hastings as well as that of Mr Macpherson. In Mr Hastings's time when the writer was deputed to Hyderabad his allowance was fixed at 1,500 rupees a month. Again, when Mr Macpherson deputed him to Hyderabad for the second time the same amount of his salary was continued. But as money was then scarce he was allowed to receive only 500 a month in cash. As he was never informed about any reduction in his allowance, it must be calculated now at the rate which was once fixed. The presumption that his salary for that period amounts to Rs 500 a month is a great injustice to him. It will be seen that a balance of Rs 49,133 as 6 remains due to him, on account of the arrears of his pay from *Ẕu'lqa'da* 1196 (Oct. 1782) to Jan. 1787, calculated at the rate of Rs 1,500 a month and allowing deductions for the sums already received. Requests the Governor-General that the amount may be paid to him in full without any reduction. Dated 25 *Jumāda* II, 1201 A.H.=14 April 1787. (*OR 233.*)

May 9. **1327.** The King to Mr Hastings. *Mauẓa'* Molapara Malchi in the *sarkār* of Fatehabad, *chakla* Jahangirnagar in the *ṣūba* of Bengal, has been assigned as an *altamgha* grant to Ghulām Shah Madanī, a holy man. Instructions should therefore be issued to the *Niẓāmat* officers that the said *mauẓa'* should be given into the possession of Ghulām Shah. (*OR 234 ; AR 4, p 384, no 148.*)

May 9. **1328.** The King to the Supreme Council. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 235 ; AR 4, p 384, no 149.*)

May 9. **1329.** From the Vazir (Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah). Has received his letter. Is delighted to meet Mr Barlow who has arrived 'here'. Hopes the Governor-General will honour him with letters frequently. (*OR 236 ; AR 4, p 396, no 150.*)

May 9. **1330.** From Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter through Mr Barlow. "To-morrow" the writer and Maharaja Tikait Ray will pay a visit to Mr Barlow to hear from him the instructions given by the Governor-General. Assures him that he will carry out his orders faithfully. (*OR 237 ; AR 4, p 382, no 151.*)

May 9. **1331.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Says that Ḥaidar Beg Khān has arrived at Murshidabad (on his way back to Lucknow). Had deputed Nawab Khalīlullah Khān and Nawab Nāṣiru'l-Mulk, the writer's son, to receive the Khān at a distance of seven and three *kos* respectively. The Khān paid a visit to the writer yesterday, 11 *Rajab* (29 April

[1] *Vide* the following letter.

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1787) and was welcomed in a befitting manner. The writer also paid a visit to him at his camp. Every attention has been paid to the Khān as desired by the Governor-General. (*OR 238 ; AR 4, p 385, no 152.*)

May 9. **1332.** From Ausan Singh. Having proceeded on a pilgrimage to Baijnath[1] and Gaya has now arrived at Benares to pay worship to Bisheshwarnath.[2] Requests the Governor-General to honour him with his letter. (*OR 239 ; AR 4, p 390, no 153.*)

May 9. **1333.** From the zamindars and *ta'alluqdārs* of *chakla* Midnapore. To the same effect as nos 1314-18 above. (*OR 240 ; AR 4, p 388, no 154.*)

May 9. **1334.** To the Nawab Vazir. Offers condolence at the demise of Nawab Sālār Jang.[3] (*CI 18, pp 137-8, no 182 ; TI 33, pp 56-7, no 70 ; AR 4, p 441.*)

May 9. **1335.** To the Nawab Vazir's mother. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 18, pp 138-9, no 183 ; TI 33, p 57, no 71 ; AR 4, p 441.*)

May 10. **1336.** From Raja Sri Ram (Rajaram Pandit). Is anxious to receive his letter of welfare. Says that in compliance with the orders of the Maharaja (Mudhoji Bhonsla) he has sent Darwesh Muḥammad Khān in 'that' direction to purchase some horses. Requests the Governor-General that *dastaks* may be issued for those horses granting exemption from tolls and duties on the way. For particulars refers him to Bishambhar Pandit. (*OR 241 ; AR 4, p 391, no 155.*)

May 11. **1337.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Is pleased to hear of the exchange of visits which passed between Ḥaidar Beg Khān and the Nawab. (*CI 18, pp 139-40, no 184 ; TI 33, p 57, no 72 ; AR 4, p 437.*)

May 14. **1338.** From the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Has already written to him how he was anxious for an interview with him in order to settle some of his affairs. As no satisfactory reply was received, Mr Grant and the writer thought that the settlement of his affairs would take place when Amīru'd-Daulah (Ḥaidar Beg Khān) would reach 'there'. Amīru'd-Daulah has now departed (from Calcutta) but apparently no settlement of the royal affairs has taken place in his negotiations. Is, however, much delighted to learn from Mr Grant at this time that the Governor-General will pay a visit to 'this' place after two months and will interview the writer then. Is impatiently waiting for his arrival. For further particulars refers him to Mr Grant who will leave for Calcutta in a fortnight. (*OR 242 ; AR 4, p 372, no 53.*)

May 14. **1339.** From the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). 'Abdu'l Majīd Khān and Nūr Muḥammad Khān are the nephews of 'Abdu'r-Raḥmān Khān Qandahāri. They are the servants of the royal house and are proceeding to Calcutta with the intention of sailing for Mecca. Hopes the Governor-General will arrange for their accommodation in a ship sailing towards Mecca. (*OR 243 ; AR 4, p 391, no 156.*)

[1] Baidyanath temple in Deoghar, Santal Parganas, about 200 miles from Calcutta. Thakurdwara, in letter no 782 above.

[2] Bisheswarnath, the patron deity of Benares. His shrine is a famous place of pilgrimage for the Hindus. It is called the golden temple on account of its dome being covered with plates of copper overlaid with gold leaf.

[3] Youngest brother of Bahū Begam, mother of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.

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May 14. **1340.** From the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Is delighted to receive his letter and presents. Is satisfied with his sincerity and hopes to receive his letters frequently. *(OR 244 ; AR 4, p 391, no 157.)*

May 14. **1341.** To Faiẓullah Khān. Assures him of the sincerity of the Company's friendship towards him and refers him for further particulars to Lalji Das Munshi who is returning to him. *(CI 18, p 140, no 185 ; TI 33, p 58, no 73 ; AR 4, p 435.)*

May 16. **1342.** From the King. Says that Major Browne and Mr Anderson had given full satisfaction to His Majesty by their courteous behaviour during their stay at the royal court. But Capt. Kirkpatrick who has now been deputed to 'this' court is ignorant of the etiquette which must be observed at the royal presence. The Captain's men are constructing a new dwelling-house for him at Taj Ganj where lies the sacred tomb of Emperor Shah Jahān. The Governor-General must know that none of the past nobles nor the powerful Rajas ever ventured to commit such a sacrilegious act. The Captain has also been guilty of misbehaviour in the royal presence.[1] Has therefore ordered Mahadaji Sindhia to report the conduct of the Captain to the Governor-General. Desires that a suitable and more courteous gentleman will be deputed to replace Kirkpatrick. *(OR 245 ; AR 4, p 409, no 19.)*

May 16. **1343.** From Pandit Amba Shankar. Says that the Supreme Council had appointed him *dārogha* of the mint at Benares when Mr Markham[2] was Resident at that place. But during the time of Mr Fowke Lala Kashmiri Mal preferred false complaints against the writer and he had to resign. Afterwards the said office of the *dārogha* was given to Saiyid Muḥammad Khān Sher Jang. Requests the Governor-General that he may be reinstated to the office which was bestowed on him by the Supreme Council long ago. *(OR 246 ; AR 4, p 373, no 158.)*

May 16. **1344.** From the Rani of Burdwan. Has already stated in her previous *'arẓīs* the distressed state of her affairs due to the wickedness of her own servants. They caused separation between herself and her son (Raja Tej Chand) and squandered lakhs of rupees belonging to her and the Raja. Requests a reply to her previous *'arẓīs* and asks the Governor-General to punish the culprits. *(OR 247 ; AR 4, p 377, no 159.)*

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[1] According to a paper submitted by Bhagwant Rao, Sindhia's *vakīl*, to the Governor-General on 21 March 1787, Kirkpatrick visited Agra before coming to Delhi and the reference to Taj Ganj is obviously to his residence at Agra. Kirkpatrick, it is alleged, insisted on being given an elephant and a horse before he would see the King. It was explained to him that these were usually given after the audience was over. But he did not yield. The whole durbar, including His Majesty himself, kept waiting for his arrival in the *Dīwān-i-Khās* but he did not turn up. Next day he came after the elephant and the horse had been given to him. His Majesty was naturally offended at this disrespectful behaviour. The Resident's conduct generally had failed to give satisfaction to His Majesty as every day he created some trouble or other. Kirkpatrick however reported in his letter dated 11 April 1787 that when he remonstrated with Sindhia and Bhao Bakhshi against preferring charges against him without his knowledge both of them disavowed the proceedings of their *vakīl*. But this does not appear to be the fact (*vide* no 1387 below). I. R. D. : *For. Dept. Secret Proc.*, 28 March 1787 pp 2033-6 ; 2442.

[2] Mr W. Markham was Resident at Benares from 1779 to 1783.

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May 16. **1345.** From Bhawani Das. Says that owing to the death of his brother, Sahu Gopal Das, he has been overwhelmed with grief. It is well known how faithfully the deceased performed the business of the English Company. Now after the death of Gopal Das the firm (of Gopal Das and Bhawani Das) depends only on the Company's support for its existence. Requests the Governor-General to patronise the firm and direct the English Residents at various stations to give it every support and countenance. (*OR 248 ; AR 4, p 377, no 160.*)

May 16. **1346.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Says that the business of the *Faujdārī 'Adālat* always receives his prompt attention. The administration is running smoothly except for some undesirable servants who are beyond his control due to the fact that he has not been invested with the powers of appointment and dismissal over them.

During the last four years he has repeatedly asked for the sanction of funds for some additional staff of the *'Adālat*. Requests again that the amount detailed below may be sanctioned for monthly expenses :

	Rs.
Pay of *sarishtadār, muḥarrirs* and *munshis*, etc.	814
Stationery charges	45
Pay of *taḥvīldār*, etc.	60
Pay of additional *dāroghas* to be appointed in the districts of Murshidabad, Calcutta, Azimabad and Dacca, and of the four *maulavīs*	360
Pay of 100 *tilangas* and a *ṣūbadār*	634
Pay of *harkāras* and *daf'adārs*	175
Pay of *muḥarrirs* for the districts of Murshidabad, Azimabad, Dacca, Purnea, Burdwan, etc.	200
For the upkeep of a boat for use during the rainy season	100
TOTAL	2,388

(*OR 249.*)

May 16. **1347.** To the Raja of Bhutan. Says that necessary resolutions regarding his several representations have been communicated to the Collector of Rangpur on whom his *vakīl* should attend. (*CI 18, p 141, no 186 ; TI 33, p 58, no 74 ; AR 4, p 433.*)

May 16. **1348.** To the Raja of Benares. Says that in order to improve the commerce of the zamindari of Benares, the institution of an inquiry into the nature of the articles comprising the inland and foreign trade of the district is essential. Has therefore deputed Mr Barlow to investigate the matter and desires that all facilities be afforded to him by the Raja's officers. (*CI 18, pp 142-3, no 188 ; TI 33, p 59, no 75 ; AR 4, p 431.*)

May 17. **1349.** From Sundar Singh, *Dīwān* of Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Had gone out with the younger Nawab (Nāṣiru'l-Mulk) to receive Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Visits were afterwards exchanged between the Nawab (Mubāraku'd-Daulah) and the Khan. The writer also presented to

the Khān some jewels and garments of Bengal manufacture which were accepted by him with great pleasure. (*OR 250 ; AR 4, p 393, no 161.*)

May 17. **1350.** From Munnī Begam. Expresses satisfaction with the work of Mr Addison. Commends him to the favour of the Governor-General and hopes the latter will appoint him to a suitable post. (*OR 251.*)

May 17. **1351.** ————————.[1] Has already explained his concerns to him personally. Further particulars will now be represented by Mr Addison. Hopes the Governor-General will be favourably inclined towards him. (*OR 252.*)

May 17. **1352.** *Dastak* granted to Darwesh Khān and Tikaji Pandit who are going from Cuttack towards the west, that is Lucknow and Farrukhabad in order to purchase horses and fruits for Mudhoji Bhonsla. They will return (to Cuttack) after finishing their business. The *rāhdārs, guzarbāns, chaukīdārs* and others are directed to give them a safe and free passage on their way. (*CI 18, pp 141-2, no 187.*)

May 18. **1353.** From Sheo Parsanna Singh, son of Babu Ajaib Singh, deceased. Says that after the death of his father he depends only upon the Company's support. Hopes the Governor-General will invest him with a *khil'at* of condolence as is customary on such occasions. Also requests that he may be appointed *nāib* of Benares in the place of his father. Further, requests the Governor-General to grant a *sanad*, under his own seal, confirming him in his *jāgīr* for which he already possesses previous *sanads.* (*OR 253 ; AR 4, p 394, no 162.*)

May 18. **1354.** From Raja Sarnet Singh, son of Maharaja Hindupat. Is delighted to receive his letter, through Raja Gobind Ram, in reply to the *'arzī* of the writer. The Governor-General will have learnt about his concerns. Says that some of the wicked servants of his father, Maharaja Hindupat, deceased, have taken possession of the territory belonging to him. Finding himself in a helpless position the writer has taken refuge in the Company's territory. Requests the Governor-General to assist him in recovering his state. For further particulars refers him to the letter of Col. Harper. (*OR 254.*)

May 18. **1355.** To Ausan Singh. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. (*CI 18, p 144, no 190 ; TI 33, p 60, no 76 ; AR 4, p 439.*)

May 18. **1356.** To Sheo Parsanna Singh. Offers condolence on the death of his father, Ajaib Singh, and promises protection. (*CI 18, pp 143-4, no 189 ; TI 33, p 60, no 77 ; AR 4, p 440.*)

May 19. **1357.** From Rani Bishan Kunwar. Says that Mahip Narayan Singh has not restored her rights to her in spite of the Governor-General's orders and Mr Grant's verbal instructions to that effect. Moreover, the Raja, in his *'arzī* to the Governor-General, has denied the validity of her claim on the false plea that Rani Gulab Kunwar enjoyed seniority over all the other Ranis of Raja Blawant Singh and it was through

[1] Name of the writer is not given. The letter seems to have been written from Murshidabad by Sundar Singh.

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her hands that the junior Ranis received their maintenance both during the time of Balwant Singh and that of Chait Singh. On the contrary the fact is that all the Ranis alike used to receive their allowances through Diwan Dhundi Bhagat. It is also untrue that Mr Hastings gave the writer one and a half lakh rupees as a lump sum allowance to suffice for her life. In fact, Mr Hastings gave her a lakh of rupees to compensate her for the loss of cash and valuables which she suffered when the English captured the fort of Bijaigarh. Mr Hastings also assigned a *maḥāl* and an *altamgha* grant as a provision for all the members of the family of Raja Balwant Singh. But Drigbijai Singh and Rani Gulab Kunwar defrauded the writer and deprived her of her share. Being a widow of Raja Balwant Singh, her share in the *jāgīr* is due both in accordance with the *Shastras* and with the facts of the case. Has now been reduced to extreme poverty and therefore requests the Governor-General again to direct the Raja that her share in the *maḥāl* and *altamgha* grant must be restored to her. (*OR 255 ; AR 4, p 375, no 163.*)

May 19. **1358.** From Sardar Singh, *vakīl* of Nawab Fakhru'd-Daulah Ẓafar Jang Naqī 'Alī Khān. Says that a sum of 2,20,000 *dams* from the revenues of *pargana* Bilonja, *sarkār* Rohtas, in the province of Bihar, has been assigned for a long time to his constituent (Nawab Naqī 'Alī Khān) as an *altamgha* grant. But Bhup Nath Sahi, Zamindar of the said *altamgha maḥāl,* quarrels with the servants of the Nawab and does not allow him to establish his possession. Although the Nawab promises to pay the *mālikāna*[1] to him in accordance with the regulations yet Bhup Nath Sahi is not satisfied. Lately the Zamindar did not comply even with the orders of the Council of Patna on this subject. Requests the Governor-General to issue orders to the commander of the English forces either at Dinapore or Bijaigarh to assist the Nawab, chastise the contumacious zamindar and warn him not to meddle with the Nawab's *pargana.* (*OR 256 ; AR 4, p 394, no 164.*)

May 21. **1359.** From Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain. Has already written to him an account of the occurrences (in the Deccan). Is now honoured to receive his letter and has learnt from it about the fixation of the writer's allowance at Rs 700 a month and of a sum of Rs 5,000 in lieu of the arrears due to him. Says that he has already explained the particulars of the arrears and the Governor-General will have learnt all about them by now. Will write the news of 'this' quarter to Mr Malet as has been desired by the Governor-General. Most of the news in this part pertain to Ṭīpū's hostilities. It is not possible to find out the nature of the correspondence that has been exchanged with the Mahrattas. Kalyan Rao, a servant of the Nawab (Niẓām 'Alī Khān), has proceeded to Shahjahanabad to negotiate with Mahadaji Sindhia. The marriage of his (Kalyan Rao's) daughter has just been solemnised. The Nawab gave Rs 20,000 for the expenses and also honoured Kalyan Rao with his presence at his house one night. Nawab Mushīru'l-Mulk, the

[1] Allowance which is paid to a zamindar by the person who occupies his lands.

Madāru'l-Mahām, is indisposed and does not attend the durbar. The Nawab (Nizām 'Alī Khān) also rarely comes out of the palace. All business is transacted in writing. (*OR 257 ; AR 4, p 369, no 4.*)

May 21. **1360.** From Raja Dhokal Singh. According to the wish of his father, the late Raja Hindupat, Anrodh Singh, elder brother of the writer, succeeded to the *gaddī* and a younger brother, Sarnet Singh, received only a grant of land for his maintenance. About that time Col. Goddard happened to pass through Bundelkhand. Sarnet Singh represented his case before the Colonel who then asked the writer to assign a *jāgīr* to him (Sarnet) also. Anrodh Singh died soon after and left the *rāj* in possession of the writer. Sarnet Singh becoming jealous of him, went to the Mahratta, Appa Khande Rao, for his aid, and promising him a *peshkash* of 36 lakhs brought a huge force against the writer who was then defeated. And, when Sarnet Singh established himself in the *rāj*, the Mahratta demanded from him the amount of the stipulated *peshkash*. Sarnet Singh could not pay the amount. So the Mahratta divided the country between the writer and Sarnet giving one portion together with the fort of Dhamoni[1] to (Sarnet Singh) and the other with the fort of Kalinjar[2] to the writer. Then he asked both the brothers to pay the *peshkash*. The writer paid the stipulated amount but Sarnet Singh fled to Lucknow with a view to obtaining assistance from the English in order to turn out the writer from his country. Requests the Governor-General not to assist Sarnet Singh in his unjust cause. (*OR 258 ; AR 4, p 367, no 56.*)

May 21. **1361.** From Beni Huzuri. Says that Raja Sarnet Singh has gone to Lucknow with the intention of obtaining assistance from the English in order to bring ruin upon Raja Dhokal Singh. The latter has also reported the mattor to the Governor-General. Requests that Sarnet Singh may not be encouraged in his designs. (*OR 259 ; AR 4, p 367, no 57.*)

May 21. **1362.** *Dastak*[3] granted to Raja Gobind Ram who is proceeding from Calcutta (to Lucknow). The *rāhdārs, guzarbāns, chaukīdārs* and others are directed to let him pass through their jurisdictions without let or hindrance. (*CI 18, p 144, no 191.*)

May 21. **1363.** *Dastak* granted to Nuba Suba[4] who is going from Calcutta to Bhutan with certain commodities presented by the Governor-General to the Deb Raja. The *rāhdārs, guzarbāns, chaukīdārs* and others are directed to give him a safe passage and to demand no duties from him. (*CI 18, p 145, no 192.*)

May 22. **1364.** *Rajaram Pandit to Bishambhar Pandit.* Has already sent two letters to him. Is now in receipt of a letter from the Maharaja (Mudhoji Bhonsla) saying that the business with Ṭīpū has been settled and that Maharaja Chimnaji has left for Nagpur. The Maharaja (Mudhoji

[1] Town with fort in Saugor Distt., C. P.
[2] Town and hill-fort in Banda Distt., U. P.
[3] This *dastak* is badly worm-eaten.
[4] Probably Now Subah, *i.e.*, the Governor of Now Duar.

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Bhonsla) has now ordered five horses to be purchased for his use. Has accordingly deputed two persons for the purpose. The addressee is asked to obtain exemption from duty for those horses. (*OR 260 ; AR 4, p 391, no 165.*)

May 22. **1365.** From Beniram Pandit. The Governor-General will have received his previous letters and a *kharīta* of the Maharaja (Mudhoji Bhonsla). The Maharaja is anxiously waiting for a reply. Hopes it will be vouchsafed to him. Commends Hari Bhadar Pandit[1] to his favour. (*OR 261 ; AR 4, p 376, no 166.*)

May 22. **1366.** To Munīru'd-Daulah. Offers condolence on the death of his brother. (*TI 33, p 60, no 78 ; AR 4, p 437.*)

May 23. **1367.** *Mr Lyons*[2] *to the Vazir (Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah).* Had left Lucknow for Surat in order to carry on his business there. On his way when he had reached Burhanpur in the territory of the Mahrattas, the men of Gopal Das (Sahu) seized upon the writer in order to settle their accounts with him. They confiscated all that he possessed, treated him severely and kept him in confinement for ten months in the country of the Mahrattas. Nine months and five days ago he was (brought back to Lucknow) and kept in confinement 'here' as well. But they could not prove any amounts outstanding against him. In his country people have to pay heavy damages if they fail to substantiate their charges. Besides this, Mr Cockran[3] whom he owed some money has arrived from Calcutta and taken possession of his house and other belongings which were stored in it. Says that as he is domiciled in Lucknow under the protection of the Vazir, Mr Cockran who is the subject of another state has no authority to adopt such a course against him. Prays that justice may be done to him. (*OR 262.*)

May 23. **1368.** Fath Singh[4] Gaikwar, Chief of Baroda, to Mr Macpherson. Congratulates him on his appointment to the office of the Governor-General. Previously when Col. Goddard came to 'this' country the writer had written particulars of his concerns to Mr Hastings, but his letter could not be delivered to him owing to his departure to England. Has now asked Mr Anderson to write all about the affairs of the writer to the addressee. Hopes the Governor-General will kindly attend to this business. (*OR 263 ; AR 4, p 368, no 58.*)

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[1] Brother of Beniram Pandit.

[2] Laurence Lyons was a Prussian. He served the Company for about six years and five months and afterwards he took to trade at Lucknow. I. R. D. : *For. Deptt., Secret Proc.*, 23 May 1787.

[3] Thomas Cockran was a prominent merchant at Calcutta. Lyons obtained from him goods on credit amounting to Rs 39,904 and annas 10 and according to his own statement had paid only 22,000. In order to realise the balance from Lyons, Cockran seized his house and other articles. I. R. D. : *Secret Proc.*, 6 November 1786.

[4] Fath Singh was the youngest son of Damaji Gaikwar. After the death of Damaji in 1768, Fath Singh occupied the city of Baroda on behalf of his eldest brother, Sayaji Rao, who was mentally deficient. In 1771 Fath Singh proceeded to Poona and obtained the sanction of the Peshwa to his appointment as deputy or regent of Sayaji who was declared Sena Khas Khel (or the chief of Baroda). In 1778 with the sanction of the Peshwa, Fath Singh became himself the chief. He died in December 1789.

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May 23. **1369.** Fath Singh Gaikwar to the Supreme Council. The English are renowned for their justice and integrity. Has deputed his *vakīl*, Munshi Sarup Ram, to Calcutta in order to represent his concerns before the Supreme Council. Hopes that his requests will meet with the Council's approbation. (*OR 264 ; AR 4, p 368, no 59.*)

May 23. **1370.** *Fath Singh Gaikwar to Mr Anderson.* Is delighted to receive his letter through Sarup Ram Munshi and to learn from him that the addressee has promised to represent properly the case of the writer when negotiations will take place with the Peshwa. The addressee has told the Munshi that the Peshwa's share of the *maḥāl* had been restored to the Peshwa and the *maḥāls* of the Raja (the Gaikwar) had similarly been made over to the Raja (by the English). After this, the Raja of his own accord gave his share of the Broach *maḥāl* to the English Company. Says that according to the ratified copy of an engagement which is in his possession Broach *maḥāl* is included whole and entire in his share. It is therefore against the good faith and justice of the English that the said *maḥāl* should now be transferred to some one else.[1] Is sending a copy of the said engagement. Hopes the addressee will strongly recommend to the Governor-General that the writer's share of Broach *maḥāl* may be released in his favour. (*OR 265.*)

May 23. **1371.** From Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Has been residing with his family in the Company's territory at Benares for the last nine years. During the time of Mr Hastings when the writer came to Benares a house in the city as also the lands and gardens surrounding Durgakund were allotted to him. Two years ago the house in the city was taken away from him. Now it is said that the owners are applying to acquire possession of the gardens also. Is much worried on that account as he is not inclined to leave the Company's territory. Has searched for a suitable house in Benares to purchase for himself but without success. Suggests therefore that the Chief of Patna may be directed to acquire a plot in that city where the writer may build a house of his own. In case the Governor-General should desire the writer not to leave Benares then the aforesaid garden should be assigned to him permanently. Hopes to receive an early reply. (*OR 266 ; AR 4, p 393, no 167.*)

May 23. **1372.** From Maharaja Udwant Chand. Congratulates the Governor-General on the arrival of a Garter and Ribbon for him from England. Sends a *nazr* on the occasion through his *gumāshta*, Puran Chand. (*OR 267 ; AR 4, p 373, no 168.*)

May 25. **1373.** To the King. Has received his *shuqqa*. Is distressed to learn that the conduct of Capt. Kirkpatrick has been displeasing to His Majesty. Capt. Kirkpatrick has also informed him that he had suffered indignity and had therefore tendered his resignation. Is confident that Capt. Kirkpatrick, who was well acquainted with the Governor-General's sentiments of duty and alliance, behaved with respect and submission

[1] Broach was ceded by the English to Mahadaji Sindhia by a *sanad* of 5 June 1782.

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towards His Majesty. Is, at the same time, convinced that His Majesty, in view of his attachment for the English, could not have deliberately slighted and neglected the English Resident of this government. Has, however, accepted the Captain's resignation and permitted him to return to Calcutta. (*CI 19, pp 11-12, no 8 ; TI 34, pp 13-14, no 8 ; AR 4, p 448.*)

May 25. **1374.** To Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. Has received a reply from Capt. Kirkpatrick regarding the several charges which the Maharaja brought against him and has learnt of the slights and neglect he had to suffer during the time of his deputation at the Maharaja's durbar. Is convinced that neither the indignity suffered by the Captain nor the offence given to the Maharaja by him were deliberately designed but are the results of some misunderstanding. Has given the Captain permission to return to Calcutta as it is clear to the Governor-General that his remaining at the Maharaja's camp would not contribute towards the strengthening of their mutual friendship. Desires that the Maharaja will communicate all matters of business concerning the Nawab Vazir to Col. Harper who will henceforth conduct all business transacted by the Resident at his camp. (*CI 19, pp 12-13, no 9 ; TI 34, pp 14-16, no 9 ; AR 4, p 453.*)

May 26. **1375.** From Munnī Begam. Has received his letter saying that Mr Dawson[1] has filed complaints against her servants who are said to have created disturbances in the Company's village and that she should warn them against their conduct. The papers filed by Mr Dawson have also been received along with the Governor-General's letter. Says that her servants can never be the authors of the reported mischief. Up to this time she has never complained against any English gentleman. But, since Mr Dawson has now reported the matter to the Governor-General, it is necessary for her to explain the facts. Two months ago Mr Dawson deputed an *amīn* to settle the dispute which arose over the boundary lines of Hajiganj and Begampura, the villages of the Company and the Begam respectively. Before the *amīn* could accomplish his investigation a party of the men of Mr Dawson entered Begampura, turned out the peons from the *kachahrī*, took the *mauẓa'* in their own possession and changed its name to Dawsonnagar. When her *muḥarrir* with a few sepoys went to the havildar of Mr Dawson and asked him to give a copy of the orders according to which the possession of *mauẓa'* was transferred to Mr Dawson, the havildar brought a force of two or three hundred men and beat off her *muḥarrir*. Besides this, a *chaukī* of the *harkāras* of Mr Dawson has been stationed at the house of Hulas Ray, her *Dīwān*, in order to arrest him. Owing to these disturbances the residents of Begampura have deserted the *mauẓa'*. The men of Mr Dawson have misrepresented to him the facts so that they might not be held guilty. All the predecessors of Mr Dawson paid due regard to her position and never did she experience such indignity as on this occasion. Hopes the Governor-General will remove

[1] Mr Dawson was the Collector of Murshidabad.

her grievances. The fact that Mr Dawson has misrepresented the case can be easily concluded from the copy of the correspondence enclosed herewith.

Enclosures.—(1) Mr Dawson to Munnī Begam. Reports that the servants of the Begam are harassing the residents of Hajipur and damaging the crop of that village. Requests the Begam to warn her servants against any further oppressions otherwise the matter will be reported to the Supreme Council.

(2) *Munnī Begam to Mr Dawson.* Says that the facts have been misrepresented to the addressee. Her own servants at Begampura have been oppressed by his men who entered her *mauẓa*ʻ and occupied it. They have even changed the name of the *mauẓa*ʻ from Begampura to Dawsonnagar. Hopes the addressee will enquire into the affairs and will punish his servants who have created these disturbances and occupied Begampura which has been assigned to her for a long time.

(3) *Mr Dawson to Munnī Begam.* Has received her letter. Says that if his servants were guilty of any oppressions the matter should have been reported to him at once. The author of the disturbances is Hulas Ray, her *Dīwān*, and he has misrepresented the facts to the Begam. Suggests the Begam to depute a reliable person to settle the affair with the writer's *amīn* and to send Hulas Ray in order to explain the case.

(4) *Munnī Begam to Mr Dawson.* Has received his letter. The case has already been explained to him in her previous letter. For further particulars refers him to her representative, Munshi Saiyid ʻAbdu'r-Raḥīm. Is always anxious to maintain friendly relations with the English gentlemen.

(5) *Mr Dawson to Munnī Begam.* Has received her letter and a verbal message. Her servants have created disturbances and are still continuing their oppressions. They will therefore be punished by him. Her request that the hearing of the case might be postponed for a day or two cannot be granted. Asks her to send Hulas Ray in accordance with the summons from his court. The settlement of the dispute is also being delayed because the Begam has not yet deputed any person as her representative.

(6) *Munnī Begam to Mr Dawson.* Has received his letter. Of course her servants will deserve punishment if they are proved guilty. Denies the allegations against them. The writer never requested for the postponement of the trial of the case. Had deputed Saiyid ʻAbdu'r-Raḥīm as was desired by the addressee but the latter himself did not approve him. The addressee has posted guards at the house of her *Dīwān* to arrest him without any regard for her honour and dignity. The oppressions committed by the men of the addressee were also reported to him by Mr Pott in his letters.

(7) Statement (of the Begam) about the affairs of (her *mauẓa*ʻ) Begampura. To the same effect as enclosure no (2) above.

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(8) *Gobindram, Dīwān of Mr Dawson, to Ram Sundar, amīn.* The inhabitants of Hajiganj have preferred charges against the servants of the Begam of having seized some plots of land. The addressee is directed to investigate the case.

(9) *Dastak* issued under the seal of Mr Dawson. It has been reported that the men of Munnī Begam residing at Begampura have seized upon some plots of land pertaining to the Company's village of Hajiganj. The inhabitants of both the villages are hereby ordered to produce their witnesses before the two *amīns* who have been deputed by him and the Begam for that purpose.

(10) *Charges preferred against the men of Mr Dawson.* The men of Mr Dawson have entered Begampura and have collected from there Rs 37 and annas 8 as revenue and Rs 25 on other accounts. (*OR 268; AR 4, p 388, no 169.*)

May 27. **1376.** From Akbar 'Alī Khān, uncle of Jahāndār Shah. Complimentary. Dated 27 *Rajab*, 29 regnal year=15 May 1787. (*OR 269; AR 4, p 373, no 171.*)

May 29. **1377.** To Raja Udwant Chand. Thanks him for his congratulations. (*CI 18, pp 145-6, no 193; TI 33, p 60, no 79; AR 4, p 431.*)

May 30. **1378.** From Rai Banwari Lal (nephew of Raja Dhiraj Narayan[1]). The Governor-General will have learnt particulars of the writer's concerns from his *vakīl*. Says that an allowance of Rs 1,200 was fixed by the Company for the late Raja Dhiraj Narayan. After his death half of the allowance was continued to the writer. Has to support the whole family of the deceased Raja and the allowance which has been fixed for the writer is hardly sufficient for their expenses. The *jāgīr* of the Raja in the *sarkār* of Tirhut has also been resumed. Requests the Governor-General that the allowance of the writer may be increased and the *jāgīr* of the Raja may also be restored to him. (*OR 270; AR 4, p 377, no 172.*)

May 30. **1379.** From Ausan Singh. Has already sent his *'arẓī*. Hopes the Governor-General will grant his request. (*OR 271; AR 4, p 390; no 176.*)

May 30. **1380.** From Shaikh Maḥmūd, one of the descendants of Haẓrat Farīdu'd-Dīn Ganj Shakar.[2] Says that his father-in-law had left two widows, three sons and a daughter. He had divided his *jāgīr* of nine lakhs cf *dāms* in the *ṣuba* of Bihar between his sons and the two wives. Mr Hastings also confirmed them in their respective shares, and on the death of one of the brothers his share was also assigned to his widowed mother by the Governor-General. One of the widows also died four

[1] Raja Dhiraj Narayan was appointed *dīwān* of Patna in 1763. He died about the year 1773.

[2] Shaikh Farīdu'd-Dīn Ganj Shakar, a celebrated Muhammadan saint. He is styled Ganj Shakar on account of his having, it is said, miraculously transmuted dust into sugar. He was a descendant of Farrukh Shah of Kabul and a disciple of Khwāja Qutbu'd-Dīn Bakhtyār Kāki. He died on 5 *Muḥarram* 664 A.H.=17 October 1265 A.D., aged 95 and is buried at Pak Patan in Multan.

years ago. But her share has been confiscated by Mr Brooke. The writer is a guardian of the aforesaid members of the family of his father-in-law and therefore he also deserves a share. Requests the Governor-General that the confiscated portion of the *jāgīr* may be assigned to him. (*OR 272 ; AR 4, p 394, no 176.*)

May 30. **1381.** From Harkumar Dutt Sen.[1] Says that he and his ancestors have long ruled over the country of Tunnohi which is contiguous to Nepal. The Gurkha (Prithvi Narayan and his successors) has been subduing the Rajas of this country (Nepal) for some time past. The writer also fell a victim to the tyranny (of Singh Partab) and lost his country (Tunnohi). For the last two years he has taken refuge in the Company's territory where also he holds some *ṭappas* in *sarkār* Champaran. Is however still afraid of the encroachments of the Gurkha Raja. Says that all the other expelled Rajas of Nepal have similar grievances and entertain the same fear of the Gurkha Raja. They are therefore anxious to obtain assistance from the Governor-General. Assures him that all of them including the writer will support the English whole-heartedly if they proceed to conquer Nepal. The present Raja[2] of Nepal is only twelve years of age and his uncle holds charge of the administration. Further particulars will be communicated to the Governor-General by Raghu Nath Pandit, *vakīl* of the writer. Hopes that his request will be duly considered. (*OR 273 ; AR 4, p 382, no 177.*)

May 30. **1382.** From Khadīja Sulṭān Begam, sister of Mirzā Najaf Khān. Says that her *vakīl*, Faẓl 'Alī Khān, has been staying at Calcutta for the last two years. Had deputed him in accordance with the request made by the officers of the army of her late brother (Najaf Khān) but she has not received any useful information from Faẓl 'Alī as yet. The army of one lakh soldiers has been kept ready only with the idea of rendering service to the English Company (if they come forward to settle the royal affairs). But the silence on the part of both the Company and the Prince (Jahāndār Shah) has now given cause of great anxiety to the officers of the aforesaid army. They have a keen desire to settle terms with the English gentlemen as early as possible so that they might not be compelled to negotiate with some other chief. Requests the Governor-General to send an early reply so that her anxieties may be removed. (*OR 274-5.*)

May 31. **1383.** From the *vakīl* of 'Umdatu'n-Nisā Bahū Begam (widow of Nawab Sirāju'd-Daulah). Says that the income accruing from the Begam's *jāgīr*, pargana Tala, *chakla* Jessore in Nadia district, has been

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[1] Harkumar Dutt Sen was the Raja of Tunnohi which lies to the south-west of Nepal. A part of his patrimonial inheritance was seized upon by the Gurkha Raja of Nepal, Singh Partab.—Kirkpatrick : *An Account of the Kingdom of Nepaul*, p 272.

[2] Ran Bahadur Sah, son of Raja Singh Partab, was an infant in arms when he succeeded to the kingdom of Nepal in 1775. His paternal uncle, Bahadur Sah, acted as his regent during his minority except for a short time when his mother, Rajindar Lachhmi, held charge of the administration. Kirkpatrick : *An Account of the Kingdom of Nepaul*, pp 272-3.

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paid to her regularly since the time of the late Nawab Mahābat Jang ('Alī Vardī Khān). This year Mr Redfearn,[1] Collector of Nadia, refuses to pay the amount. Requests the Governor-General to direct Mr Redfearn that the amount should be paid to the Begam regularly in accordance with the *sanad* granted by the Company. *(OR 276 ; AR 4, p 375, no 178.)*

Jun. 1. **1384.** To Rajaram Pandit. Says that Rughunath, a *Jam'adār* in Capt. Dennis's[2] battalion, has represented that while he and Chaitan Singh Sepoy were going home on leave, two or three hundred of the Raja's sepoys attacked them and having wounded them plundered all their effects. Requests the Raja, in the interest of the preservation of their friendship, to make a strict search for the offenders and punish them for this atrocious deed and also to return the effects taken by them to Capt. Dennis at Midnapore. Is sure that the Raja would exert himself in this matter. *(CI 18, pp 146-7, no 194 ; TI 33, pp 62-3, no 81 ; AR 4, p 439.)*

Jun. 1. **1385.** To Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Has received his letter about the garden of Durgakund. Believes that the Khān, being a descendant of an illustrious family, would not oppress the poor. Has not received any such complaint against the Khān as yet. Assures the Khān of his friendship. *(CI 18, pp 147-8, no 195 ; TI 33, pp 60-1, no 80 ; AR 4, p 440.)*

Jun. 4. **1386.** To the Raja of Benares. Desires him to furnish Mr Barlow with fresh accounts of the exports and imports of the district and of the mint—the latter for the period preceding the expulsion of Raja Chait Singh. *(CI 18, p 149, no 198 ; TI 33, p 62, no 82 ; AR 4, p 432.)*

Jun. 6. **1387.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Has received his letter desiring that Capt. Kirkpatrick should proceed to Calcutta. Informs him that the Captain had left before the arrival of the aforesaid letter. Says that he had previously reported against the conduct of Kirkpatrick in accordance with the wishes of His Majesty and out of his regard for the friendship subsisting between the writer and the addressee. Hopes the Governor-General will depute another gentleman in his place to the writer's court. *(OR 277 ; AR 4, p 422, no 25.)*

Jun. 8. **1388.** To Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain. Has perused his petition claiming some balance of his pay from the Company. In reply says that the Company never engaged him on a salary of fifteen hundred rupees a month and that they only recommended to the Nawab Vazir the continuance of this allowance which was formerly paid as a pension to him by the Nawab. Out of this amount the Company promised to pay him five hundred rupees while he continued in his present employ. As the recommendations for continuing the pension were not accepted

[1] F. Redfearn, Collector of Nadia during 1787-94.

[2] Robert Dennis. Cadet 1768, Lieutenant 1771, Major 1796. Died at Kalna, Bengal, 28 May 1796.—Hodson : *Officers of the Bengal Army*, 1758-1834.

by the Nawab, the Company paid him 5,000 rupees (in addition to 10,000 rupees previously given) to save him from total disappointment and also increased his salary to 700 rupees a month. Informs him that this is the final reply to his petition and that he should devote himself to his work assiduously. (*TI 33, p 17, no 14A ; AR 4, p 428.*)

Jun. 9. **1389.** *Dastak* granted to Mr Patrick Macintyre[1] who is going from Calcutta to Madras. He has with him articles of food and conveyance. The *rāhdārs, guzarbāns, chaukīdārs* and others are directed to pass him without let or hindrance. (*CI 18, p 149, no 199.*)

Jun. 9. **1390.** To Ausan Singh. Congratulates him on the marriage of his son. (*CI 18, p 148, no 196 ; TI 33, p 62, no 83 ; AR 4, p 439.*)

Jun. 9. **1391.** To Akbar 'Alī Khān. A complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 18, pp 149-50, no 200 ; TI 33, p 62, no 84 ; AR 4, p 431.*)

Jun. 9. **1392.** To Mīr Saidū. Refuses him permission to visit Calcutta. (*CI 18, pp 150-1, no 201 ; TI 33, p 64, no 85 ; AR 4, p 436.*)

Jun. 14. **1393.** To Rajaram Pandit. Informs him that *dastaks* have been granted to Darwesh Muḥammad Khān for the purchase of horses required by Mudhoji Bhonsla. (*CI 18, pp 154-5, no 206 ; TI 33, p 63, no 86 ; AR 4, p 439.*)

Jun. 14. **1394.** To Amatu'l-Ḥabīb Begam.[2] Has received her letter by the hand of her nephew, Qamaru'd-Dīn Khān, from whom he has learnt of the services of his deceased uncle, Ṣadru'l-Ḥaq Khān.[3] Assures her of his favour. (*CI 18, pp 153-4, no 205 ; TI 33, p 63, no 87 ; AR 4, p 431.*)

Jun. 14. **1395.** To Fāṭima Begam.[4] Has received her letter along with the *'arẓī* from the chiefs (nobles of the royal court at Delhi) by the hand of Faẓl 'Alī Khān. In reply says that he is always desirous of promoting the prosperity of the friends and relations of the deceased Nawab Najaf Khān who was her brother and who contributed to the success of the Company. Faẓl 'Alī Khān has taken leave of him and would repair to her presence. (*CI 19, pp 13-14, no 10 ; TI 34, pp 16-17, no 10 ; AR 4, p 444.*)

Jun. 15. **1396.** From the mother of Muẓaffar Jang, Nawab of Farrukhabad. Is grateful that the Governor-General has appointed her younger son, Dil Diler Khān, *nāib* of Muẓaffar Jang. But, since the latter has learnt about that appointment, he has become an enemy of Dil' Diler Khān. Requests the Governor-General therefore to give a firm support

[1] Mr Patrick Macintyre appears to be a merchant who was also one of the promoters of the Bengal Insurance Company formed in 1783 for the insurance of ships and merchandise at sea.—*Bengal : Past and Present*, vol. XIV, p 22.

[2] Widow of Ṣadrul-Ḥaq Khān.

[3] Ṣadru'l-Ḥaq Khān was appointed *nāib* of Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah when he assumed authority in 1778. He died on 28 Nov. 1779.

[4] This appears to be another name of Khadīja Sulṭān Begam, sister of Nawab Najaf Khān. *Vide* no 1382 above.

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to the Khān so that his position and life may be secured and the hardships of other family members may also be removed. Further states that Muzaffar Jang has obtained her seal by force. Asks the Governor-General not to be misled by any letters bearing that seal. (*OR 278 ; AR 4, p 368, no 66.*)

Jun. 15. **1397.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Says that, in consequence of the instructions received from the Court of Directors, he has abolished the office of the Resident at the Nawab's durbar and has accordingly recalled Mr Pott. Has however appointed Mr Speke, the Collector of Rajshahi, to pay the stipends and to execute such occasional business as belonged to the Resident's office. Says that it is the wish of the Court of Directors as well as his own to arrange the settlement of the Nawab's affairs in a manner that will promote the prosperity of the Nawab. (*TI 33, pp 63-4, no 88 ; AR 4, p 437.*)

Jun. 16. **1398.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Acknowledges receipt of his letter and desires him to write often as the Governor-General is anxious to hear of his safe arrival. (*CI 18, pp 151-2, no 202 ; TI 33, p 64, no 89 ; AR 4, p 435.*)

Jun. 17. **1399.** *Dastak* granted to Fazl 'Alī Khān who is going overland from Calcutta towards Akbarabad. The *rāhdārs, guzarbāns* and others are directed to give a safe passage to and to demand no duties from the Khān who has with him 4 *chhakṛās*, 1 *rath*, 1 *pālkī*, 2 horses, 10 palanquin-bearers and 40 attendants. (*CI 18, p 152, no 203.*)

Jun. 17. **1400.** *Dastak.* As a boat laden with articles of necessaries belonging to Fazl 'Alī Khān is going from Calcutta towards Murshidabad, the *rāhdārs, guzarbāns* and others are directed to give a safe and free passage to the vessel. (*CI 18, p 153, no 204.*)

Jun. 17. **1401.** To Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. A complimentary letter, referring him to his *vakīl* for particulars. (*CI 19, pp 16-17, no 12 ; TI 34, p 17, no 11 ; AR 4, p 453.*)

Jun. 17. **1402.** To Bhao Bakhshi. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 19, pp 17-18, no 13 ; TI 34, p 17, no 12 ; AR 4, p 442.*)

Jun. 17. **1403.** To Bhagwant Rao. Has perfectly understood the contents of Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia's letter. Refers him to their conversation on the conduct of Capt. Kirkpatrick from which he learns that everything possible had been done to please the Captain, that when he went to Akbarabad, orders had been given to the *Qil'adār* to show him round the fort and to permit him to reside in the Taj Mahal. Says that the Captain had remained too short a time (being scarcely arrived before he went to Delhi) for any slights or insults to have taken place towards him. Is unable to give a decided opinion on the subject but thinks, as already mentioned by him in his letter to the Maharaja, that the whole business had arisen out of misunderstanding. Has full confidence in what the Maharaja had written but thinks that men in anger, are apt to lose their sense of judgment and see things from a wrong

point of view. Says that if the Maharaja had nothing to gain by offering insults to the Captain, what object could the latter have in causing dissension and consequently resigning such an advantageous and honourable job. Says that it is the wish of the Government in England that he (the Governor-General) should continue friendly relations with the Maharaja who is a neighbour of their ally, the Nawab Vazir, and that the preservation of their mutual friendship depended upon the Maharaja and Bhao Bakhshi. Asserts that he will not, on his part, let this friendship be affected by such trifle incidents as that of Capt. Kirkpatrick. Does not think that the Maharaja is desirous of having a Resident at his camp. Will write to the Maharaja for the preservation and increase of their mutual friendship. (*CI 19, pp 14-16, no 11 ; TI 34, pp 17-21, no 13 ; AR 4, p 442.*)

Jun. 19. **1404.** To the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Has been informed of His Highness's pleasure through Mr Grant. Admires the wisdom of His Highness in postponing the deliberations of several points of importance until they meet. Will discuss these matters when the Governor-General goes to pay his respects to the Prince and will show his allegiance in every matter. (*CI 18, pp 156-9, no 209 ; TI 33, pp 17-18, no 15A ; AR 4, p 429.*)

Jun. 23. **1405.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Informs him of the death of Jagat Sethani[1] and desires him to pay the customary attention to the family of the deceased. (*CI 18, p 155, no 207 ; TI 33, pp 64-5, no 90 ; AR 4, p 437.*)

Jun. 23. **1406.** To Jagat Seth Harak Chand. Offers condolence on the death of Jagat Sethani and sends him a *khil'at* (of mourning). (*CI 18, pp 155-6, no 208 ; TI 33, p 65, no 91 ; AR 4, p 436.*)

Jun. 25. **1407.** From Khān Jahān Khān, *Faujdār* of Hooghly. Says that the jurisdiction of the *Faujdār* of Hooghly was always very extensive. It extended to the Dutch settlement, covering an area of 60 *bighas* at Chinsura, in cases of murder. For the purpose of preserving peace among the various foreign companies such as those of the Dutch, the French and the Danes who have established their factories in 'this' quarter, the *Faujdār* maintained in his service a body of cavalry and infantry which has been discontinued for some years by order of the Supreme Council. His jurisdiction has also been curtailed. The *Faujdār* has to settle the disputes arising among the aforesaid foreign merchants and to collect the custom duties from them. But, since his salary and status have been reduced, the administration of all these affairs has greatly deteriorated. The *mahājans* as well as the other people are deserting the town and migrating to the Dutch settlement at Chinsura. The inhabitants are not enjoying peaceful life. Requests therefore that he may be reinstated in his former position and authority so that the peace and prosperity may be restored to the town. (*OR 279 ; AR 4, p 384, no 288.*)

[1] The widow of Khush-Hal Chand.

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1408. From Kishan Chandar Ghoshal and Jainarayan Ghoshal,[1] residents of Kidderpore.[2] State that about five hundred beggars including widows and orphans wander about on the streets of Calcutta and spend their lives under the trees. Besides, there are others who get knocked down by vehicles and lose their lives and their bodies do not receive proper disposal according to their religious rites. Having sympathy for these poor creatures the petitioners appeal to the Governor-General to provide protection to these wandering beggars on the lines suggested below :—

(1) An Industrial Home to accommodate some five hundred people be established in the vicinity of Calcutta.

(2) A committee of six responsible Hindu citizens of Calcutta with one European gentleman of high rank as president be appointed to manage the institution.

(3) When any inmate of the Home is able to earn his living he should be discharged.

(4) All the inmates of the Industrial Home will be given some suitable work to do and their earnings will go to the support of the institution.

(5) As the poor include persons of all castes and creeds the staff of the Home should consist of both *pandits* and *maulavīs*. When any one of the inmates should die his last rites should be performed according to his creed.

(6) The Police officers of Calcutta should be directed to send to the Home any orphan or poor man they find in the streets of the city.

(7) The estimated expenditure of the institution is being forwarded separately in the English language.[3]

(8) No allowance shall be granted to the members of the managing committee. But clerks and other members of the staff may be remunerated.

(9) Monthly accounts should be prepared and kept in the office of the Home and should be signed by the member who might be entrusted with the work. A copy of these accounts should also be forwarded to the Supreme Council every year.

(10) Members of the managing committee shall prepare a plan of the building of the Home and entrust its construction to the contractor whose terms may be the lowest.

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[1] Kishan Chandar was Jainarayan's father. The family fortune was made by Gokul Chandar who was Mr Verelst's *Dīwān*. Jainarayan served under Shakespeare at Dacca and added considerably to the ancestral property. He spent his last days at Benares where he created another estate by purchasing Lala Kashmiri Mal's lands near Durgakund. Jainarayan was well known for his charities and endowed the mission school at Benares to which his son, Kali Shankar, also made considerable additions.

[2] A large market town on Tolly's Nullah near Calcutta, the site of government and other docks.

[3] This paper cannot be traced among the records of the Imperial Record Department.

(11) Teachers may be appointed to instruct the orphans in the subject of their choice.

(12) Funds sufficient to last a year should be collected for the maintenance of the Home before inmates are admitted.

(13) The entire management of the institution shall be entrusted to the managing committee. Hope the Governor-General and the Supreme Council will grant sufficient funds for the purpose in the manner proposed below.

(14) It will not be difficult for the Company to obtain for the institution some forty thousand *bighas* of agricultural land from the resident zamindars as well as from those other zamindars who are constant visitors to Calcutta.

(15) Request that 15,000 *bighas* of land yielding Rs 20,000 may be granted for the support of the institution from the Twenty-four Parganas which are the Company's own taluks just as there is a similar grant for the Company's *madrasa*.[1]

(16) When Mr Touchet[2] had made the settlement of the Twenty-four Parganas the zamindars of those Parganas had 67,000 bighas of their lands recorded as charitable grants. Out of these, if sufficient land yielding Rs 20,000 is granted then it will not cause any loss to the Company and at the same time will provide maintenance to 500 orphans.

(17) A site for the Industrial Home may be granted preferably in pargana Magura[3] otherwise the writers are also prepared to donate for this purpose some of their own plots adjacent on the Budge Budge Road. A special tax at the rate of one anna per hundred rupees may be levied on all merchandise imported to or exported from Calcutta and the custom officers and others may be authorised to collect and forward it for the support of the institution.

(18) The building of the proposed Industrial Home is estimated to cost one lakh of rupees. This amount may be raised by levying *mathaut*[4] on the European and Bengali servants of the Company and on such residents of Calcutta as possess a pucka house. As the new church at Calcutta is maintained from the receipts of a *mathaut* so also the Home may be built from the proceeds of a similar tax. In fact this method is sanctioned by the long standing custom of this country. During the time of Raja Yudhishtra such homes were called *Anath*

[1] Probably the Calcutta Madrasah.

[2] P. Touchet, Assistant Collector of Twenty-four Parganas, 1785.

[3] One of the original 24-Parganas to the south of Calcutta. Within this *pargana* are situated the Calcutta suburbs of Alipur, Garden Reach and Kidderpore.—Hunter: *A Statistical Account of Bengal.*

[4] *Mathaut*, H. Capitation, poll-tax, contribution, impost; applied in Bengal to an extra or occasional cess or tax imposed upon the cultivators for some special purpose, or under some incidental pretext, either by the state or the zamindar.

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Mandap.[1] It is understood that in England also such a system prevails. (*OR 280.*)

Jun. 26. **1409.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Is sure that the Nawab is aware of the fact that his affairs are in confusion and require adjustment. Says that Sir John D'oyly has delivered his letter to the Court of Directors containing many requests. The Court of Directors regret their inability to accede to his request for an increase of his stipend owing to heavy expenses the Company had to incur in the late war. They at the same time disapprove of his manner of correspondence with them through Sir John D'oyly. Is sure that the Nawab will discontinue the practice and transmit all correspondence to the Court of Directors through him (the Governor-General). The heavy debts incurred by the Nawab have been accumulating and the affairs of the *Niẓāmat* are in a distressful condition. Has therefore deputed Mr Ives[2] to investigate the affairs of the *Niẓāmat.* Desires that the Nawab for the sake of maintaining his own honour and increasing his prosperity would afford him every assistance and would order his officers also to do the same. Will attend to his requests communicated to the Governor-General through Mr Shore. Has given Mr Ives instructions for communication to the Nawab and has no doubt of the Nawab's ready acquiescence in this plan which is calculated to uphold and increase the Nawab's honour and dignity. (*TI 33, pp 65-9, no 92 ; AR 4, p 438.*)

Jun. 27. **1410.** To Raja Dal Chand. A complimentary reply. (*CI 18, p 160, no 210 ; TI 33, p 69, no 93 ; AR 4, p 434.*)

Jun. 28. **1411.** To the King, the Prince (Jahāndār Shah), Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia, Niẓām 'Alī Khān, the Peshwa, Nana Farnavis, Mudhoji Bhonsla, Raja Pratap Singh, the Nawab Vazir, Ḥasan Riẓā Khān, Ḥaidar Beg Khān, Begams at Fyzabad,[3] Faiẓullah Khān, Muẓaffar Jang and Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Has thought it expedient to visit all the stations of the Company's troops within and without the Company's provinces and will leave Calcutta in July about the end of *Ramaẓān.* (*CI 19, pp 109-17, nos 132-44 ; TI 34, pp 21-2, nos 14-28 ; AR 4, pp 444-6, 448-9, 451-5.*)

Jul. 2. **1412.** I. *Almās 'Alī Khān to Col. Harper.*[4] Has issued instructions to Kishan Sarup, *'āmil* of Shikohabad, to arrest Hira Singh, a refractory zamindar, who has been creating disturbances in *pargana* Firozabad, in the territory of Mahadaji Sindhia. Says that Hira Singh has also been oppressing the inhabitants of Shikohabad for three years past. But it is difficult to arrest him unless the *'āmils* of Shikohabad and Firozabad co-operate in the matter. The *'āmil* of Firozabad may be instructed accordingly. Encloses a copy of his letter to Kishan Sarup.

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[1] *Anath,* S. An orphan ; *Mandap,* S. An open building, a pavilion or temple. Orphanage or asylum for the destitute.

[2] Edward Otto Ives joined the Coy's service as a junior merchant. In 1782 he was appointed Judge of the *Dīwānī 'Adālat* at Murshidabad and from 1787 to 1794 he was Resident at Lucknow. He resigned in Feb. 1794.—I. R. D. : *Public Press List ; Bengal : Past and Present,* vol. XXVIII, p 221.

[3] Begams at Fyzabad. Mother and grandmother of the Nawab Vazir.

[4] This and the following letter were received from Col. Harper, Resident at Lucknow.

II. *Almās 'Alī Khān to Kihsan Sarup.* Has received reports about the oppressions of Hira Singh, zamindar in *pargana* Firozabad. The addressee is directed to assist the *'āmil* of Firozabad in capturing the rebel. (*OR 281 ; AR 4, p 415, no 34.*)

Jul. 2. **1413.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Informs him that he has reached Fyzabad and delivered the letter of the Governor-General to the Nawab Vazir. Is grateful for the Governor-General's kindness towards him. Is now accompanying the Vazir to Lucknow and he as well as the writer will write to the Governor-General from there. (*OR 282 ; AR 4, p 381, no 197.*)

Jul. 2. **1414.** From the *vakīl* of (*a*) the Raja of Nepal. Says that on a false claim preferred by Ghulām Mustafā Khān, Zamindar of Turki,[1] Mr Grand[2] ordered the transfer of *tappa* Sanot from the possession of the writer's constituent to that of the Khān. Requests that an *amīn* may be appointed to make a thorough enquiry and to settle the case according to justice. The dispute about the possession of Itharwa, a small village, which is also claimed by a zamindar of the *sarkār* of Tirhut may likewise be decided after due investigation. (*OR 283 ; AR 4, p 390, no 198.*)

Jul. 3. **1415.** To Munnī Begam. To the same effect as no 1409 above. (*TI 33, pp 69-71, no 94 ; AR 4, p 438.*)

Jul. 3. **1416.** To Babbū Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*TI 33, p 71, no 95 ; AR 4, p 432.*)

Jul. 4. **1417.** From Bhao Bakhshi.[3] Requests that in accordance with the desire of Mahadaji Sindhia an English Resident may be deputed to his court in place of Mr Kirkpatrick. (*OR 284 ; AR 4, p 399, no 36.*)

Jul. 4. **1418.** From Pratap Singh, Raja of Jaipur. The Governor-General will have already learnt the news of 'this' quarter. Further particulars will be communicated to him by his *vakīl*, Rai Ram Singh. Hopes the Governor-General will always extend his support to the Raja. (*OR 285 ; AR 4, p 408, no 37.*)

Jul. 4. **1419.** From Babu Jagat Singh, nephew (brother's son) of Raja Balwant Singh. Has already sent an *'arẓī* asking for a permanent settlement of his zamindari and for the grant of a subsistence allowance. As the settlement of Benares is now engaging the attention of the Governor-General, hopes that his prayer will be granted. (*OR 286 ; AR 4, p 383, no 200.*)

Jul. 4. **1420.** From Ram Singh, *vakīl* of Babu Sheo Parsanna Singh. Solicits a permanent settlement of his constituent's zamindari. (*OR 287 ; AR 4, p 394, no 201.*)

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[1] Babra Turki, *pargana* in Tirhut, former district in Bengal.

[2] George Francis Grand was a native of Lausane. In 1766 he obtained a cadetship in Bengal. In 1776 he was nominated to a writership and soon after he became Secretary to the Salt Committee at Calcutta. In 1782 he was Collector of Tirhut and Hajipur. In 1788 he was appointed Judge and Magistrate at Patna. He died in 1821. Buckland : *Dictionary of Indian Biography.*

[3] The original letter was written in Hindi.

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Jul. 4. **1421.** From Sheo Dayal Singh. Says that Babu Jagdeo Singh, former *nāib* of Benares, had confiscated all his property without any fault of his own. Requests the Governor-General to issue orders to Raja Mahip Narayan that all his property may now be restored to him. (*OR 288 ; AR 4, p 394, no 202.*)

Jul. 4. **1422.** From Sheo Dayal Singh. Requests that an allowance of Rs 200 a month, which was fixed for his father by Mr Hastings, may be continued to him. (*OR 289 ; AR 4, p 394, no 202.*)

Jul. 4. **1423.** From Raja Kalyan Singh. Says that an application has been made against his brother, Raja Bhawani Singh, in which the heirs of Shaikh 'Abdush-Shakūr have applied for the release of the Sheikh's property from the possession of Bhawani Singh on the plea that it was at first assigned to him for a period of twelve years only. The fact is that 'Abdush-Shakūr had transferred the property to Bhawani Singh for money advanced to him to pay off his debts and had also procured a *sanad* in his favour from the Council. The claim now made by the heirs of 'Abdush-Shakūr is therefore untenable and must be dismissed. (*OR 290 ; AR 4, p 378, no 203.*)

Jul. 4. **1424.** From Maulavī Quṭbu'd-Dīn. Has learnt that the Governor-General will be going on a tour of Upper India. Desires to accompany him on his journey and to see the Prince, Jahāndār Shah, from whom the writer has been separated for the last seven years. During the absence of the writer from the *Niẓāmat 'Adālat* of Burdwan, his brother will officiate for him. (*OR 291 ; AR 4, p 379, no 206.*)

Jul. 4. **1425.** From Qamaru'd-Dīn 'Ali Khān.[1] Depends on the Company's suppcrt. Has deputed his *vakīl* in order to represent his request before the Governor-General. Hopes that an interview will be granted to his *vakīl*. (*OR 292 ; AR 4, p 379, no 207.*)

Jul. 4. **1426.** From Sarnet Singh, son of Raja Hindupat. To the same effect as no 1354 above. (*OR 293 ; AR 4, p 394, no 208.*)

Jul. 4. **1427.** From Saiyid Murtaẓā Khān (Mīr Saidū). Is delighted to receive his letter. Hopes that an interview, for which he is very anxious, will also be granted to him at an early date. Wishes to go to Patna for a change of climate. Hopes the Governor-General will direct the Chief and other officers of Patna to treat him with respect and consideration. (*OR 294 ; AR 4, p 385, no 209.*)

Jul. 4. **1428.** From Mahant[2] Sukhdeo Das, of the temple of Jagannath at Puri. Says that Raja Raj Narayan, Zamindar of Kasijora (in Midnapore), had assigned 960 *bighas* of land for the *bhog*[3] to be offered to Sri

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[1] Qamaru'd-Dīn Khān, nephew of Sadru'l-Haq Khān who was the *Dārogha-i-'Adālat* and *nāib* of Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. I. R. D. : *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, vol. V, no 1796.

[2] *Mahanta* or *Mahant*, the head of a religious establishment of the mendicant orders of the Hindus.

[3] Dressed food offered to an idol by the Hindus.

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Jagannath at the temple. Two years ago the estate was annexed to the Company's territory. Had reported this matter several times and Rajaram Pandit, *Ṣūbadār* of Cuttack, also had written to Mr Macpherson on that subject but no action has yet been taken by the Government. Hopes the Governor-General will now issue orders for the release of the aforesaid property which is a charity grant and as such no encroachment on it should have been allowed. (*OR 295 ; AR 4, p 389, no 210.*)

Jul. 4. **1429.** From Kali Parshad, *vakīl* of Nawab Saiyid Murtaẓā Khān (Mīr Saidū). Says that his client has been paying to his (step) mother (Ṣāliḥa Begam) Rs 1,000 on account of her allowance regularly. According to the settlement which was made at the time of fixing her allowance the stipends of other persons were also included in that amount. Although many of those persons whose stipends were attached to her allowance exist no more yet she allows no deductions from her allowance. Besides this she has not given the Khān's share of the jewellery which is in her possession. Requests the Governor-Generel to write to Munnī Begam who is the guardian of the family and through whom the Khān's mother receives her allowance to settle the matter. (*OR 296 ; AR 4, p 385, no 223.*)

Jul. 4. **1430.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Is pleased to hear that a marriage had been arranged between the Nawab's daughter and the brother of Nawab Saiyid 'Alī Khān. The fact that the Nawab had asked for his advice and permission on the subject had assured him of his great attachment to him. Hopes that this event will further strengthen the ties of friendship long existing between the Nawab and Nawab Saiyid 'Alī Khān. (*CI 18, p 19, no 14 ; TI 34, pp 22-4, no 29 ; AR 4, p 449.*)

Jul. 5. **1431.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Has arrived at Lucknow from Fyzabad in the company of the Vazir. Has communicated to the Vazir all that the Governor-General told the writer at Calcutta. The Vazir agrees to the proposals which the Governor-General has suggested in his letter about the settlement of the Company's account. A further communication containing particulars will follow shortly. (*OR 297 ; AR 4, p 405, no 38.*)

Jul. 5. **1432.** *Dastak* granted to Lala Shambhunath, a servant of the Nawab Vazir, who is proceeding from Calcutta to Lucknow with certain commodities for his master. The *rāhdārs, guzarbāns* and others are directed to afford him safe and free passage. (*CI 18, p 160, no 211.*)

Jul. 6. **1433.** From the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Has received his letter. Urges the necessity of an early interview. Is anxious to meet him as early as possible. (*OR 298 ; AR 4, p 420, no 39.*)

Jul. 6. **1434.** From the Nawab of Dacca (Saiyid 'Alī Khān). Has arrived at Murshidabad after his interview with the Governor-General at Calcutta. Is grateful for his kindness and hopes to be honoured with letters frequently. (*OR 299 ; AR 4, p 380, no 211.*)

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Jul. 6. **1435.** From Shamsu'd-Daulah Saiyid Aḥmad 'Alī Khān.[1] Reports his arrival at Murshidabad on 17 *Sha'bān* (4 June). (*OR 300; AR 4, p 380, no 212.*)

Jul. 6. **1436.** To Bishambhar Pandit. Has just learnt that Mahratta zamindars, Ramghari Nakim (?), Madhusadan Das and Parsram Bawuttah (?) of Bhograi[4] at the head of 4 to 5 hundred *paiks* have plundered several villages in Kakrachaur[5] and Birkhul[6] and that afterwards a number of Sanyasis from the Mahrattas attacked the house of the Zamindar of Kakrachaur wounding four persons and killing one. Has therefore ordered the *paiks* of Birkhul, Balsay and Kakrachaur to protect the Zamindar's country from the violence of the neighbouring Mahrattas. Desires that the Pandit will procure orders from his master, Mudhoji Bhonsla, for preventing such incursions in future. (*CI 18, pp 161-2, no 212; TI 33, p 72, no 96; AR 4, p 433.*)

Jul. 7. **1437.** From Jai Singh Ray. Says that in 1191 *Faṣlī* (1784 A.D.) he stood surety for the revenue of the *parganas* Pilich[2] and Malda and that *taqāvī*[3] was granted to him in each of the *parganas*. Has always paid the revenues in spite of unfavourable circumstances. But this year (1787 A.D.) the crops have failed and the renters are unable to pay the *qisṯ* for *Baisākh*. Has already remitted the *qisṯ* for *Chait*. Will continue to pay the revenues as usual if some money is lent to him at this time. Requests the Governor-General therefore to issue orders to the district officers that a sum of Rs 25,000 may be granted to him as *taqāvī*. Will pay up the said amount as well as the outstanding balances of 1194 *Faṣlī* (1787 A.D.) by the end of 1195 *Faṣlī* (1788 A.D.). (*OR 301; AR 4, p 383, no 213.*)

Jul. 7. **1438.** From Raja Sri Kishan Singh, Zamindar of Champaran. Says that the zamindari of Champaran has long been held by his forefathers who performed their duties diligently and paid the revenues regularly. In 1173 *Faṣlī* (1766 A.D.) the said zamindari was made over to the writer by Lord Clive and a *parwāna* was granted to him from the *Niẓāmat* of Patna. The writer successfully managed his zamindari till 1178 *Faṣlī* (1771 A.D.). But in 1179 *Faṣlī* (1772 A.D.) the Company's officers dispossessed him of his estate and appointed Jugal Kishor, grandson (daughter's son) of his brother, Raja Dhorat Singh, in his stead. Is suffering much distress on account of this circumstance. Prays for the restoration of his zamindari. Refers him to his *vakīl*, Jagannath, for further particulars. (*OR 302; AR 4, p 395, no 214.*)

Jul. 7. **1439.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Is surprised at the objections raised by the Nawab to the investigation into the affairs of the *Niẓāmat*. Is sure that it is the result of ill advice of Maharaja Sundar Singh in whom the Nawab places implicit confidence. This has confirmed the Governor-

[1] Brother of the Nawab of Dacca.
[2] *Pargana* in Bihar, according to *Ain-i-Akbari*.
[3] Money advanced to cultivators for implements, seeds, etc.
[4] *Pargana* in Balasore.
[5] Seaside watering place in Contai sub-division in Midnapore District.
[6] Village in the extreme south-west of the Contai sub-division in Midnapore District.

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General in the opinion he formerly entertained of the unfitness of the Raja for the office he holds and so he trusts that the Nawab will immediately dismiss him from service. With respect to the Nawab's representations against the second article[1] of the Instructions given to Mr Ives, says that it was not his intention to violate the rules of decency by ordering an investigation into the private expenses of the female relations of the Nawab and that he would communicate to Mr Ives proper instructions on this subject. Says that the present inquiry will be conducted on the same lines as was done four years ago by Sir John D'oyly on the orders of Mr Hastings, in consequence of which an establishment was formed for the *Niẓāmat*. Is certain that the bad advice of those who are responsible for the present financial distress of the *Niẓāmat*, has induced the Nawab to object to the measure. The complaints of the dependants of the *Niẓāmat* are a real source of discredit to the Nawab and the Governor-General trusts that the Nawab will no longer be influenced by interested parties and would assist Mr Ives in his task. Once again requests the Nawab to dispense with the services of Raja Sundar Singh. Refers him for further particulars to Mr Ives. (*CI 19, pp 20-2, no 16 ; TI 34, pp 24-7, no 30 ; AR 4, p 449.*)

Jul. 8. **1440.** *Col. Harper to Mahadaji Sindhia.*[2] Says that the addressee must be acquainted with the fact that Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah, deceased, had a sincere attachment with the late Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah, and always received his best favours. It is out of regard to this ancient friendship that the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah) is favourable to Nawab Ẓiāu'd Daulah Karīm Qulī Khān, son of Munīru'd-Daulah, deceased, and likes his company. Asks the addressee therefore to send the said Khān to Lucknow with all dignity and honour. (*OR 303 ; AR 4, p 415, no 40.*)

Jul. 9. **1441.** From Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain. Has already communicated to him some particulars regarding the events of this quarter (Hyderabad). At this time news has arrived that Ṭīpū has collected 600 baskets[3] which are used as boats for crossing a river It appears that Ṭīpū is preparing for some conquest. He is raising an army called *Shutur-'Askar*[4] in which men and camels are enlisted so that two musketeers will ride on each beast.[5] (*OR 304 ; AR 4, p 415, no 41.*)

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[1] Article 2 of the Instructions dated the 20th June 1787 given to Mr Ives by the Governor-General is as follows :—

"To propose such a reduction of the *Niẓāmat* expenses as shall be practicable after providing suitably for the dignity of the Nawab's station without allowing any charge for needless parade, after providing decently for the support of his relatives and dependants who have a claim to it, so that a specific fund may be established for the payment of his just debts, and to enable us to comply with the Company's commands. You will ascertain with precision and report to us the names, number, and rank of the the relations of three former Nawabs, who, from the custom of the country, look up to the present Nawab for maintenance."

[2] Received as an enclosure from Col. Harper.

[3] The basket-boats are circular baskets from nine to fourteen feet in diameter, covered with buffalo leather. In these cotton, sandalwood, saltpetre and other wares, are brought down the river ; and as the violence of the current precludes their upward navigation, they are taken to pieces, the basket work abandoned, and the leather taken back on men's heads. Beveridge : *A Comprehensive History of India.*

[4] *Shutur-'Askar* (P. *shutur*=camel ; A. *'askar*=army) camel corps.

[5] The letter is badly worm-eaten.

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Jul. 10. **1442.** *Raja Pratap Singh to Col. Harper.*[1] The addressee must have learnt all the particulars regarding the situation of 'this' quarter (Jaipur) from his previous letter as also from the verbal representations of Bakhshi Nand Ram. Says that at this time Mahadaji Sindhia is stationed within 7 *kos* of Jaipur. His intention is to overthrow the ruling chiefs and conquer their countries for himself. Efforts were made to reconcile him but in vain. Having no other alternative the writer with the advice and assistance of Maharaja Bijai Singh and other chiefs gave him battle. The enemy could not withstand the attack and was driven 30 *kos* away. At this time Bakhshi Bhimraj[2] with a strong army of Maharaja Bijai Singh has also joined with the writer. Hopes that by the combined forces of the allies the enemy will be soon routed. During all this time the writer has been expecting some assistance from the English but in vain. Requests the addressee therefore to represent the matter to the gentlemen of the Council and ask them to issue orders to Raja Himmat Bahadur to attack Sindhia from the other side of the Jumna while the writer is pressing on this side. Thus Sindhia will have no outlet to escape and must surrender. Refers him to Bakhshi Nand Ram for further particulars. (*OR 305 ; AR 4, p 415, no 42.*)

Jul. 10. **1443.** To Nawab Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Is glad to hear of his arrival at Lucknow. (*CI 18, pp 22-3, no 17 ; TI 34, p 27, no 31 ; AR 4, p 446.*)

Jul. 10. **1444.** To the Nawab of Dacca. Is pleased to hear of his arrival at Murshidabad. (*CI 18, p 163, no 214 ; TI 33, pp 72-3, no 97; AR 4, p 434.*)

Jul. 10. **1445.** To the brother of the Nawab of Dacca (Aḥmad 'Alī Khān) To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 18, p 163, no 215 ; TI 33, p 73, no 98 ; AR 4, p 434.*)

Jul. 11. **1446.** From Raja Ajit Singh.[3] Requests that permission may be granted to him to depute a *vakīl* to make representations in his behalf. (*OR 306 ; AR 4, p 373, no 215.*)

Jul. 11. **1447.** From Nawab Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Expresses joy to hear the news of the Governor-General's intended visit to 'this' quarter (Benares). Dated 17 *Ramaẓān*=3 July 1787. (*OR 307 ; AR 4, p 393, no 216.*)

Jul. 11. **1448.** From Bhawani Das. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 308 ; AR 4, p 377, no 217.*)

Jul. 11. **1449.** From Lala Bachhraj. Informs him that he reached Fyzabad with Nawab Ḥaidar Beg Khān and had an interview with the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah) who bestowed on him a *khil'at* of six pieces and a *jīgha*, a *sarpech* studded with jewels and a string of pearls. Is now arrived at Lucknow, and is busy in offering prayers for the increase of his rank and prosperity. (*OR 309 ; AR 4, p 377, no 218.*)

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[1] Received as an enclosure from Col. Harper.

[2] This is probably a mistake for Bakhshi Bhim Singh who commanded 5,000 mercenary Naga musketeers of Maharaja Bijai Singh of Jodhpur whom he sent to assist the Raja of Jaipur in the campaign of Lalsot. J. Sarkar : *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, vol. III.

[3] Raja of Rewah, State in Baghelkhand Agency, Central India.

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Jul. 11. **1450.** From Lala Kashmiri Mal. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 310 ; AR 4, p 379, no 219.*)

Jul. 11. **1451.** From Patni Mal, *vakīl* of Babu Ausan Singh. Says that at the time of Babu Ausan Singh's departure (from Calcutta) it was promised that a *sanad* from the Council would be granted to him for his *jāgīr* after he had produced the previous *sanads* of his *jāgīr* before Mr Duncan for inspection. Three months have elapsed since the said *sanads* were shown to Mr Duncan and their copies were submitted to him but to this time no *sanad* has been granted. Prays that a *sanad* from the Council may be granted before the Governor-General sets out (on his tour). (*OR 311 ; AR 4, p 391, no 220.*)

Jul. 11. **1452.** From Shankar Rao. Requests that a *dastak* and a letter of exemption from duties for 20 persons may be granted to him for his intended pilgrimage to Gaya. (*OR 312 ; AR 4, p 392, no 221.*)

Jul. 11. **1453.** From Ram Singh, *vakīl* of the Raja of Jaipur. Requests two months' pay in advance and a letter of exemption from duties for seven persons in order that he might make a pilgrimage to Gaya which is necessary for the performance of the last rites of his deceased father. (*OR 313 ; AR 4, p 382, no 222.*)

Jul. 11. **1454.** From Saiyid Badru'd-Dīn 'Alī Khān. Requests the Governor-General either to issue orders for the payment of the arrears amounting to Rs 822-11-0 or to advance some money so that he might return home. (*OR 314-15 ; AR 4, p 395, no 224.*)

Jul. 11. **1455.** From A'zam 'Alī Khān. Says that a sum of Rs 2,299 is due to him from the *Nizāmat* on account of the arrears of the allowance of his father, the late Ghulām 'Alī Khān. Prays for an order to Mr Ives for the payment thereof. (*OR 316-17 ; AR 4, p 374, no 225.*)

Jul. 11. **1456.** From Ghulām 'Alī Beg. Requests that his allowance which was fixed from the *Nizāmat* of Murshidabad may be restored to him. (*OR 318 ; AR 4, p 381, no 226.*)

Jul. 11. **1457.** From Sheo Parsanna Singh. Returns thanks for the *khil'at* bestowed on him by the Governor-General. Has sent a *nazr* of 11 gold mohurs through his *vakīl*, Lala Ram Singh. Hopes it will be accepted. (*OR 319 ; AR 4, p 394, no 227.*)

Jul. 11. **1458.** To the Raja of Nepal. Has received his letter through Dinanath Upadhaya accompanied by a *nazr*. Is pleased at this expression of his friendship. Although it is not the custom of the Governor-General to accept *nazrs*, yet the impression on the coins of the Raja's country, the beautiful plumage of the birds which are a rarity and the wish to please the Raja have induced him to accept it. Refers him to his *vakīl* for further particulars. (*CI 18, pp 163-4, no 216 ; TI 33, p 73, no 99 ; AR 4, p 439.*)

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Jul. 11. **1459.** To the *Dīwān* of Nepal. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 18, pp 164-5, no 217 ; TI 33, p 73, no 100 ; AR 4, p 439.*)

Jul. 12. **1460.** To Balaji Gobind. A complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 18, pp 165-6, no 218 ; TI 33, p 74, no 101 ; AR 4, p 432.*)

Jul. 13. **1461.** To Raja Pratap Singh. A complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 19, pp 23-4, no 18 ; TI 34, p 27, no 32 ; AR 4, p 448.*)

Jul. 13. **1462.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Informs him of his forthcoming visit to the upper stations. Will leave for Farrukhabad in 8 or 10 days' time and stop at Murshidabad for two or three hours when he will be pleased to have an interview with the Nawab. (*CI 19, p 118, no 145 ; TI 34, p 28, no 33 ; AR 4, p 449.*)

Jul. 13. **1463.** To Munnī Begam and Babbū Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 19, pp 19-20, no 148 ; TI 34, p 28, no 34 ; AR 4, p 450.*)

Jul. 14. **1464.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Reports his arrival at Murshidabad on 22 *Ramaẓān* (8 July). Dated 23 *Ramaẓān, Julus* 29=9 July 1787. (*OR 320 ; AR 4, p 414, no 44.*)

Jul. 14. **1465.** To Raja Bachhraj. Advises him to apply himself zealously in the service of the Nawab Vazir who had bestowed a *khil'at* on the Raja. (*CI 18, pp 167-8, no 220 ; TI 33, p 74, no 102 ; AR 4, p 433.*)

Jul. 14. **1466.** To Kashmiri Mal. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 18, pp 166-7, no 219 ; TI 33, p 74, no 103 ; AR 4, p 434.*)

Jul. 17. **1467.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as no 1462 above. (*CI. 19, pp 118-19, no 146 ; TI 34, p 29, no 35 ; AR 4, p 450.*)

Jul. 18. **1468.** From Manohar Das. Says that the Governor-General must be acquainted with the fact that the writer had taken great pains to supply funds to the Company in the campaigns of Surat and Madras. He is an old inhabitant of Benares and his principal banking house is also established at 'this' quarter (Benares). Requests that in view of the above facts the office of the Treasurer of the city of Benares may be bestowed on him. Recalls that when Mr Hastings came to 'this' quarter he conferred a *khil'at* on Gopal Das Sahu. Hopes that when his lordship arrives at 'this' quarter he would similarly bestow *khil'ats* on the other children of the Sahu Gopal Das.

States that a sum of Rs 2,00,000 is due from Bhawani Parshad Thakur Das on account of the arrears of the Company's bond on Lucknow. It has not been paid to him in spite of the orders from the Council. Solicits an order to the Resident at Lucknow to recover the said amount and make it over to the writer's *gumāshta* at Lucknow. (*OR 321 ; AR 4, p 418, no 43.*)

Jul. 18. **1469.** From Munīru'd-Daulah Khān Zamān Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter of condolence on the death of his brother, Rishādat Khān. (*OR 322 ; AR 4, p 388, no 229.*)

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Jul. 18. **1470.** From Kunwar Daulat Singh. Has received no reply to his previous letter. Has come to know that the Governor-General is going on a tour towards the west (Upper Provinces). Should the Governor-General approve it the writer will advance to meet him at Daryapur, a short distance east of Patna, or at any other place which the Governor-General may like to appoint. (*OR 323 ; AR 4, p 379, no 230.*)

Jul. 19. **1471.** From Prince Jahāndār Shah. Is overjoyed to learn that the Governor-General would set out in *Ramaẓān* (July) on a tour of the Upper Provinces and thus opportunity would be afforded to the Prince to fulfil his long cherished desire of an interview. (*OR 324 ; AR 4, p 420, no 46.*)

Jul. 19. **1472.** To Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain Khān. Has received three *'arẓīs.* Has despatched to Sir A. Campbell several articles for presentation to the Nizam. (*CI 19, p 119, no 147 ; TI 34, p 30, no 36; AR 4, p 450.*)

Jul. 20. **1473.** From Munnī Begam. Is overjoyed to hear the news of the Governor-General's intended tour towards the west (Upper Provinces). Requests that her *vakīl*, Rai Manik Chand, may be sent back to her four or five days before the Governor-General's arrival at 'this' quarter (Murshidabad). (*OR 325 ; AR 4, p 412, no 45.*)

Jul. 20. **1474.** From Saiyid Muḥammad Ṣālih Khān.[1] Says that the late Nawab Rūḥu'd-Dīn Ḥusain Khān was granted a *sanad* for Purnea in recognition of his valuable services to the Company. He remained in charge of the district as long as Nawab Ja'far 'Alī Khān was alive. But after his death when the *Niẓāmat* of Bengal devolved on his eldest son, Nawab Najmu'd-Daulah, and the *niābat* was entrusted to Nawab Muẓaffar Jang, Rūḥu'd-Dīn Khān gave up his office because he was dissatisfied with the latter. Consequently an allowance of Rs 5,000 a month was fixed for his subsistence by Lord Clive. It was with this allowance that he maintained himself and his dependants as long as he lived. But when he died the allowance was not continued to his descendants as a result of some misrepresentations of his enemies and, instead, was made over to the sons of Nawab Muẓaffar Jang. Applications were made both to Mr Hastings and to Mr Macpherson for the restoration of the allowance but in vain. Prays that the allowance may be restored to the descendants of the late Nawab's family with a view to relieving them from distress. (*OR 326.*)

Jul. 20. **1475.** From Faiẓullāh Khān. Has received his two letters through Munshi Lalji and Fath Singh. Is employed heart and soul in praying for the prosperity of the Governor-General. (*OR 327 ; AR 4, p 381, no 232.*)

Jul. 20. **1476.** From Muje Lal. Complimentary. (*OR 328 ; AR 4, p 389, no 233.*)

Jul. 20. **1477.** To the King. Says that in accordance with His Majesty's order and the wish of Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia to preserve the intimate friendship subsisting between them, he has thought proper to appoint Major Palmer to the office vacated by Capt. Kirkpatrick. Hopes

[1] Son-in-law of Nawab Rūḥu'd-Dīn Ḥusain Khān, some time *'āmil* of Purnea.

that the Major's appointment would conduce to strengthen the friendship existing between the Maharaja and the Company and would also suit His Majesty. (*CI 19, p 29, no 24 ; TI 34, pp 30-1, no 37 ; AR 4, p 448.*)

Jul. 20. **1478.** To the Prince. To the same effect as the foregoing, adding that the Major has been instructed to pay his respects to the addressee before he goes to join his appointment. (*CI 19, pp 29-30, no 25 ; TI 34, p 31, no 38 ; AR 4, p 453.*)

Jul. 20. **1479.** To the Nawab Vazir. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 19, pp 26-7, no 21 ; TI 34, pp 31-2, no 39 ; AR 4, p 455.*)

Jul. 20. **1480.** To Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. Has received his letter. It has given him great satisfaction to learn that the Maharaja is strongly desirous of continuing the present friendly relations between them and wishes to have an English Resident at his court. Has accordingly appointed Major Palmer and hopes that the Major's conduct would conduce to strengthen their friendship. (*CI 19, pp 27-8, no 23; TI 34, pp 32-3, no 40 ; AR 4, p 453.*)

Jul. 20. **1481.** To Bhao Bakhshi. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 19, p 27, no 22 ; TI 34, p 33, no 41 ; AR 4, p 442.*)

Jul. 20. **1482.** To Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. To the same effect as the foregoing but forwarded through Bhagwant Rao, the *vakīl* of Sindhia. (*CI 19, pp 30-1, no 26 ; TI 34, p 34, no 42 ; AR 4, p 454.*)

Jul. 20. **1483.** To Bhao Bakhshi. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 19, p 31, no 27 ; TI 34, p 34, no 43 ; AR 4, p 442.*)

Jul. 21. **1484.** From Babu Ausan Singh. Informs him of the death of his mother. (*OR 329 ; AR 4, p 391, no 234.*)

Jul. 21. **1485.** From Babbū Begam. Has received his letter intimating that it would not be possible for him to accept her hospitality when he is passing through Murshidabad on his tour to the Upper Provinces. But as he is very anxious to see the Nawab (Mubāraku'd-Daulah) he would stop 'there' for a few hours and then proceed further. Says in reply that it was her earnest desire that the Governor-General might stop as her guest for some time but if it was not possible for him to do so she must remain contented. (*OR 330 ; AR 4, p 398, no 47.*)

Jul. 21. **1486.** From Babbū Begam. Has received his letter intimating that the gentlemen of the Council have recalled Mr Pott and that the *Nizāmat* allowances will now be paid through Mr Speke. As the Company is very mindful of the Nawab's welfare and happiness therefore with a view to relieving him from his present embarrassments Mr Ives has been deputed to investigate the affairs of the *Nizāmat* and make suggestions for their adjustment. Says in reply that the Nawab has issued orders to his officers that they should produce all the necessary papers regarding the *Nizāmat* affairs before Mr Ives. (*OR 331 ; AR 4, p 398, no 48.*)

Jul. 21. **1487.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.[1] Has received his letter intimating that the Resident at Lucknow will soon be directed to refrain

[1] This is a reply to the letter from Lord Cornwallis (no 1287 above) and along with the following letter from Ḥaidar Beg Khān (no 1488) forms the complete agreement concluded between Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah and the Company in 1787.

from interfering in the Nawab's government and that in consequence the latter will become the sole director and administrator of his dominions. Says that he has learnt from Nawab Ḥaidar Beg Khān all about the good qualities of the Governor-General and is longing to have an interview with such an august personage. With regared to the continuance of the troops at Fatehgarh and the payment of a subsidy of Rs 50 lakhs he cannot but accede to the wishes of a friend and well-wisher like the Governor-General. Has also leatnt with satisfaction that the Governor-General proposes to recall the English Resident from Farrukhabad either now or by the end of the year 1194 *Faṣlī* (September 1787). (*OR 332.*)

Jul. 21. **1488.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Has already sent an *'arẓī* informing him of his safe arrival at Lucknow. Says that an answer to the letter of the Governor-General together with a *qistbandī* for the money on account of the expenses of the troops, etc., is now being sent by the Nawab (Āṣafu'd-Daulah). Encloses a draft for the amount stated by Mr Wombwell to be due to the troops up to February 1787, as also two other drafts on account of the amount due to His Royal Highness (the Prince) and the stipend of Nawab Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān up to February 1787. Has assiduously applied himself to the affairs of the *sarkār* and hopes to pay up the arrears due to Col. Harper and other gentlemen up to February 1787 by the end of the harvest season. The amount of the instalments of the Company's money on account of the disbursement of the troops, etc., from March to June 1787 has already been paid and future instalments will be paid agreeably to the *qistbandī* every month. Hopes to be honoured with letters. (*OR 334.*)

Jul. 21. **1489.** *Col. Harper to the Vazir (Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah).*[1] Informs him that he has lately received a letter from Mr Willes expressing his readiness to relinquish the charge of his office (the Resident at Farrukhabad) in conformity with the Governor-General's orders and desiring that should the Vazir approve it, he might stay on there till the end of 1194 *Faṣlī* (1787 A.D.) in order to adjust the accounts and explain them to the officers. The Colonel is asked to represent this matter to the Vazir and inform him (Mr Willes) of his answer. Dated 11 July 1787.

The Vazir (Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah) to Col. Harper. Has received his letter. Mr Willes may be informed that it is desirable that he should relinquish charge immediately. As for the accounts he may take bonds from the *'āmils* for whatever may be due from them on account of 1194 *Faṣlī* (1787 A.D.). They will pay up the balance in due course. Mr Willes must have received orders from the Governor-General for the remittance of the collections of 1193 and 1194 *Faṣlī* (1786-7 A.D.) to the writer. He should therefore be asked to make over the said amount to the writer's *sarkār*. (*OR 333 ; AR 4, p 416, no 50.*)

[1] Received as enclosures from Col. Harper.

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Jul. 21. **1490.** From Sarfarāzu'd-Daulah Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Complimentary. (*OR 335 ; AR 4, p 407, no 52.*)

Jul. 21. **1491.** From Sarfarāzu'd-Daulah Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Intimates that the Governor-General's letter which he sent to the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah) through Ḥaidar Beg Khān has been perused and answered by the Nawab. Assures the Governor-General of the Nawab's attachment to him as also of his own devotion to the two *sarkārs* (the Nawab and the Company). (*OR 336 ; AR 4, p 407, no 53.*)

Jul. 21. **1492.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Expresses joy to hear the news of the approach of the Governor-General towards ' this ' quarter (Murshidabad). Hopes he will stay with him on his return journey since he is in a hurry now. (*OR 337 ; AR 4, p 412, no 54.*)

Jul. 21. **1493.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Informs him that in conformity with his orders he has furnished Mr Ives with all the necessary papers regarding the affairs of the *Niẓāmat* and has also sent his officers to the said gentleman. Hopes that the new arrangements made with the mutual consultation of Mr Ives and the writer would adjust the *Niẓāmat* affairs. Has fully communicated his sentiments on the second case (dismission of Raja Sundar Singh from the office of *Dīwān*) to Mr Ives who will communicate them to the Governor-General. Prays that Raja Sundar Singh may not be dismissed or at least he may be retained till the final adjustment of *Niẓāmat* affairs, which is now in hand. (*OR 338 ; AR 4, p 412, no 55.*)

Jul. 22. **1494.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter expressing his great sorrow at the death of Khush-Hal Chand's wife and initimating that he has sent a *khil'at* of mourning through the *vakīl* of *Jagat Seth*, and desiring that the Nawab may also offer his condolence to the bereaved family. Says in reply that the *khil'at* was made over to *Jagat Seth* Harak Chand on 29 *Ramaẓān* (15 July) and the Nawab also condoled with the family with the usual ceremonies. (*OR 339 ; AR 4, p 412, no 56.*)

Jul. 22. **1495.** *Dastak* granted to Lala Beni Mal who is going on boat towards ' that ' quarter. The *rāhdārs* and the *guzarbāns* are directed to afford him a safe and free passage. He has with him 2 boats, 15 packets of wearing apparel, 15 men and one packet of articles of food. (*CI 18, p 168, no 221.*)

Jul. 22. **1496.** To Munnī Begam. Has permitted Rai Manik Chand to return to her. (*TI 34, p 34, no 44 ; AR 4, p 450.*)

Jul. 23. **1497.** To Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. A complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 18, p 169, no 222 ; TI 33, p 74, no 104 ; AR 4, p 440.*)

Jul. 23. **1498.** To Faiẓullah Khān. Complimentary. (*CI 18, p 169, no 223 ; TI 33, p 74, no 105 ; AR 4, p 435.*)

Jul. 23. **1499.** To Munshi Muje Lal. To the same effect. (*CI 18, p 170, no 224 ; TI 33, p 75, no 106 ; AR 4, p 436.*)

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Jul. 23. **1500.** To the Raja[1] of Assam. In order to promote the commerce between the countries of Assam and Bengal, the English Government have appointed Mr Baillie to reside in the vicinity of Goalpara[2] for the general protection of the trade and also for establishing on a firm basis the friendship existing between the two states. Mr Baillie has instructions to proceed, for the advantage of a nearer and more immediate communication as far as Gauhati[3] or to the Raja's court if the Raja should so desire. Hopes that the Raja would grant Mr Baillie an interview and thus would give him an opportunity of laying before him proposals which may promote commerce to their mutual advantage. Has no doubt that the Raja would show Mr Baillie such attention as is befitting to a representative of the British Government. Has sent some articles and rarities as presents which, he hopes, the Raja would accept. (*CI 19, p 32, no 28 ; TI 34, pp 34-6, no 45 ; AR 4, p 442.*)

Jul. 25. **1501.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Is overjoyed to learn that while going on his tour of the Upper Provinces the Governor-General would stop at Murshidabad for a few hours and thus opportunity would be afforded to the writer to fulfil his long-cherished desire of an interview with him. (*OR 340 ; AR 4, p 414, no 57.*)

Jul. 25. **1502.** From Munnī Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 341 ; AR 4, p 412, no 58.*)

Jul. 25. **1503.** From Raja Mahip Narayan Singh. Is anxiously awaiting the Governor-General's arrival at 'this' quarter (Benares). Has learnt from Babu Sarabjit Singh[4] that Mr Duncan has been appointed Resident at 'this' quarter. Hopes that his appointment would bring prosperity to the country. Requests that Sarabjit Singh may be sent back to Benares with Mr Duncan as the settlement of the revenue affairs of 'this' quarter solely depends on him. (*OR 342 ; AR 4, p 399, no 59.*)

Jul. 25. **1504.** To Mīr Muḥammad Bāqir Khān. Says that he will have the pleasure of meeting him on his return from his tour of the Upper Provinces. (*CI 19, p 33, no 30 ; TI 34, p 44, no 54 ; AR 4, p 451.*)

Jul. 26. **1505.** From the Peshwa. Congratulates him on being invested with the Order of the Knight of the Garter by the King of England. (*OR 343 ; AR 4, p 422, no 65.*)

Jul. 26. **1506.** From Raja Sheo Chand of Nadia. Says that his *vakīl*, Ganga Parshad Ray, will make certain representations to the Governor-General

[1] Probably Gaurinath Singh, the Ahom King, who succeeded his father, Lakshmi Singh in 1780. Soon after his accession the Moamarias, a Vaishnavite sect of lower Hindu castes, rose in rebellion. Gaurinath fled to Gauhati while resistance was continued by one of his ministers, known as the Bura Gohain, and for several years a state of anarchy prevailed. At last Gaurinath sought aid from the English and in September 1792, Lord Cornwallis sent Capt. Welsh with a small force to the Ahom King's relief.—*Imperial Gazetteer*, vol. VI, p 31.

[2] Goalpara, town and district in Assam.

[3] Gauhati, town in Kamrup District in Assam.

[4] *Vakīl* of Raja Mahip Narayan Singh.

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regarding the writer's present distress. Requests that favourable attention may be given to his representations. (*OR 344 ; AR 4, p 419, no 66.*)

Jul. 26. **1507.** To Khān Jahān Khān. Requires him to state to the Board the nature of the instructions, if any, which he had received when he was originally appointed *Faujdār* of Hooghly. (*CI 18, p 170, no 225 ; TI 33, p 75, no 107 ; AR 4, p 436.*)

Jul. 27. **1508.** From Sarabjit Singh, *vakīl* of Raja Mahip Narayan Singh. Requests leave to return to Benares as his presence at 'that' quarter is essential for the settlement of revenue affairs. (*OR 345 ; AR 4, p 424, no 60.*)

Jul. 27. **1509.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Expresses his great joy to learn that the Governor-General would set out on a tour of the Upper Provinces at the end of *Ramaẓān* (July) and thus the writer would have the glorious opportunity of seeing the Governor-General. Has decided to advance to Benares in order to meet him. (*OR 346 ; AR 4, p 424, no 61.*)

Jul. 27. **1510.** From Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 347 ; AR 4, p 407, no 62.*)

Jul. 27. **1511.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect. (*OR 348 ; AR 4, p 406, no 63.*)

Jul. 27. **1512.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect. (*OR 349 ; AR 4, p 406, no 63.*)

Jul. 27. **1513.** From Prince Jahāndār Shah. Says that for some time past the *vakīls* of Maharaja Pratap Singh have been attending on him at Lucknow and asking him to offer assistance to the Maharaja against Sindhia who is bent on exterminating him. The *vakīls* also desire that the Prince may issue orders to Raja Himmat Bahadur and to other chiefs that they should co-operate with the Maharaja in checking the rising power of the enemy. He has made no answer to their requests as he first wanted to consult the Governor-General on this head. The Governor-General must have learnt from news papers that at this time both Sindhia and the Maharaja have come out to fight with each other. Now the most opportune moment has arrived. There is no leading power in Hindustan and with very little effort the whole country can be conquered. (*OR 350 ; AR 4, p 420, no 64.*)

Jul. 27. **1514.** From Khān Jahān Khān. Has received his letter. Agreeably to his order he would shortly submit to him the copies of the orders from the Supreme Council which the writer received at the time of his appointment to the office of the *Faujdār* of Hooghly. (*OR 351.*)

Jul. 29. **1515.** From Raja Tej Chand. Is very anxious to see the Governor-General. Has sent a *nazr* through Lala Daulat Singh. Hopes it will be accepted. (*OR 352 ; AR 4, p 401, no 67.*)

Jul. 31. **1516.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Says that the news of the near approach of the Governor-General to 'this' quarter (Murshid-

abad) has afforded him the greatest satisfaction and joy. Would meet the Governor-General at some distance from Murshidabad. (*OR 353; AR 4, p 412, no 68.*)

Jul. 31. **1517.** To Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter expressing his pleasure at the forthcoming tour of the Governor-General and informing him of his intention to proceed to Benares to meet him. Says that he has already left Calcutta and arrived at Krishnagar.[1] Thinks that it would be better if the Nawab would change his intention of proceeding to Benares and meet him instead in his own territory at Allahabad. (*CI 19, p 35, no 33; TI 34, pp 37-8, no 47; AR 4, p 455.*)

Jul. 31. **1518.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Has received his three letters expressing his pleasure at his intended visit of the Upper Provinces and informing him of the Nawab Vazir's plan to meet him at Benares. Has already left Calcutta and arrived at Krishnagar and would be glad to meet him and the Nawab Vazir at Allahabad. (*CI 19, pp 36-7, no 35; TI 34, pp 38-9, no 48; AR 4, p 446.*)

Jul. 31. **1519.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Has received his two letters enclosing bills for the amounts of arrears due to the troops and two bills for the allowance of the Prince and Nawab Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān and also expressing his pleasure at the forthcoming tour of the country by the Governor-General. Has no doubt that the Company's money will be paid agreeable to the instalments. Has arrived at Krishnagar and will soon have the pleasure of meeting him and the Nawab Vazir. (*CI 19, p 36, no 34; TI 34, p 40, no 49; AR 4, p 446.*)

Jul. 31. **1520.** To the Raja of Burdwan. A complimentary reply to his letter, declining his *nazr*. (*TI 34, p 41, no 50; AR 4, p 443.*)

Jul. —. **1521.** From Mīr Muḥammad Bāqir. Requests permission to meet the Governor-General when he sets out on his tour of the Upper Provinces. (This letter is worm-eaten.) (*OR 354.*)

Aug. 1. **1522.** *The Vazir (Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah) to Dil Diler Khān.*[2] Says that it has been agreed upon between him and the Governor-General that allowances would be paid to the addressee, his mother and Rai Dip Chand[3] separately by the Nawab Vazir out of the allowance of Nawab Muẓaffar Jang. Asks the addressee therefore to explain this matter to his mother and to Rai Dip Chand and to assure them that their allowances would be paid to them regularly through Mr Johnstone.[4] (*OR 355; AR 4, p 416, no 69.*)

Aug. 1. **1523.** From Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Says that he had desired to proceed to Agradwip[5] in order to meet the Governor-General but has postponed his advance in conformity with the Governor-General's order.

[1] Krishnagar. Headquarters of Nadia District, Bengal.
[2] Received as an enclosure from Col. Harper.
[3] *Nāib* of Muẓaffar Jang of Farrukhabad and also *Dīwān* of Dil Diler Khān. He was pensioned off in 1787 and went to live at Benares.
[4] G. Johnstone, Accountant at Lucknow; Resident at the court of Oudh (1789-93).
[5] An island of the Bhagirathi, near Kalna in Nadia.

1787 Would now meet him near Murshidabad. Dated 14 *Shawwāl, Julūs* 29=30 July 1787. (*OR 356 ; AR 4, p 414, no 70.*)

Aug. 1. **1524.** From Bahū Begam.[1] Is anxiously awaiting the Governor-General's arrival at Lucknow. (*OR 357 ; AR 4, p 400, no 71.*)

Aug. 1. **1525.** From Ṣadru'n-Nisā Begam.[2] To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 358 ; AR 4, p 423, no 72.*)

Aug. 1. **1526.** To Nawab Mubārku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter. Is anxious to see the Nawab. (*CI 19, p 120, no 149 ; TI 34, p 45, no 55 ; AR 4, p 449.*)

Aug. 1. **1527.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Hopes to see him at Murshidabad. (*CI 19, p 120, no 150 ; TI 34, p 45, no 56 ; AR 4, p 450.*)

Aug. 2. **1528.** To the Prince. Has received his three *shuqqas*. In reply says that he has repeatedly represented to the Prince the propriety of postponing any intended project until he (the Governor-General) pays his respects to him. Has set out from Calcutta and will, on meeting the Prince, represent everything that may appear to him to be helpful in increasing his prosperity and welfare. (*CI 19, pp 24-5, no 19 ; TI 34, pp 41-2, no 51 ; AR 4, p 452.*)

Aug 3. **1529.** From Munnī Begam. Informs him that after taking leave of the Governor-General Rai Manik Chand has safely reached 'this' quarter (Murshidabad). Is anxiously awaiting the happiest opportunity of seeing the Governor-General. Dated 16 *Shawwāl, Julūs* 29=1 August 1787. (*OR 359 ; AR 4, p 413, no 73.*)

Aug. 3. **1530.** From Prince Jahāndār Shah. Says that the Governor-General had written to him that he would come to 'this' quarter (Lucknow) at the end of *Ramaẓān* (July). But the month of *Ramaẓān* is over and the Governor-General has not arrived as yet. Has therefore decided to set out for Calcutta on 15 *Shawwāl* (1 August) in order to meet him. (*OR 360 ; AR 4, p 420, no 74.*)

Aug. 3. **1531.** To the Prince. It has distressed him to know that the Prince had taken the unnecessary trouble of setting out to meet him when he had himself quitted Calcutta with the purpose of paying his respects to him (the Prince). Hopes that the Prince would postpone his journey and if he has already set out he would return to Benares where the Governor-General will repair with all expedition. (*CI 19, pp 25-6, no 20 ; TI 34, pp 42-4, no 52 ; AR 4, p 452.*)

Aug. 5. **1532.** From Ṣadru'n-Nisā Begam. Is overjoyed to hear the news of the Governor-General's approach towards 'this' quarter (Lucknow). Would send Mīr Murād Bakhsh to meet the Governor-General. (*OR 361 ; AR 4, p 420, no 75.*)

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[1] Bahū Begam, whose full name was Amatu'z-Zahra, was the daughter of Nawab Mu'tammu'd-Daulah Muḥammad Isḥāq Khān, a noble of the Court of Emperor Muḥammad Shah. She was married in 1746 to Nawab Shujā'ud-Daulah. She died about the year 1816 A.D. at the age of 88.

[2] Mother of Nawab Shujā'ud-Daulah. She was the daughter of Sa'ādat Khān, Governor of Oudh (1721-39).

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Aug. 5. **1533.** From Saiyid Murtaẓā Khān. Has already communicated to the Governor-General through Mr John Shore and Diwan Kali Parshad the particulars of his own situation, has also submitted a statement showing his income and disbursements. Has come to know that the matter has been referred to Mr Ives. Hopes that due attention will be given for the adjustment of his affairs. Complains that though he is ever ready to pay to his mother the amount of her allowance yet she is not satisfied with him. Recently she has filed a plaint against him before Mr Speke and desires that his allowance may be stopped. Requests the Governor-General therefore to send the said statement to Mr Ives so that the case may be settled accordingly and whatever may prove due to the writer may be given to him. Would continue to pay the allowance of his mother through Munnī Begam and Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah.

States that he has been advised by his physicians to go out for a change of climate for the restoration of his health. Has therefore decided to go to Azimabad. Solicits an order to the gentlemen of 'that' quarter (Azimabad) that they should pay all respects due to his rank when he reaches 'there'. (*OR 362.*)

Aug. 7. **1534.** From the Nawab of Dacca. Says that in 1188 *Faṣlī* (1781 A.D.) the amount of his allowance was reduced to Rs 8,537. Has just learnt from Mr Day[1] that the Board has now decided to effect a further reduction of Rs 537 in his allowance from the beginning of *Jeṭh* 1194 *Faṣlī* (May 1787 A.D.). Is astonished why the Board has decided to make a reduction in his allowance when it is already inadequate even to meet the barest needs of his family. Has been experiencing great difficulties in maintaining his dependants with so small an income. Requests the Governor-General therefore to issue an order to Mr Day that he should continue to pay to the Nawab the same amount for his allowance as he used to do formerly. (*OR 363 ; AR 4, p 402, no 76.*)

Aug. 8. **1535.** From Prince Jahāndār Shah. To the same effect as no 1530 above. (*OR 364 ; AR 4, p 420, no 77.*)

Aug. 8. **1536.** From Faiẓullah Khān. Has received his letter. Is overjoyed to hear the news of the Governor-General's near approach to 'this' quarter. (*OR 365 ; AR 4, p 403, no 78.*)

Aug. 10. **1537.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Informs him that he reached Fyzabad in *Ramaẓān* (July) and was honoured with *khil'ats* from the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah) and from other members of his family (*i.e.*, the Begams, his mother and grandmother). Has sent a *nazr* of 101 gold mohurs on this occasion. Hopes it will be accepted. (*OR 366 ; AR 4, p 406, no 79.*)

Aug. 11. **1538.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. In reply to his letter mentioning his arrival at Fyzabad, says that he is glad to learn of the attention and kindness shown to him by the Nawab Vazir and the Begams. Declines his *nazr*. (*CI 19, p 37, no 36 ; TI 34, p 44, no 53 ; AR 4, p 446.*)

[1] M. Day, Chief of Dacca English factory (1784-6), afterwards Collector of Dacca.

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Aug. 14. **1539.** From the King (Shah 'Ālam). Has received his letter accompanying some presents consisting of such articles as a glass shade, an English watch, a few pieces of velvet and a gun, etc. Has accepted the presents. Is pleased to learn that the Governor-General is sincerely attached to His Majesty and is ever ready to obey his royal commands. Considering that the royal favours are always extended towards the Governor-General he should write to him (the King) now and then. (*OR 367-8 ; AR 4, p 409, no 80.*)

Aug. 15. **1540.** *The Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah) to Umraogir.*[1] Says that it has been brought to his notice that the addressee is raising some troops with a view to conquering the possessions of Mahadaji Sindhia. He should bear in mind that a system of firm friendship and alliance exists between Sindhia, the English and the Nawab Vazir and if he indulges in such intrigues he would lose the asylum he is now enjoying in the Nawab Vazir's territory. (*OR 369 ; AR 4, p 416, no 81.*)

Aug. 15. **1541.** *Prince Jahāndār Shah to Col. Harper.*[1] Has received his letter saying that in compliance with the Prince's desire he consulted Nawab Ḥaidar Beg Khān about affording some assistance to Khwāja Shah Ḥusain and informing that the Nawab is by all means willing to extend his patronage to the said Khwāja. Says that the Colonel has long been a sincere friend of the Prince and has always served his cause. Is convinced that the Colonel would continue in his attachment and fidelity and would communicate his sentiments unreservedly to the Prince now and then. (*OR 370 ; AR 4, p 416, no 82.*)

Aug. 15. **1542.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Professes friendship and attachment. (*OR 371 ; AR 4, p 423, no 83.*)

Aug. 15. **1543.** From Bhao Bakhshi. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 372 ; AR 4, p 398, no 84.*)

Aug. 15. **1544.** *Intelligence from Sindhia's camp.* An account of the occurrences which took place till about 1½ hour after sunset 'yesterday' has already been sent. Afterwards news arrived that on the road to Khushhalgarh[2] the troops of the Raja of Jaipur had wounded a large number of Sindhia's men and had also driven off 200 bullocks loaded with grain and a few horses. The troops of the *sarkār* (Sindhia) pursued them but failed to apprehend any of them. It was then reported that 100 Rohillas with Abdāl Khān and 200 *najībs*[3] under Afẓal Khān had gone over to the army of the enemy (the Raja of Jaipur). It was learnt from newspapers that the Raja of Jaipur, with the advice of his counsellors, intended to take the field 'tomorrow'. The letter which the Raja wrote to Rānā Khān in this connection was submitted to Sindhia by the Khān.

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[1] Received as an enclosure from Col. Harper.

[2] A place in Rajputana, nine *kos* from Karauli State.

[3] *Najib* literally means "noble". The *najibs* were irregular infantry who disdained uniform and the carrying of muskets. Their arms were a matchlock, or blunderbuss and a sword. They disliked to stand sentry or do any fatiguing duty, considering it their only business to fight and to protect the person of their prince. They were excellent swordsmen. Irvine : *Army of the Indian Moghuls.*

In this letter the Raja had written that in the interests of peace and prosperity of both the parties (Sindhia and the Raja himself) he was willing to pay the revenue regularly but if Sindhia was bent on conquering his (the Rajas) country and would not listen to any proposals for peace the Raja would oppose him with all his force and artillery. Rānā Khān while writing to Sindhia on this subject stated that he was in consultation with his advisers about the situation and desired that the march of the army 'tomorrow' must be delayed. Sindhia issued an order to Rānā Khān that 'tomorrow', about 3 hours before sunrise he should take the field with all his force and artillery, and that Sindhia's own conveyance should also be ready by that time. After passing these orders Sindhia went to his temple for prayers and stayed there till midnight. After that he consulted his astrologers till 4½ hours before sunrise and then retired.

'This' morning he woke up 1½ hour before sunrise but remained inside. His officers paid him their respects. He ordered that five batteries of cannon should be erected round the camp and kept in readiness. At day-break Raḥīm Khān and others attended on him. Then he went out towards the camp of Rānā Khān but on approaching the battle-field he stopped at some distance and sent a camel-rider to bring news from Rānā Khān. Two *harkāras* came from Rānā Khān and reported that the whole army of the Raja of Jaipur was ready to mount and that skirmishes took place between the *chaukīs* of the enemy every now and then. It was also represented that 25 Mughal cavaliers who had fled from Sindhia's army with a view to joining Muḥammad Beg Hamdānī were overtaken by the troops of the *sarkār*. One of them was killed and the others made prisoners. It was represented afterwards that the troops of the enemy had quitted their *chaukīs* and had captured an escort of Sindhia's army after a bold attack. After some time news arrived that Rānā Khān with all his battalions and artillery had crossed the river (Chambal) and that Khandoji Appa, Raiji Patel[1] and all other chiefs had formed a strong line with their forces and were waiting for their opportunity. It was reported at this time that Muḥammad Beg Hamdānī had moved to the left with a view to attacking the trenches of Rao Raja.[2] The Rajputs have taken an oath before their Raja that they would either return victorious from the battle-field or die in the attempt. Sindhia ordered that 10 big guns should be brought from the army and kept in his train. This order was executed. Rao Raja then attended on him and begged that in case of an attack by the Raja of Jaipur, Sindhia should afford his protection to him. Accordingly Malhari Hajra[3] with 5 horsemen was appointed for his succour. Rānā Khān sent words that his line was very strong, that he was advancing and that the troops of the Raja had also come forward. *Harkarās* came from the battle-field and stated that the army of Sindhia

[1] Sindhia's commandant.
[2] Pratap Singh of Macheri, a feudal subordinate of the Raja of Jaipur.
[3] Malhar Hazari, according to Poona Residency Correspondence, vol. I, more likely Huzra.

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had advanced one *kos* into the field on the other side of the river (Chambal) and that the enemy had also marched one *kos* forward from a place called Sohan.[1] Both the armies were firing heavily but the Raja's guns being bigger in size were causing more damage to Sindhia's army. Consequently 4 big guns were sent to Rānā Khān. Unmindful of the heavy cannonade from Sindhia's side the Rajputs were steadily advancing. Muḥammad Beg Hamdānī fell upon the trenches of Rao Raja and forced him to retreat. Ithal Rao[2] and other chiefs were sent to assist him (Rao Raja). At about 11 a.m. Sindhia arrived at *mauza'* Bidarka.[3] Camel-riders who came from the battle-field reported that 3 or 4,000 Rajputs had violently attacked the detachment of Khandoji Appa and had wounded a large number of his men. Many of his battalions had surrendered when Major De Boigne,[4] Babuji Vitthal Rao, Ambaji and Raiji Patel joined with him and delivered a severe attack on the Rajputs but with no success. On this occasion the sons of Murtaẓā Khān with their companions rushed upon the Rajputs with their swords while Rānā Khān sent a few guns for their assistance. This measure proved effective. The Rajputs were driven back to their former station and Khandoji re-established himself on the line of his entrenchment. In this engagement about 1,000 men of Sindhia's army were killed and wounded, about 250 horses driven off by the enemy but still Sindhia's forces were quite strong. For some time after this, the news of attacks and counter-attacks from both the sides were heard. The Rajputs launched several attacks on Sindhia's army with a view to breaking through his line but to no effect. It was learnt that the Rajputs intended to storm Rao Raja's line. So troops were sent for his assistance. All this time firing was going on between the two armies. The enemy was firing heavy cannon-balls weighing from 5 to 13 seers each, while nearly 2,000 rockets were used on each side. In this battle about 2 or 3,000 men were killed and wounded on each side. Sindhia then consulted his companions about his future programme and it was determined that if the Raja of Jaipur stopped the battle for the night the troops of the *sarkār* would move to the banks of the river (Chambal) and encamp there otherwise they would remain in position and continue firing on the enemy. To this it was said that the battle must be finished by 'tomorrow' or the day after because if it was prolonged the neighbouring chiefs and zamindars would rise and create disturbances all over the country. It was also said that they might join the enemy and leave Sindhia in the lurch. To this Sindhia replied that at night he would send for Rānā Khān and consult him. At this time it was represented to Sindhia that several of his troops intended to leave their camp at night and join the enemy. He ordered that the news should be verified. Till about an hour after sunset both the armies stood firm on their lines and the firing continued from both sides. Dated Hill

[1] Poona Residency Correspondence reads Sohim and suggests Lohman, 10 miles north of Bidarka.

[2] More correctly, Babuji Vitthal Rao, otherwise known as Sivaji Vitthal.

[3] Bidakha, according to J. Sarkar's *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, vol. III.

[4] The famous Savoyard general in Sindhia's service.

Jowanna,[1] the 12th *Shawwāl* 1201 *Hijrī*=28 July 1787. (*OR 373 ; AR 4, p 408, no 85.*)

Aug. 15. **1545.** *Intelligence received from Maulavī Ṣabīḥu'l-'Ālam Khān, dated 28 July 1787.* 'To-day' from day-break until evening Mahadaji Sindhia with his whole army was employed in fighting. Even at this time (midnight) he is out on the advanced station. There are no certain accounts of the battle. Ambaji has re-established himself on his former position through the assistance of Khandoji. It is difficult to guess the exact number of the killed and wounded as reports are exaggerated by each side. At any rate the casualties are heavy on both sides and the scales are even. (*OR 374.*)

Aug. 15. **1546.** *Intelligence from Sindhia's camp.* To the same effect as no 1544 above. (*OR 375 ; AR 4, p 408, no 86.*)

Aug. 16. **1547.** From Raja Mahip Narayan Singh. Has received his two letters saying that the Governor-General is very much interested in the commerce of the Raja's country (Benares) and had ordered Mr Barlow to make an enquiry into the condition prevailing there and therefore the Raja should order his officers to produce before the said gentleman all the necessary papers regarding the mint and the imports and exports of the country. Says that he has ordered his officers to produce all the said papers before Mr Barlow agreeably to the Governor-General's order. (*OR 376 ; AR 4, p 400, no 87.*)

Aug. 17. **1548.** *Intelligence received from Maulvī Ṣabīḥu'l-'Ālam Khān, dated 2 August 1787.* 'To-day' great confusion and disorder prevail everywhere on account of the retreat of Sindhia's army. Many people have lost their properties. 'Yesterday' the writer also lost one of his two camels and therefore reached the camp (of Sindhia) with great difficulty. Fortunately the dak, the *parwānas*, etc. have all reached safely. It is expected that Sindhia would either retreat to Dig or towards the Deccan. (*OR 377.*)

Aug. 17. **1549.** *News from Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia's camp, dated 18* Shawwāl (*3 August 1787*). *Harkāras* reported that the army of the Raja of Jainagar was prepared for action and Daulat Ram with one thousand cavalry was waiting at the *ghāṭ*[2] of Lalsot.[3] The Raja of Jainagar has received letters from Ranjit Singh Jat[4] and others

[1] 3 miles to the north-west of Lalsot.

[2] *Ghāṭ*=pass.

[3] Town in Jaipur State, Rajputana, thirty miles south-east of the city of Jaipur.

[4] Ranjit Singh Jat, the youngest son of Surajmal of Bharatpur, revolted against his brother and invoked the assistance of Mirzā Najaf Khān. Najaf Khān dispossessed the Jats of all their territories except the fortress of Bharatpur which he made over to Ranjit Singh Jat. Subsequently the Khān restored to Ranjit Singh lands yielding nine lakhs of rupees. On the death of Najaf Khān in 1782, all his possessions fell into the hands of Mahadaji Sindhia who ceded to the Raja eleven districts yielding 10 lakhs of rupees. In 1803 Ranjit Singh entered into a treaty of alliance with the English. He assisted Lord Lake against Daulat Rao Sindhia. For this service he was rewarded with Kishengarh, Kathawar, Rewari, Gokul and Saher. But his fidelity did not continue long as he helped Holkar against the English. Subsequently he made peace with the English and agreed to pay an indemnity of 20 lakhs of rupees. The Raja died in 1805 when he was succeeded by his son, Randhir Singh.

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expressing loyalty and attachment for him. Sindhia read a letter from the Chief of Kalpi and a reply was given. Ḥakīm Baqā Khān recommended to Sindhia to remove the *telinga* guards who were posted over Naubat Ray.[1] Sindhia replied that in order to please them he would appoint 5 *Jāsūses*[2] instead to keep watch over him.

'This' day 1½ hour before sunrise Sindhia got up. It was reported that the army of the Raja of Jainagar was advancing. Sindhia rode his horse and came out of the camp. All the *sardārs* assembled. Khandoji Appa was ordered to accompany Sindhia's family and his baggages. Raiji Patel was ordered to take artillery with him. After this a *harkāra* came and reported that the army of the Raja of Jainagar has fixed camps at Lalsot. After this a *shuqqa* from the King (Shah 'Ālam) and letters from Shahji and Deshmukh were received and replied to. Sindhia then observed that the Raja of Jainagar would be punished adequately. Rānā Khān again interceded on behalf of Naubat Ray. Sindhia replied that *jāsūses* had been placed over him for the present and that he would consider the case later. (*OR 378; AR 4, p 408, no 89.*)

Aug. 18. **1550.** *Dil Diler Khān to the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah)*[3]. Has received his letter saying that agreeably to the Governor-Genera's desire he has agreed to pay allowances to him, his mother and Rai Dip Chand out of the allowance of Nawab Muẓaffar Jang. Says in reply that the knowledge of this circumstance has afforded him great satisfaction and relief and that he would ever continue in his attachment and fidelity to the Nawab. Hopes to receive letters from him now and then. Dated 22 July 1787. (*OR 379; AR 4, p 416, no 90.*)

Aug. 18. **1551.** *Intelligence from the camp of Mahadaji Sindhia, dated 13* Shawwāl (*29 July 1787*). A messenger brought intelligence that Muḥammad Beg Khān had been killed by a cannon ball and that his body had been carried off by his followers. A turban and Rs 50 were given to the messenger. Then Sindhia ordered that gun-powder and cannon balls should be distributed among the soldiers. It was then reported that about 500 horses were killed in the battle and many were wounded. Ghāzī Khān, brother of Murtaẓā Khān, had died of wounds. Then the *vakīls* of Murtaẓā Khān and Ghāzī Khān came and were offered Rs 200 as reward but they refused to accept. They were then paid Rs 500. They said that they had to face heavy odds in the battle and had lost their commander. Now they were going back to their homes. The Mahratta *sardārs* represented that the sons of Murtaẓā Khān had fought bravely and that it was not advisable to disappoint them. Then the commandants of the battalions said that their men were starving. So they were given some money for their expenses. After this a letter was addressed to His Majesty

[1] He was one of the principal officers of Sindhia, paymaster of his battalions and superintendent of his revenues. He was originally a *mutasaddi* in the service of the Rana of Gohad. At this period he had fallen into disgrace with Sindhia. *Poona Residency Correspondence*, vol. I.

[2] *Jasud* in Marathi means a scout or a spy.

[3] Received as an enclosure from Col. Harper.

and Shahji (Nizāmu'd-Dīn) saying that Sindhia had won a great victory. The enemy had lost 1,000 killed and a huge quantity of stores. Muḥammad Beg Khān had been slain and there was only a small casualty in the army of Sindhia. This morning Sindhia got up and came to the artillery. Mirzā Raḥīm Beg came and had a talk with Sindhia. A *harkāra* came and reported that 6,000 cavalry of Raja of Jainagar had arrived. The *harkāra* was given one rupee as reward. After this Sindhia had consultations with Rānā Khān and others. Then the commandants demanded money for their soldiers. A week's salary was paid to them. The respective armies of Sindhia and Jaipur were standing face to face up till evening. (*OR 380 ; AR 4, p 408, no 91.*)

Aug. 18. **1552.** *News from the Royal Court, Delhi.* 'Yesterday' His Majesty sent *shuqqas* to Prince Jahāndār Shah, Akbar 'Alī Khān, the Resident of Farrukhabad, Begam Samru[1] and others in answer to their letters. About 2 hours before dark Shahji (Nizāmu'd-Dīn) paid his respects to him with some presents of wearing apparels, ornaments and silver vessels. It was represented that the river (Jumna) was about 400 yards wide and that 250 boats and other materials were required to construct a bridge. Ghulām Qādir Khān has sent a paper of news 'to-day' in which he has expressed his attachment and fidelity to His Majesty. Shahji and Deshmukh attended on His Majesty and had an audience with him. It is reported that Begam Samru has arrived from Panipat and is now stationed on the other side of the river. Dated 14 *Shawwāl* 1201 *Hijri*=30 July 1787.

Intelligence from Sindhia's camp. 'Yesterday' the news-writer of Jaipur came at night and represented that Muḥammad Beg Hamdānī fell dead by a gunshot and that his body was taken to Jaipur by his sons. Other *harkāras* also brought the same news and were duly rewarded by Sindhia. Orders were issued that 1,500 shots and cartridges be distributed among the soldiers. The *vakīls* of the Deccan reported that about 500 horses were killed and a large number wounded. In the meantime news arrived of the death of Ghāzī Khān. Valuable rewards were given to the *vakīls* who brought the news. About 3 hours after sunset Sindhia sent word to Rānā Khān that as the army of Jaipur had retired for the night he should also repair to his camp. Consequently Rānā Khān came to the camp with all his officers and acquainted Sindhia with particulars regarding the battle. Sindhia asked the Khān what was the best course to follow. It was reported that the Raja of Jaipur had sent presents to the Rajas of Bikaner, Bundi, Kotah, etc. and had asked them to join him against Sindhia who would otherwise take possession of their countries also. 'To-day' intelligence was received that the Raja of Jaipur had attacked Sindhia's army with a force of 6000 men. Sindhia ordered Rānā Khān to oppose the enemy with all his troops and artillery. At half an hour before dark both the armies (of Sindhia

[1] Zebu'n-Nisā, better known as Begam Sombre or Samru, widow of Walter Reinhardt and fief-holder of Sardhana near Meerut.

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and the Raja of Jaipur) stood face to face ready for action. Dated 29 July 1787. (*OR 381; AR 4, p 408, no 92.*)

Aug. 18. **1553.** *Intelligence from Jaipur.* The Maharaja (the Raja of Jaipur) sent message to the Nawab (Muḥammad Beg Hamdānī) that he should commence his march and then he went himself to the camp. When the forces were drawn up in proper order heavy cannonade started from both the sides (Sindhia and the Maharaja). The Rajputs fell heavily on the enemy and took possession of several of their guns. But the Mahrattas soon recovered from the attack and killed about 200 horsemen of the Raja's army. The Rajputs would have suffered a bad defeat had not the reinforcement of Daulat Ram arrived in time. Daulat Ram threw himself into the conflict sword in hand and killed the Mahrattas in large numbers. Several Mahratta chiefs fled from the battle-field but Raiji Patel did not move from his position. Firing went on till evening. At about an hour before sunset a shot from the Mahrattas hit Muḥammad Beg Hamdānī and killed him. His body was carried to the camp. This accident had no effect on Ismā'īl Beg[1] who was busy fighting all this time. The Maharaja entered his camp about an hour after dark. Dated August 2, 1787. (*OR 382.*)

Aug. 18. **1554.** *Intelligence from Sindhia's camp near Bhusawar.*[2] Yesterday (4 August) Sindhia granted an interview in the evening to Bishan Singh, *vakīl* of the Raja of Karauli, invested him with a *khil'at* and then permitted him to leave for Karauli with a *kharīṭa* addressed to the Raja (of Karauli). Sindhia also directed Bishan Singh to assist his men who were deputed to escort his family to Gwalior but were detained on their way near Karauli by the neighbouring zamindars. The men of the Raja of Jaipur stopped the supply of provisions (to Sindhia's army) from Hindaun.[3] Sindhia is inclined to encamp at Bhusawar. Daulat Ram (Minister of Jaipur Raja) intends to oppress Rao Raja (of Macheri). News from Sindhia's camp has also reached Jaipur to the effect that Sindhia had reached Dig and that he would send all his men and material to Gwalior. Rao Raja advised Sindhia to encamp at Lachhmangarh[4] and subdue the neighbouring Rajput States first and then Jaipur could be conquered easily. The Raja of Jaipur has also learnt about the scheme of Rao Raja and is making all preparations to meet the situation. All the Rajput States are united with him against Sindhia. Mahadaji Sindhia has despatched letters to various chiefs including

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[1] Mirzā Ismā'īl Beg succeeded to the command of the Mughal forces on the death of his uncle, Muḥammad Beg Hamdānī, at Lalsot in 1787. He joined Ghulām Qādir Khān and proceeded to recover the Mughal provinces from the Mahrattas. Aligarh at once yielded. Agra was besieged by the combined forces of Ghulām Qādir and Ismā'īl Beg but they were beaten back by Sindhia in July 1788. Ismā'īl Beg then joined Sindhia and co-operated with Rānā Khān in the attack on the Delhi citadel. He again deserted Sindhia and joined the Rajputs against him. He met a crushing defeat in June 1791 at the hands of Sindhia. Again in 1792 Ismā'īl Beg advanced to assist the widow of Najaf Qulī Khān who refused to surrender the fort of Kanauj to Sindhia's officers. He was defeated and confined in the fort of Agra where he died in 1799.

[2] A place, 37 miles west of Fatehpur Sikri.

[3] A town in Jaipur State, Rajputana.

[4] A town in Alwar State, Rajputana.

the Peshwa, Niẓām 'Alī Khān and Nana Farnavis asking for their assistance in his critical situation. Sindhia also said that he was not afraid of the Raja of Jaipur and could subdue him in a few days' time. Then he entered the *deoghar*,[1] performed the *puja* and retired to bed at about 8 o'clock in the night.

'To-day' (5 August) Sindhia got up early in the morning and ordered a body of cavalry to set out with the ladies of his household. Then he issued instructions to Rao Raja and Raiji Patel to be on guard against eventualities. He also despatched an *'arẓī* to His Majesty and a letter to Shah Niẓāmu'd-Dīn. At noon Sindhia started and reached Hindaun where he was informed that the men of the Raja of Jaipur had been expelled from the place which had then been set on fire. Adequate supplies of provisions and cattle have been collected from there and from the neighbouring villages. In the evening Sindhia entered the tent and arranged the divisions of his army. He has been informed that the Raja of Karauli has also joined the Raja of Jaipur and has stopped the supplies to Sindhia's army. A *kharīṭa* was despatched to Ranjit Singh Jat. Sindhia took rest till the evening. Dated 20 *Shawwāl*=5 August 1787. (*OR 383*.)

Aug. 18. **1555.** *Intelligence from Jaipur.* 'This' morning Daulat Ram attended on the Maharaja (the Raja of Jaipur) and represented that at midnight 'yesterday' he sent the coffin of Muḥammad Beg Hamdānī to Jaipur attended by two camel-riders and 4 horsemen of the Maharaja's army and the troops of Ismā'īl Beg. News arrived that 5 *jāgīrdārs* were killed and about 200 men were wounded. Rai Atma Ram pointed out to the Maharaja that it was incumbent on him to go to Mirzā Ismā'īl Beg Khān and Najaf 'Alī Khān[2] and offer his condolence at the death of Muḥammad Beg. Accordingly the Maharaja went to their place and condoled with them. They replied that they had determined to win a victory over Sindhia. In the meantime intelligence arrived that Raiji Patel had come forward with his artillery and held his line firmly. On hearing this Ismā'īl Beg ordered that his conveyance should be brought immediately. (*OR 384*.)

Aug. 19. **1556.** *Col. Harper to Haidar Beg Khān.* Has learnt that Raja Umraogir and Raja Himmat Bahadur notwithstanding the orders of the Nawab Vazir are making warlike preparations and collecting men to raise disturbances in the country of Mahadaji Sindhia. So they have removed their property and family to Dholesar. Asks that strong measures should be adopted to restrain them from their improper conduct. (*OR 385 ; AR 4, p 416, no 93*.)

Aug. 19. **1557.** *Haidar Beg Khān to Col. Harper.* Has received his letter regarding Raja Himmat Bahadur and Umraogir. A fresh order shall be sent reprimanding Raja Umraogir and Himmat Bahadur so that they may not be guilty of such conduct as may displease the Colonel.

[1] lit. 'house of god', a temple.
[2] Najaf 'Alī Khān was the son of Muḥammad Beg Hamdānī.

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Any other measure which the addressee might suggest will be adopted. (*OR 386 ; AR 4, p 416, no 93.*)

Aug. 19. **1558.** From 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Is overjoyed to learn that the Governor-General would enter Benares shortly. Is advancing from the town in order to welcome him. (*OR 387 ; AR 4, p 398, no 94.*)

Aug. 19. **1559.** *News from the Royal Court at Delhi, dated 22* Shawwāl *1201* Hijrī=*7 August 1787.* 'To-day' His Majesty (Shah 'Ālam) sent for Shah Niẓāmu'd-Dīn but the Shah sent word that he could not come at that time. Then he sent a message to him through Ṭālib 'Alī Khān.

Intelligence from Sindhia's camp. 'Yesterday' at night a letter was received from the Raja of Jaipur saying that a body of Sindhia's men had come over to join his army. The Raja had no confidence in them and would send them back to Sindhia if so desired by him. Sindhia has ordered that guns should be despatched to Gwalior and rockets brought from there and kept in his train. He has also recalled Deshmukh from the Royal Court. It was represented to Sindhia by his counsellors that he should repair to the Royal Court in order to counteract the influence of Najaf Qulī Khān and Ghulām Qādir Khān and in order to subdue the Raja of Jaipur. It has come to his knowledge that the King is entirely in the interests of his enemy. He has determined to exterminate Jaipur and is unwilling to conclude peace with the enemy. Rao Raja attended on him and represented that the army must commence its march 'to-morrow' otherwise it would become difficult to move on account of rain. Sindhia replied that Rao Raja should collect troops from his *ta'alluqas* and continue battle till the troops of the *sarkār* arrive there for his succour. Rānā Khān pointed out to Sindhia that it was not advisable to send Rao Raja in a hurry. So Rao Raja was ordered to postpone his departure for two or three days. The *Ṣubadār* of Jhansi sent a letter saying that he was coming with a force of 3,000 foot in order to join Sindhia's army. The *vakīls* of Ranjit Singh Jat represented that his constituent's son was desirous of paying his respects to Sindhia. Sindhia replied that such ceremonies were not necessary. It was represented that the soldiers of his army were harassing the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages. Officers were thereupon ordered to restrain their conduct. Raichand brought intelligence that the Raja of Jaipur had granted a *sanad* for the country of Rao Raja to Ismā'īl Beg. He also proposed that Raiji Patel should be sent to Pratapgarh with a force of 7,000 horse in order to harass the Raja of Jaipur. Similarly the whole country should be ravaged from all sides. Sindhia should retire to Dig. After the rains are over he should assemble his forces from all sides and return in order to give battle to the Raja of Jaipur. (*OR 388.*)

Aug. 19. **1560.** *From His Majesty's Court.* 'Yesterday' the King received the news from the camp of Mahadaji Sindhia and Najaf Qulī Khān. 'To-day' His Majesty granted an audience to Shahji (Shah Niẓāmu'd-Dīn) and Deshmukh. Afterwards His Majesty visited the shrine of Shah

1787 Niẓāmu'd-Dīn[1] and Mīr Khusrau.[2] Dated 23 *Shawwāl* 1201 A.H.=8 August 1787.

Sindhia's camp, dated 23 Shawwāl=*8 August 1787.* Mahadaji Sindhia got a *kharīṯa* from Raja of Karauli saying that Sindhia's men had passed safely through Karauli. It was reported that the men of the Raja of Karauli had collected a large booty in cattle and grain. Sindhia then gave certain directions to his men and sent an *'arẓī* to His Majesty asking for orders to proceed to oppose Najaf Qulī Khān or to attend upon the Presence. A letter to Shahji was also written saying Ambaji would be sent with presents and money for His Majesty. Consultations then took place between Sindhia and his advisers. News was received from the camp of the Raja of Jaipur that preparations were promptly made to counteract the scheme of Sindhia whenever intelligence from his camp were received at Jaipur. Mahadaji Sindhia consulted the astrologers early in the morning, ordered his army to march and then granted an audience to Rānā Khān, Raiji Patel and Rao Raja. Afterwards he travelled a distance of 8 *kos* and then entered his tent. He then granted *sanads* and *khil'ats* to the various officers of his army and had a conversation with them till late in the night.

Camp of Ghulām Qādir Khān on the banks of the Jumna, dated 17 Shawwāl=2 *August 1787.* The Nawab had asked Samrū Begam to deliver to him the artillery and to join him. She refused and said that she was the servant of the King and without His Majesty's orders she could not comply with the request made by the Nawab. Consequently the Nawab became angry with her. *Harkāras* of Prince Akbar Shah[3] also came (to Ghulām Qādir) to demand the restoration of the property which had been destroyed by him (Ghulām Qādir). Shyam Rao Bakhshi, brother of Ambaji, and Ẓafaryāb Khān, step-son of Samrū Begam, were encamped together. The Mahrattas also fixed *thānas* at Meerut and other places near about. Ghulām Qādir Khān received encouraging letters from the Sikh chiefs and their *vakīls* also came to him. He gave instructions to his army. Information was received that the Mahrattas were expelled from Hapur.[4] Instructions were issued that Khurja[5] should also be occupied by the men of the Khān.

Camp of the Sikhs, dated 11 Shawwāl=*27 July 1787.* Ghulām Qādir Khān had invited the *vakīls* of the Sikh chiefs who represented that they would join him if the Nawab should restore to them their property which was overrun by him. *(OR 389.)*

Aug. 20. **1561.** From Basant Ram. Is pleased to learn about the Governor-General's visit to the Upper Provinces and hopes to pay his respects to him. *(OR 390; AR 4, p 401, no 96.)*

[1] The celebrated Muhammadan saint of Delhi (1236-1325 A.D.).

[2] The famous poet (1253-1325 A.D.) was a disciple of Shah Niẓāmu'd-Dīn and lies buried close to his tomb in Delhi.

[3] He was the son and successor of Shah 'Ālam. He occupied the throne from 1806 to 1837.

[4] Town in Meerut district, United Provinces.

[5] Town in Bulandshahr district, United Provinces.

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Aug. 20. **1562.** From Maharaja Kalyan Singh. Has advanced some distance from Azimabad (Patna) in order to welcome his lordship and hopes that he will be granted an interview. (*OR 391 ; AR 4, p 410, no 97.*)

Aug. 20. **1563.** *Nawab Vazir to Umraogir Gosain.* Has heard that he is collecting troops and intends to march on the territories of Mahadaji Sindhia. Has already informed him that friendly relations subsist among the English Company, Sindhia and the writer. Calls upon him to refrain from any hostile action against Sindhia while he is in the writer's dominions. (*OR 392 ; AR 4, p 416, no 98.*)

Aug. 20. **1564.** *Nawab Vazir to Nawab Faiẓullah Khān.* Says that the undertaking given by him limiting the number of the Rohilla troops to 5,000 is well known.[1] Has come to know that a large number of the Rohillas are offering to serve under Ghulām Qādir Khān who is out to stir up troubles in the territories of Maharaja Sindhia contrary to the wishes of His Majesty (Shah 'Ālam). Whereas the English and the writer owe their allegiance to His Majesty and are on friendly terms with Sindhia it is incumbent on him to stop the Rohillas from joining Ghulām Qādir Khān. This action will be a source of satisfaction to the Governor-General and the writer alike. (*OR 393 ; AR 4, p 416, no 98.*)

Aug. 20. **1565.** Nawab Vazir to Anupgir Gosain. To the same effect as no 1563 above. (*OR 394 ; AR 4, p 416, no 98.*)

Aug. 20. **1566.** From Kalyan Singh. Says that when Mr John Shore came to Patna he attached the writer's *jāgīr* for non-payment of the Government revenue. The account of the arrears has already been forwarded by the Chief of Patna to the Committee of Revenue yet the writer is submitting a statement showing details of actual arrears. Hopes that the Committee will be lenient in his case and after determining the actual dues will restore his *jāgīr*.

Further says that when the Governor-General in Council had put him in charge of the *Dīwānī* of Bihar all the business in the Persian Office was transacted by his own staff. Up till 1188 *Faṣlī* (1780-1) he used to sign all Persian documents of receipts and disbursements along with the members of the Council (of Patna). But since last year the officers have been appointing men of their own choice to carry on the work of *Dīwānī* without consulting the writer. This practice is derogatory to the writer and is an unnecessary burden on the Government revenues. Requests that the officers may be ordered that the *Dīwān* of the Persian Office should be appointed in consultation with the writer as was the practice formerly. Will himself bear the expenses of the Persian establishment if his *jāgīrs* are restored to him. (*OR 395-6.*)

Aug. 20. **1567.** To Nawab 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Says that he is sensible of the Nawab's intention to show all respect to him and would be glad to meet him at Benares. (*CI 19, p 37, no 37 ; TI 34, p 45, no 57 ; AR 4, p 442.*)

[1] The agreement entered into by Nawab Faiẓullah Khān with the Nawab Vazir in October 1774 required of him that the number of his troops should not exceed 5,000. Aitchison : *Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, vol. II, p. 26.

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Aug. 21. **1568.** *Col. Harper to Mahadaji Sindhia (dated the 15th August 1787).* On learning that Raja Anupgir and Raja Umraogir, notwithstanding the orders from the Nawab Vazir, are preparing to create disturbances in his country and that the Rohillas have also joined them, the writer persuaded the Nawab Vazir to issue fresh *parwānas* which were written on 29 *Shawwāl* (14 August 1787) asking the said Rajas in strong terms to desist from making mischief. Another letter to the same purport was written to Faiẓullah Khān, the Rohilla Chief. Professes freindship for Sindhia. Asks him to write letters frequently. (*OR 397; AR 4, p 417, no 100.*)

Aug. 21. **1569.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter asking the Nawab Vazir not to advance to Benares to greet him as the Governor-General would see him at Allahabad. Is anxiously awaiting his arrival 'there'. (*OR 398; AR 4, p 424, no 101.*)

Aug. 21. **1570.** From Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Is pleased to learn that the Governor-General has reached Krishnagar, and that he would see the Nawab Vazir and Ḥaidar Beg Khān either at Allahabad or at Jhusi[1]. Is anxiously waiting for his arrival. (*OR 399; AR 4, p 407, no 102.*)

Aug. 21. **1571.** From Diler Himmat Khān. Is anxiously awaiting the Governor-General's arrival at Farrukhabad. (*OR 400; AR 4, p 404, no 104.*)

Aug. 21. **1572.** *Intelligence from Sindhia's camp at Hill Jowanna.* From a newspaper of Jainagar (Jaipur) it was learnt that the Raja of Jainagar had issued orders to cut off the supplies of Mahadaji Sindhia and that Raja Sujan Singh advised the Raja of Jainagar not to fight against Sindhia. An *'arẓī* from the Raja of Karauli was read promising every kind of help to Sindhia. It was learnt from the letter of Bhagirath Sindhia that he was bringing 12,000 bullocks from Bayana.[2] After this Rai Chand suggested that the troops should be sent to Sambhar[3] district where grain was cheap and supplies would be available. He also said that two or three of his forts would be placed by him at Sindhia's disposal. Sindhia replied that he would consider the question. It was reported that the Raja of Jainagar intended to attack at night. Bapuji Vithal Rao had a private audience with Sindhia and said that Jaipur was an old established state and it would take a long time and lots of money to reduce it. He also urged that action must be taken immediately because the troops were starving. Two hours after dark Sindhia sent for his artillery men. He offered them four months' pay on the spot. Accordingly 2,900 rupees were paid to them and it was promised that another two months' pay would be issued to them next day and further one month's pay after 8 days. After this he paid Rs 10,000 to the sons of Murtaẓā Khān. Dhara Rao[4] and others were

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[1] Jhusi, town in Allahabad District, United Provinces.
[2] Ancient town in Bharatpur State, Rajputana.
[3] Town in Rajputana.
[4] Sindhia's general. Dhar Rao's surname was Sindhia but it is not known whether he was a near kinsman of the Gwalior Chief.

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sent to pacify the clamorous troops. The latter said that their case must be settled immediately otherwise they would go over to the side of the Raja of Jainagar. The matter was discussed till the morning but no decision was arrived at.

'To-day', after leaving his camp, Sindhia came and sat near the artillery. Mirzā Raḥīm Beg and others presented themselves. After this Rana Khān, Ambaji, Khandoji Appa and Dhara Rao paid their respects and viewed the army of the Raja of Jainagar through a telescope. The *harkāra* brought news that the discontented battalions were marching away and that Malik Muḥammad Khān and Ismā'īl Beg Khān were halting at a distance of 2 *kos*. Sindhia then sent for the commandants of the battalions. It was also reported that Bhawani Singh, Seva Singh, Midha Singh and Mīr Ṣafdar 'Alī had departed with their battalions and halted by the bank of the river. The first battalion to depart was that of Bhagwan Singh. Sindhia sent Raiji Patel to induce them to accept one month's salary and promised to pay two months' salary after one month. But they replied that they wanted all their arrears to be cleared forthwith and that they would agree to nothing less. Sindhia then went to sleep. He got up early in the morning. Ram Raja, *vakīl* of Bapuji Vithal Rao, came to him. The *harkāra* brought news that the Raja of Jainagar was advancing with his army and soon after another *harkāra* came and reported that the troops of Jainagar were going back. Sindhia observed that all this trouble was due to the disaffection of the battalions. After this Sindhia consulted with Rao Raja and others about the supply of provisions and money, and gave Rs 2,000 to the artillery men. It was decided about the battalions that they would receive one month's pay at once and that of two months' after 8 days. The battalions agreed to these terms. Their commandants said to them that they should not have caused any disturbances at all. Now that they had come to an agreement, the Maharaja (Sindhia) would send them (the commandants) to Gwalior and would cut off the noses of the rest. It was advisable therefore that they should go away from that place. Accordingly 2 hours before dusk, they marched away with their artillery to the other side of the river (The Morel). Spies have been sent to watch their movements and report their activities. Dated 1 August 1787. (*OR 401; AR 4, p 408, no 105.*)

Aug. 21. **1573.** *Intelligence from the camp of Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia.*[1] News reached that a battalion with 140 pieces of artillery deserted Sindhia and that Malik Muḥammad Khān and Mirzā Ismā'īl Beg received the deserters and fixed their camp close to their own. After this Bapuji Vithal Rao[2] represented that half of the artillery had gone to Jainagar's side and that it was difficult to carry on the war. He said that the Hindustani soldiers who were with them were in correspondence with the Raja and expressed his fear that at the time of battle they might also desert Sindhia. He added that they should go back for the present

[1] This is a supplement to the foregoing intelligence.
[2] Sivaji Vithal Rao, son of Vithal Shivdev Vinchurkar.

and renew the campaign after *Dasahra*. Accordingly an order was issued to pack up and get ready for a retreat. Some said that they should fight and should not go back. Every one was warned that the deserters knew the secrets of Sindhia's camp and it was just possible that they might make a night attack. Midha Singh came and saw Sindhia. He was given a *khil'at* but he did not accept it. After this Rānā Khān and others presented themselves. They said that a retreat was not advisable. Everything was ready for a fight. Sindhia should personally go to the front with a few thousand troops. The *harkāra* brought news that the Raja of Jainagar was pleased to receive the battalions and the army of the Raja would attack Sindhia's army from right and left. After this a letter from Afẓal Khān and Bhagirath Sindhia was read. It was reported that Dhara Rao and many others were killed in a battle with the Raja of Jainagar. On hearing that the sons of Murtaẓā Khān were starving Sindhia ordered a hundred *ashrafīs* to be paid to them. During these talks the firing of guns was heard. They were terrified. The *harkāra* reported that a salute of guns was given to the Raja of Jainagar. Sindhia then sent *harkāras* and spies to his own officers in the army to find out how they proposed to meet an attack from the Raja of Jainagar, if it came in the morning. The sons of Murtaẓā Khān and other *sardārs* came and said that they were ready to sacrifice their lives. Rao Raja assured him of his loyalty. Due to this anxiety, Sindhia did not even take his meals. He regretted that they were then losing a battle which had already been won. (*OR 402.*)

Aug. 21. **1574.** From Muḥammad Ṣabīḥu'l-'Ālam. Says that due to the desertion of Sindhia by his battalions he is retreating along with the advance-guard of his army. No reliable news could be got from the retreating men but the news reported on the 1st August[1] are all true. (*OR 403.*)

Aug. 22. **1575.** *Intelligence from Sindhia's camp at Siswarah, 4* kos *from Dig.* News reached that the ladies of Sindhia's family were coming from Dig. The King's (Shah 'Ālam's) *shuqqa* and Shahji's letter were received and replies were sent thereto. After this Rai Chand and Arat Ram presented themselves. They said that Rao Raja (of Macheri) was halting in Lachhmangarh and sent word through them that he was only a zamindar and if Sindhia's forces would join him then he would fight the Raja of Jainagar. Sindhia replied that they should wait for a day or two, because first he would send away his family and then think out a plan for himself. Sindhia then said to the *vakīl* of Ranjit Singh that he would give him Kishangarh[2] also. Then he proposed that Khandoji Appa and brother of Ambaji should escort his family. After this Rānā Khān, Khandoji Appa and others were consulted. Khandoji Appa showed the letter of his son who had encamped on the bank of the Chambal with an army of 4,000. After this, rewards were bestowed upon De Boigne and also on his *dīwān*. Then after consulting Rānā

[1] Nos 1572-3 above.
[2] State in Rajputana.

Khān and others, Sindhia said that on all sides chaos prevailed and that it was difficult to fix attention on any particular problem. It was reported that the Governor of Hathras had also defected and that the *'āmil* of Meerut had fled to Delhi. News from Jainagar was read. It was reported that the Raja of Jainagar hearing that Sindhia was seeking the help of Shah 'Ālam represented to the King that he was an obedient servant of the King and that he (King) should order Sindhia to retrace his steps. After this Sindhia proposed that a large portion of the army should escort his family to Gwalior and the commandants of the cavalry who were present there would receive their pay. Seven hours after sunset the ladies entered the camp. Sindhia went in to see them. After this he consulted the astrologer about the auspicious time for the departure of the ladies. The astrologer said that they could proceed the next day any time. The jewellery and the elephants, etc. were also despatched to Gwalior. Then Sindhia went to bed.

In the morning he got up and came out from his camp. After performing ablutions Sindhia took his meals. Then he despatched his family to Gwalior accompanied by most of the heavy baggage of the army, jewellery, big guns, etc. Eight elephants and other necessary provisions he kept with him. *Khil'ats* of three pieces each were given to the Deccan chiefs, to Ḥakīm Baqā Khān and the brother of Mirzā Raḥīm Beg who were then asked to go. Sindhia then said to the soldiers that those who liked might go away with the ladies. Accordingly two-thirds of the baggages and followers accompanied them while one-third remained in the camp. After this a letter was despatched to Deshmukh informing him of the departure of the ladies. After this Naubat Rai and others were summoned. Ḥakīm Baqā Khān then commended Naubat Rai to Sindhia's favour. After this Daya Ram *Kumedan*[1] was put under arrest. Sindhia then had a private talk with Rānā Khān. Then they started from there and encamped at a distance of 3 *kos*. After this Sindhia sent ten spies as rear-guard to the ladies. After this Muḥammad Ṣabīḥu'l-'Ālam came and presented a clock on behalf of the Governor-General (Lord Cornwallis). He gladly accepted it and asked that his thanks should be conveyed to his lordship. A camel rider was sent with a letter to the ladies. After this the *vakīls* of the Hindustanis asked some money for their expenses. Sindhia said that he would pay off their arrears if Jainagar was conquered and for the present they would get their daily *bhatta*.[2] If these terms were acceptable to them they might accompany him otherwise they were at liberty to go anywhere they liked. *(OR 404 ; AR 4, p 417, no 106.)*

Aug. 22. **1576.** From the Prince. Is anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Governor-General. Has sent Saiyid Ḥasan Khān Ṣalābat Jang, his

[1] A corruption of commandant. Daya Ram was evidently an officer of the trained battalions.

[2] H. Additional allowance, extra allowance or pay to public servants on special duty, or to officers and soldiers (commonly called 'Batta'), subsistence money, travelling allowance.

trustworthy servant, to keep him informed of the progress of the Governor-General's journey. (*OR 405 ; AR 4, p 420, no 107.*)

Aug. 22. **1577.** *Intelligence from the Court of Delhi.* 'Yesterday' night the King (Shah 'Ālam) sent food to Shahji and Mirzā Mendu[1] and others. Then the news from the camp of Maharaja Sindhia were read. Mīr Saiyid Muḥammad came and reported that Sindhia's battalions were creating disturbances on the other side of the river Jumna and clamouring for their pay. Then Shahji submitted to the King the following newspaper.[2] (*OR 406.*)

Aug. 22. **1578.** To the Prince. Intimates his arrival at Patna. (*CI 19, p 37, no 38 ; TI 34, pp 45-6, no 58 ; AR 4, p 452.*)

Aug. 22. **1579.** To the Nawab Vazir. Is glad to know that in compliance with the Governor-General's request the Nawab Vazir has agreed to remain at Allahabad instead of proceeding to Benares. Will soon have the pleasure of meeting him. (*CI 19, pp 37-8, no 39 ; TI 34, p 46, no 59 ; AR 4, p 455.*)

Aug. 22. **1580.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing adding that he had arrived at Patna and halted there for a day. (*CI 19, p 38, no 40 ; TI 34, pp 46-7, no 60 ; AR 4, p 446.*)

Aug. 23. **1581.**[3] *Raja Umraogir to the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd Daulah).* Has received the Vazir's letter prohibiting him from collecting an army in his territories and asking him not to wage war against Sindhia. Says that Sindhia has confiscated his property and treated him badly so he came to seek shelter in his (Nawab Vazir's) territories. Says that the writer had always been in the service of the Nawab Vazir so he expects favours from him. (*OR 407 ; AR 4, p 417, no 108.*)

Aug. 23. **1582.** To the Prince. To the same effect as no 1578 above. (*CI 19, pp 38-9, no 41 ; TI 34, pp 47-8, no 61 ; AR 4, p 452.*)

Aug. 28. **1583.** From Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Is pleased to hear about the progress of the journey of the Governor-General. It was his desire to go forward some distance to greet him but had abandoned the idea as the addressee did not like it. Hopes for a speedy meeting. (*OR 408 ; AR 4, p 424, no 109.*)

Aug. 29. **1584.** From Raja Gobind Ram. Says that he tried to catch the Governor-General's retinue but owing to indisposition and an accident to his boat, he was delayed. So leaving his dependants there, he went to Buxar where he came to know that the retinue had already left. From there he reached Saiyidpurah and came to know that the camp had not yet arrived there. Forwards a letter from Akbar 'Alī Khān which he has just received. Would meet him at Benares. (*OR 409 ; AR 4, p 404, no 110.*)

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[1] A son of Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah.
[2] Same as no 1575 above.
[3] Enclosure from Col. Harper.

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Aug. 29. **1585.** From the Prince. To the same effect as no 1576 above. *(OR 410 ; AR 4, p 420, no 111.)*

Aug. 29. **1586.** From Akbar 'Alī Khān. Is anxiously awaiting the Governor-General's arrival. *(OR 411 ; AR 4, p 398, no 112.)*

Aug. 29. **1587.** To Nawab Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Desires him not to come further than a little below Benares. *(CI 19, pp 39-40, no 42 ; TI 34, p 48, no 62 ; AR 4, p 454.)*

Aug. 31. **1588.** To the Prince. Informs him of his arrival at the village of Chandrauti near the mouth of the Gumti and sends Mr Cherry to enquire of the Prince's health. *(CI 19, p 40, no 44 ; TI 34, p 48, no 63 ; AR 4, p 452.)*

Aug. —. **1589.** From the Prince. Is pleased to learn of the progress of the Governor-General's journey. His servants and he himself are anxiously awaiting his arrival at Benares. *(OR 412.)*

Sep. 1. **1590.** From Murar Pandit. Is a servant of both the Maharaja (Mudhoji Bhonsla) and the English. Requests therefore that both Jaleswar[1] and Balasore may be placed under the authority of Mr Wodsworth with powers to decide all disputes by mutual consultation. *(OR 413 ; AR 4, p 419, no 113.)*

Sep. 1. **1591.** From Murar Pandit. To the same effect as the foregoing. *(OR 414 ; AR 4, p 419, no 113.)*

Sep. 1. **1592.** From Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. Commends to the Governor-General one of his dependants, Ganesh Ray, an inhabitant of Benares. *(OR 415 ; AR 4, p 423, no 114.)*

Sep. 1. **1593.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Says that Appaji Raghunath is building a Hindu temple on the bank of the confluence called Naria[2] at Benares. The Englishmen bring their boats and get down at that place. This is disrespectful to the temple which is a sacred place to the Hindus. Requests therefore that instructions may be issued to the Englishmen not to do anything which may offend the susceptibilities of the worshippers. *(OR 416 ; AR 4, p 423, no 115.)*

Sep. 1. **1594.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Is glad to hear that the Governor-General will shortly set out on a tour of the different stations of the army in his provinces. Desires that a Resident may be appointed in his camp on behalf of the Company before the Governor-General starts from Calcutta. *(OR 417 ; AR 4, p 423, no 116.)*

Sep. 1. **1595.** *Intelligence[3] from the camp of Ghulām Qādir Khān.* 'Yesterday' Ghulām Qādir Khān left Baghpat[4] and encamped at Loni.[4] It

[1] Town and *pargana* in Balasore Dist. The English at one time had a factory there, of which no trace is now left.

[2] Naria is the westernmost village in *pargana* Mawai, District Benares. Here is a small watercourse that leads into the river. The confluence referred to in this letter must be the meeting point of this watercourse and the river.

[3] Enclosure from Prince Jahāndār Shah.

[4] Town and *pargana* in Meerut Dist., U. P.

was reported that the Rohillas had captured some cattle belonging to the army of Madho Rao (Phadke). The soldiers of Ghulām Qādir Khān had some skirmishes with the *tilangas* on the bank of the Jumna. Many *tilangas* were killed, one cannon and 120 guns were captured from them. Then Ghulām Qādir sent his battalions to guard the *ghāts* of the Jumna and he remained near Shahdara[1] to fight Madho Rao. Then a *harkāra* from Madho Rao represented that he was coming to see him (Ghulām Qādir). *Vakīls* were sent to receive him. When he came he embraced Ghulām Qādir Khān. Miān Tamkīn[2] and Ṭahmāsp Khān came from the King (Shah 'Ālam). Ghulām Qādir Khān gave them Rs 500 and one horse and sent word to the King that he was a faithful servant of the King and that he had some business to settle with Shahji and Deshmukh Rao. Ghulām Qādir then moved to a village named Kunda near Andauli[3] and encamped there. Dated 9 Ẕu'lqa'da (23 Aug.). (*OR 418 ; AR 4, p 408, no 118.*)

Sep. 1. **1596.** *Intelligence*[4] *from the Court of His Majesty Shah 'Ālam.* Munne Singh, *Kumedān*, reported that he was wounded in the fight against Ghulām Qādir Khān. After this Shah Ṣāḥib (Niẕāmu'd-Dīn) sent word that the King should go in person but Nawab Nāẕir (Manẕūr 'Alī) dissuaded him from taking this course. After this an *'arẓī* from the son of Mīr Faẓl 'Alī Khān was read saying that the men of Ghulām Qādir Khān came and surrounded His Majesty's camp which was pitched there but nobody took any notice of them. After this the King entered his seraglio. Shah Ṣāḥib went to his house. In the evening the King went for a walk in Mahtab Bagh[5] from where he went to *Dīwān-i- Khāṣ*. Miān Tamkīn reported that Ghulām Qādir Khān gave him Rs 500 and one horse and said that he was a faithful servant of the King and that his business lay with Shah Ṣāḥib and Deshmukh Rao. On hearing this news Shahji was frightened and going to his camp he sent for Hira Singh and Murar Rao whom he consulted. At midnight Deshmukh Rao with his bag and baggage left the house of Majdu'd-Daulah (where he was staying) and went out of the city by the Turkman Gate.[6] People of the city looted his bags and baggages between the *Jāma' Masjid* and the Turkman Gate. Shah Ṣāḥib has sent his dependants and baggages under the escort of Gulab Ray and Gobind Ray. He himself is reported to be going to Bahadurgarh. It was reported that Madho Rao paid a visit to Ghulām Qādir Khān. (*OR 419 ; AR 4, p 408, no 118.*)

Sep. 1. **1597.** *Intelligence from the Court of the King.*[7] In the afternoon the King came to *Dīwān-i-Khāṣ*. Muḥammad Ja'far, Maulavī Ghulām 'Alī Khān, and Yūsuf 'Alī Khān presented themselves. After the mid-

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[1] Town in Meerut Dist., U. P., across the Jumna opposite to Delhi.
[2] A favourite slave of the King.
[3] A place in *pargana* Gangoh, Saharanpur Dist.
[4] Enclosure from the Prince.
[5] A garden in the palace grounds in the Red Fort, Delhi.
[6] Gateway in the city wall of old Delhi opening to the south.
[7] Shah 'Ālam.

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day prayer he (the King) transcribed the holy Quran. Miān Sarfarāz showed him the paper of news and then sent it to Shah Ṣāḥib (Niẓāmu'd-Dīn) through the son of Ḥajī Mirzā Khān. Qalandar Beg presented two trays of *kathals*.[1] One *kathal* was cut and distributed among the chiefs. The King then went for a walk in the Mahtab Bagh and from there he went to *Dīwān-i-Khāṣ* where he offered his evening prayers. It was then said that Shah Niẓāmu'd-Dīn with his followers had come to *Dīwān-i-Khāṣ*. Shah Niẓāmu'd-Dīn, Mīr Saiyid Muḥammad, Mīr 'Abdullah, Gobind Ray and Gulab Ray bowed in obeisance before the King. Shah Ṣāḥib said that Ghulām Qādir had left Baghpat and had encamped at Loni and that Madho Rao[2] Narayan Das Bakhshi with his army was standing near the village Mandaula.[3] Ghulām Qādir Khān's cavalry had skirmishes with Madho Rao Bakhshi's men. At that time a durwan was sent to fetch Deshmukh who presented himself. Then all the courtiers were sent for and the *Kotwāl* was ordered to proclaim to the city that those who were faithful to the King should assemble in the Court. After this Manẓūr 'Alī Khān, Nāẓir, Ṭālib 'Alī Khān, Mirzā Mendū, Aḥmad 'Alī Khān, Saiyid Muḥammad Khān, Maṭlab Khān and others presented themselves. It was reported that the men of Ghulām Qādir Khān had taken some bullocks of the artillery and their men had also brought the bullocks of the enemy. The King then ordered that the next morning his personal carriage should be brought. Then Shah Ṣāḥib sent word to the King that Raja Deshmukh Rao had left. The King ordered that one of the durwans should bring back the said Raja. His Majesty then went to bed. This morning after the performance of morning prayer, the King went to *Dīwān-i-Khāṣ*. Shah Niẓāmu'd-Dīn, Mīr Saiyid Muḥammad, Mīr 'Abdullah, Ṭālib 'Alī Khān, Mirzā Mendū, Muḥammad Ṣādiq Khān, Saiyid Muḥammad Khān, Maṭlab Khān, Raja Deshmukh Rao, Murar Rao, Aḥmad 'Alī Khān, Jabbār Beg Khān and others made their obeisance. After this Nawab Nāẓir came. Shah Ṣāḥib sent word that the battalions which had gone first should come back and the artillerymen should cross the river first. A *harkāra* reported that the Sikh cavalry of Ghulām Qādir Khān was having skirmishes with Deshmukh Rao who had crossed the river. The report of guns was heard. At five hours after sunrise, the King is sitting in *Dīwān-i-Khāṣ* fully armed. All the nobles are present and His Majesty's carriage is ready. (*OR 420 ; AR 4, p 408, no 118.*)

Sep. 1. **1598.** *Intelligence from the Court of the King.* It has been already reported that the King was sitting fully armed in *Dīwān-i-Khāṣ*, and that Shah Ṣāḥib (Niẓāmu'd-Dīn), Deshmukh Rao and other nobles were present there. On the other side of the Jumna the soldiers of Ghulām Qādir and his Sikh confederates were fighting with Madho Rao Phadke's army near Shahdara. A *harkāra* reported that Ghulām Qādir was standing near the brick-fields on the other side of Shahdara and

[1] The Indian jack fruit.

[2] Madho Rao Phadke seems to be meant.

[3] A village in Meerut Dist., five miles north of Loni. It is situated on the road from Shahdara and Loni to Baghpat.

Madho Rao was also on horse-back. He further reported that ten guns of the King were also posted on the other side of the river. Shah Ṣāḥib sent word to Shah 'Abdullah that it was time for him to visit Ghulām Qādir Khān. He replied that he had not received any reply to his letter which he wrote to the said Khān and that it was no use his going to him at this stage. Then Shahji asked Mīr 'Abdullah that he along with the cavalry and the infantry should proceed to fight with the enemy. In this connection the *harkāras* came and reported that 6 companies of Deshmukh Rao and two battalions of Shah Ṣāḥib were fighting with the troops of Ghulām Qādir Khān and had lost a number of *tilangas* and four guns. Shah Ṣāḥib and Deshmukh Rao left and went to the *ghāt* of the Jumna. Six hours after sunrise the King entered the seraglio and had his mid-day meal. It was reported that Shah Niẓāmu'd-Dīn and Deshmukh Rao after crossing the nullah at Rajghat[1] were staying near Takya Shah Baṛe.[2] Munne Singh, *Kumedān*, who had gone to that side of the Jumna with six companies, was wounded. Munne Singh's brother was killed. Many *tilangas* were killed and many were drowned in the river. Shah Ṣāḥib was staying at Takya Shah Baṛe. Raja Deshmukh came to his house. All his followers were ready. Probably he would go to the army of the Maharaja Sahib (Mahadaji Sindhia) at night. It was reported that the army of Ghulām Qādir Khān was standing near the brick-field. His entire army is lying on the other side of the Jumna. Dated 9 *Zu'lqa'da* (23 Aug.). (*OR 421; AR 4, p 408, no 118.*)

Sep. 1. **1599.** *Intelligence from the Court of the King.* At midnight the King was in his seraglio. Shah Niẓāmu'd-Dīn with his family, bags and baggages was in his garden-house and Raja Deshmukh with his dependants and property had gone out of the Turkman Gate. Some of the citizens looted the said Raja's property between the *Jāma' Masjid* and the Turkman Gate. Madho Rao visited Ghulām Qādir Khān. It was reported that Shah Ṣāḥib and Raja Deshmukh with their dependants and property had gone to join the army of Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia by the route of Faridabad[3] and that any one who tried to follow them was killed. Accordingly the Gujars[4] of Sarai Kạrim Khan looted three horses of the Mahrattas and plundered the property of Deshmukh Rao and Shahji's *chhakrā* near Ajmere Gate.[5] This morning, after prayers the King went to *Dīwān-i-Khāṣ*. Ṭālib 'Alī Khān, Yūsuf

[1] Ferry on the Jumna near Daryaganj, Delhi.

[2] The shrine of a Muhammadan saint on the bank of the Jumna about a furlong east of Rajghat.

[3] Town, 16 miles south of Delhi, is said to have been founded in 1607 A.D. by Shaikh Farid, treasurer of Emperor Jahāngīr, with the object of protecting the high road which passes through this place.

[4] The Gujars are distributed widely all over northern India, from the Indus to the Ganges, and from the Hazara mountains to the Peninsula of Gujrat. They are specially numerous along the banks of the Upper Jumna, near Jagadhri and Buria, and in the Saharanpur District which during the last century was actually called Gujrat. By occupation the Gujars are essentially a pastoral race.—D. Ibbetson: *Glossary of Punjab Tribes and Castes*, vol. II, pp 306-18.

[5] Opens to the south-west of the Delhi city, adjacent to Ghāzīu'd-Dīn's tomb.

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'Alī Khān, Ḥāfiẓ Naẓārat Khān and others paid their respects to the King. The *ḥakīms* then felt the pulse of the King and gave him a cooling and refreshing drink. He then went for a walk in the garden. The King observed that if Shahji and Deshmukh Rao had sought his permission to go he would not have objected but it was improper on their part to leave the Court without the knowledge of His Majesty. It was reported that Mīr Saiyid Muḥammad and Mīr 'Abdullah who were going with their family, were not allowed to go by the Mewatis[1] who demanded their salaries from them. Sital Das[2] asked the above named persons to pay the salaries and he detained their families in another house. At night 3 or 4 Mahrattas were found killed in Chauri Bazar.[3] The King ordered Ṭālib 'Alī to post *Surkh palṭan*[4] on the gates of the city wall and at the houses of Shah Niẓāmu'd-Dīn, Mīr Saiyid Muḥammad, Gobind Ray and Gulab Ray. Then the King came to *Dīwān-i-Khāṣ*. Nāẓir Manẓūr 'Alī Khān, Sital Das, Mirzā Mendū, Maṭlab 'Alī Khān, Saiyid Muḥammad Khān, Aḥmad 'Alī Khān, Maulavī 'Aṭāullah, Mihrbān Khān paid their respects to the King. 'Īsā Beg and Mūsā Beg, sons of Badal Beg Khān, Bahadur Beg, son of Niāz Beg Khān, and the son of Qāsim Khān offered presents of Rs 5 each and the son of 'Arif Khān presented Rs 4. The King desired the sons of Badal Beg Khān to ask their father to present himself in the Court. The King then gave one *doshāla*[5] and *goshband*[6] to Mīr Saiyid Muḥammad and one *doshāla* to Mīr 'Abdullah. Mīr Ghālib 'Alī offered a present of Rs 4 through Nāẓir Manẓūr 'Alī Khān. Munne Singh *Kumedān* and Qalandar Singh offered presents of Rs 4 each. Six hours after sunrise the King entered the seraglio and took his meals. Then he came out and asked Munne Singh to guard Mori Gate[7] and Qalandar Singh to encamp in the garden of Shahji and to keep watch over the Turkman Gate and the Ajmere Gate. He sent a letter to Ghulām Qādir Khān through Miān Tamkīn. It was written that he should send a trustworthy man to fix the time of his audience with the King. Faiyāẓ[8] 'Alī Khān came. After this letters were written to Begam Samru, Sulaimān Beg Khān, Badal Beg Khān, Allāh Yār Beg Khān, and Qāsim Khān. Ten thousand rupees were recovered from the house of Gulab Ray whose family it was reported had left for Bahadurgarh. Dated 10 *Ẕu'lqa'da*=24 Aug. (*OR 422; AR 4, p 408, no 118.*)

Sep. 1. **1600.** From Bhao Bakhshi. Is glad to hear that the Governor-General intends to go on a tour of the different stations of the army in his provinces and will set out shortly. Informs him that Maharaja Sindhia was highly pleased to hear this piece of news. Professes his

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1 Inhabitants of Mewat, present Alwar and some adjacent tracts.
2 Treasurer of the Royal Household at Delhi.
3 Business centre of old Delhi between Hauz-i-Qazi and Jama Masjid.
4 lit. "Red Battalion," the imperial guards.
5 A pair of shawls.
6 Scarf to cover the ears.
7 One of the city gates of Delhi opening to the north. Demolished in 1867.
8 Agent of Capt. Kirkpatrick at the royal court of Delhi after the Captain had resigned his post of Resident with Sindhia.

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friendship and refers him to Bhagwant Rao's letter for further particulars. (*OR 423.*)

Sep. 1. **1601.** To the Nawab Vazir. Informs him of his arrival at Benares and of his visit to the Prince. (*CI 19, p 41, no 45 ; TI 34, p 49, no 64 ; AR 4, p 455.*)

Sep. 1. **1602.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 19, p 41, no 46 ; TI 34, p 49, no 65 ; AR 4, p 446.*)

Sep. 2. **1603.** From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Says that a war having broken out between the Peshwa and Ṭīpū Sulṭān, Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān went to join the Peshwa. He proceeded as far as the river Bhima and there he effected a junction with Hari Pandit and leaving his troops with some of his chiefs to co-operate with the Pandit, he himself returned to Hyderabad. After this a peace was concluded between Ṭīpū Sulṭān and the Peshwa, though the terms are not so satisfactory. The chiefs with their troops then returned to their homes. Khandoji Bhonsla, his son, also returned safely after having a meeting with the Peshwa. Says that he is anxious to strengthen his friendship with the English for which purpose he has sent for Beniram Pandit who will soon return and inform his lordship of the secrets of his heart. (*OR 424 ; AR 4, p 413, no 119.*)

Sep. 2. **1604.** *Mudhoji Bhonsla to Beniram Pandit.*[1] Informs him that Raja Sri Sena Bahadur (Chimnaji *alias* Khandoji) personally took part in the late war with Fatḥ 'Alī Khān.[2] After peace was concluded he went to Poona and had a meeting with the Peshwa and then returned home. The writer went out to meet him on the bank of the river Wardha and safely returned to Nagpur on 25 *Ramaẓān*=11 July. (*OR 429.*)

Sep. 2. **1605.** *Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla to Beniram Pandit.*[1] Has received his letter mentioning that the Governor-General is desirous of increasing the friendship existing between the English and the writer's family and it is his wish that matters of importance to both the governments should be settled by mutual consultation and that the Governor-General would express his views frankly on any matter which might appear to him wrong and wishes the same conduct to be observed by the writer. Has further learnt that the Governor-General would shortly go to Lucknow and that Sindhia has gone to wage war against Jaipur. Has also come to know that Hamdānī[3] has joined the Raja of Jaipur and that the King is neutral. Says that the addressee had done good by sending Hari Bhadar Pandit to Calcutta as Bishambhar Pandit would go to Benares with the Governor-General. Says that he had always been a friend of the English during the time of Mr Hastings and would continue to be their well-wisher. The addressee knows how during the last war between the English and the Peshwa no stones were left unturned by

[1] Enclosure from Beniram Pandit.
[2] Ṭīpū Sulṭān.
[3] Muḥammad Beg Hamdānī.

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the Maharaja for a peaceful settlement and how Khandoji Bhonsla was sent with a force to Cuttack, notwithstanding the heavy expenses. Asks the addressee to come to Benares so that he might be acquainted with the secret and confidential particulars by the writer. (*OR 427 ; AR 4, p 413, no 122.*)

Sep. 2. **1606.** From Mudhoji Bhonsla. Professes a firm and lasting friendship for the English. Refers him to Bishambhar Pandit who would acquaint the addressee of the writer's sentiments. (*OR 430 ; AR 4, p 414, no 124.*)

Sep. 2. **1607.** *Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla to Bishambhar Pandit.*[1] To the same effect as no 1605 above with the following addition. Has learnt that Hari Bhadar Pandit has reached Calcutta. Has also learnt that the zamindars of Pataspur[2] and Bhograi attacked the cutchery of Birkhul belonging to the English, wounded two or three persons and looted some of the property. Says that the *nāib ṣubadār* of Cuttack, Rajaram Pandit, happened to be in his camp at Chandarpur[3] when the news was received. He at once ordered the said *nāib* to punish the culprits and compensate those who had suffered. Instructions were accordingly sent to the local officers who must have taken necessary steps by this time. (*OR 428 ; AR 4, p 413, no 123.*)

Sep. 2. **1608.** From Mudhoji Bhonsla. Thanks the Governor-General for providing facilities to Gosain Satya Sundar Swami and his companions who went on a pilgrimage to Gaya, Prayag[4] and Benares and were treated very kindly by the *'āmils* and the *ta'alluqdārs* of those places. Says that on their return to Nagpur they reported that they were afforded all kinds of comfort and ease during their pilgrimage. (*OR 425 ; AR 4, p 413, no 120.*)

Sep. 2. **1609.** From a Raja of Nepal. Is happy to learn of his arrival in India. Solicits his lordship's attention to the representations of his *vakīl*, Dina Nath Upadhaya. (*OR 426 ; p 419, no 121.*)

Sep. 3. **1610.** From Murar Pandit. Hopes that the Governor-General must have perused his *'arẓīs* which he had previously sent to him and to Mr Shore. Is enclosing a copy of the same for his consideration. Says that he is a servant of the English as well as of Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Hopes to receive his favours as usual. (*OR 431 ; AR 4, p 419, no 125.*)

Sep. 3. **1611.** *Murar Pandit to Mr Shore.*[5] To the same effect as no 1590 above. (*OR 432 ; AR 4, p 419, no 125.*)

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[1] Enclosure from Beniram Pandit.

[2] *Pargana* in Midnapore.

[3] Formerly a subdivision of the Sambalpur district in Central Provinces, conquered by the Nagpur Mahrattas in 1750 A.D. In 1905 it was transferred to the district of Bilaspur, Central Provinces. W. Hamilton : *East India Gazetteer*, vol. II.

[4] Old name of the modern city of Allahabad in United Provinces and an ancient place of pilgrimage of the Hindus.

[5] Enclosure to the foregoing.

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Sep. 3. **1612.** From the ryots and the inhabitants of Benares, both rich and poor. Express their appreciation of the services of Nawab 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān as the Judge of Benares since the insurrection of 1781. Justice, peace and honesty have been the key-note of his administration. He has been the cause of spreading good name of the English Company far and wide by his attention to the pilgrims and visitors to 'this' city. May he be spared long! (*OR 433 ; AR 4, p 400, no 126.*)

Sep. 3. **1613.** From Kashmiri Mal. Is delighted to hear of the arrival of the Governor-General on 'this' side of Hindustan. Says that his auspicious tour would gladden the aching hearts of many. Professes his friendship for the English. At present the writer is staying at Lucknow where he hopes to see the Governor-General. (*OR 434 ; AR 4, p 402, no 127.*)

Sep. 3. **1614.** *Umraogir to Col. Harper.*[1] To the same effect as no 1581 above. (*OR 435 ; AR 4, p 417, no 128.*)

Sep. 3. **1615.** From the Raja of Jainagar. Professes his friendship for the English. Says that in consequence of Sindhia's bad intentions he has resolved to oppose him. (*OR 436 ; AR 4, p 408, no 129.*)

Sep. 3. **1616.** From the King. Says that owing to the disobedience of his nobles and considerations of the times, he (the King) selected the Mahratta (Mahadaji Sindhia) to perform the duties of obedience but he paid no attention to the royal commands and pursued an inimical policy against the Raja of Jainagar. Sindhia was repeatedly ordered not to wage war against the Raja whom His Majesty had himself installed as the ruler. Says that when he perceived that Sindhia would not yield, he returned to the royal palace and wrote to him again and again to dissuade him from his designs on Jainagar but in vain. It is about eighteen months since His Majesty is staying at the Capital but he has not received a farthing from Sindhia. Informs him that Deshmukh and Shah Niẓāmu'd-Dīn who waited on the royal presence on behalf of Sindhia quitted Delhi without the royal permission. Says that there are disputes and contentions in the durbar so it is the proper time for the Governor-General to come to the royal presence and help in settling the affairs. Refers him to Capt. Kirkpatrick for further particulars. (*OR 437 ; AR 4, p 409, no 130.*)

Sep. 3. **1617.** *The King to Capt. Kirkpatrick.* Sends him a copy of a *shuqqa* addressed to the Governor-General. Asks him to persuade the Governor-General to send a large force and come to the royal presence. A copy of the *shuqqa* has been given to Faiyāẓ 'Alī Khān who would deliver it to the addressee. (*OR 438 ; AR 4, p 417, no 131.*)

Sep. 3. **1618.** *Intelligence*[2] *from the camp of Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia.* 'Yesterday' every particular was reported till evening. After that

[1] Enclosure from Col. Harper.
[2] Enclosure from the Resident with Sindhia.

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letters were written to the *ta'alluqdār* of Akbarabad and the *'āmil* of Muttra to see that the *ghāts* of the Jumna were well guarded and that nobody was allowed to cross the river. Rānā Khān then had a secret consultation with Sindhia. Three hours after sunset Sindhia went to bed and came out four hours before sunrise. It was reported that the Raja of Jainagar had fortified himself in the fortress of Himuji (*Sic*) where two hundred infantry of Rao Raja with a small quantity of provision and gunpowder were posted. After this, it was reported that Bapu Sahib had placed his 70 *tilangas* under Hartoon (*Sic*) Sahib.[1] Then Rānā Khān and Ḥamīd Beg came. Bapu Sahib said that after placing his men under Hartoon Sahib, he had come to take leave to go to Shahjahanabad. Permission was accordingly granted. Ambaji reported that the *tilangas* in the battalion of Mons. Lestineau[2] were creating disturbance and demanding their pay. Rai Chand presented the letter of Rao Raja asking Sindhia to pay attention to his affairs. Rānā Khān and Ambaji said that at the instance of Rao Raja, Sindhia went to Jainagar and was put to a loss. Was it good to act again in accordance with what he says? Bapuji Vithal Rao came. Sindhia ordered him to march from there. But he was not willing to set out as all the able men were killed in the battle against Jainagar, those who were injured were under treatment and the rest were starving. Sindhia ordered him to move with him and encamp on the other side of Alinagar.[3] After this the baggages were packed up. But Bapuji said that he was ready to accompany him but his soldiers were not. Afẓal Khān and Shujā'at Khān, Rohillas, went to Shahjahanabad. It was reported that 300 *tilangas* from the battalion of Daya Ram had also deserted. Khwāja Ni'matullah Beg presented himself. Ḥamīd Beg was ordered to get ready with 200 soldiers to accompany Sindhia. It was reported that many camp-followers were wounded at the hands of the Mewatis. After marching 6 *kos* Sindhia pitched his camp and halted. It was reported that the Mewatis would not supply grain and prices would go up. It was brought to the notice of the Maharaja that even half of the camp followers had not reached there. (*OR 439; AR 4, p 417, no 132.*)

Sep. 3. **1619.** *Intelligence from the camp of Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia.* 'Yesterday' every particular was reported till evening. After that

[1] Is it a mistake for Hessing, the Dutch adventurer who served under De Boigne and was present at Lalsot?

[2] Mons. Lestineau was a Frenchman and commanded a regular corps in the service of Maharaja Sindhia. In 1788 he deserted Sindhia and joined Ranjit Singh, the Jat Raja. After the defeat at Lalsot, Mahadaji entered into an alliance with Ranjit Singh and thus it happened that Lestineau's corps acted with the Mahrattas in the battle of Agra. Lestineau and his corps accompanied the Mahrattas to Delhi after the victory of Agra and he was detached to assist in the pursuit of Ghulām Qādir. When Ghulām Qādir was captured, his saddle bags, stuffed with jewels, which the miscreant had looted from the Emperor's palace, fell into Lestineau's hands who absconded shortly after his return to the Capital. He reached British territory in safety and eventually found his way to Europe with his ill-gotten wealth.—H. Compton: *European Military Adventurers of Hindustan*, pp 368-9.

[3] This is situated 11 *kos* to the westward of Dig.

Rānā Khān came. A letter from Rao Raja was read. It was reported that the army of the Raja of Jainagar was posted in a fortress. Ram Sevak attacked them at night and killed seventy men. Sindhia said that the future plan would be formed when Rao Raja came. Rai Chand was sent with a letter to Rao Raja calling upon him to visit Sindhia. The *vakīl* of Murtaẓā Khān's son came and reported that the Mewatis came towards the artillery but were driven away. This morning Sindhia got up, bathed and offered his *pūjā*. Four hours after sunrise he came out. Rai Chand gave the letter of Rao Raja and said that the latter started from Alwar and entered Rajgarh.[1] A reply was accordingly sent to Rao Raja. It was reported that some of the camp-followers were killed. An *'arẓī* from Mons. Lestineau was received saying that the *tilangas* were making disturbances and that he could not move without their salaries being paid. Brij Lal presented the *shuqqa* of the King and a letter from Shah Ṣāḥib (Niẓāmu'd-Dīn). Shah Ṣāḥib wrote that he had induced the King to march but it was proper for Sindhia himself to come personally or he might write to His Majesty to proceed to Faridabad where he could see him. The *harkāra* reported that Malik Muḥammad Khān and Mirzā Ismā'īl Beg with ten thousand cavalry and infantry had reached the village of Pathina. Malik Muḥammad Khān imprisoned the important persons of Akbarabad. Thānadār Khān told Ranjit Singh that he (Ranjit Singh) was an old adherent of the Raja of Jainagar and he replied that the Raja was no more taking care of him so he left him. After this Sindhia consulted Rai Chand in privacy. Rai Chand assured him that Rao Raja was faithful. Ḥaidar Khān and Faiẓ Ṭalab Khān represented that the *jāidāds*[2] granted to them were scattered here and there and requested that these might be replaced by one continuous block. Sindhia has promised to bestow Dig upon Ambaji and Kishangarh upon Dhara Rao. Jiwaji[3] Bakhshi will be invested with the *khil'at* of the office of *Bakhshī* and the astrologer is being consulted about the date of investiture. Dated 8 *Zu'lqa'da* (22 Aug.). *(OR 440; AR 4, p 417, no 132.)*

Sep. 3.

1620. *Intelligence from the camp of Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia.* Bhao Bakhshi read a letter which his *harkāra* had brought from Lucknow and observed that the Englishmen were true to their treaties and engagements. Sindhia was delighted to hear the contents of the letter. Bhao Bakhshi with a large number of presents for the Englishmen, departed towards the east. He was accompanied by one hundred troops. An *'arẓī* was sent to the King saying that 6,000 soldiers were being sent to crush Ghulām Qādir Khān. Letters were also written to Ẓafaryāb

[1] Town with historic ruins in Alwar State, Rajputana.

[2] An assignment of the revenues of a tract of land for the maintenance of an establishment, or of troops, granted for life, but very commonly with permitted succession to the next-of-kin, sometimes with a rent reserved; an estate, property.

[3] Jiwaji Dada Bakhshi—a Shenvi Brahman from Goa, rose to high rank in Sindhia's service and played an important part in Mahratta politics. Later he became one of Daulat Rao Sindhia's principal ministers. He died on Jan. 4, 1796.

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Khān,[1] Begam Samru, Shyam Rao, Baghel Singh and other Sikh *sardārs* to effect a junction with his forces on 'this' side of the Jumna in order to fight Ghulām Qādir. Aḥmad Khān was also asked to join them with his forces. Bapuji Vithal Rao was given two lakhs of rupees for the expenses of the army. It was proposed that the camp should be fixed at a distance of one *kos* from Alwar and that they should wait till the rainy season was over. After this three chiefs from the army of the Raja of Jainagar came and said that they would come over with ten thousand men from the army of the Raja. They assured Sindhia of their faithfulness by solemn oaths. Sindhia gave them *khil'at* and *doshāla*. Bapuji Vithal Rao was informed that they would march 5 *kos* the next day. Bapu Sahib and the son of Balwant Rao went to Shahjahanabad.[2] After this a letter from Raiji Patel was read. Then Sukhram said that one cannon named *Karak Bijlī*[3] was in the fort of Alwar. This cannon took a ball of 18 seers and its range was 4 *kos*. It was fixed on the town by 3,000 coolies from Dig and Bharatpur. Rao Raja came and said that he had travelled 20 *kos* to which Sindhia replied that he had done 15 *kos*, hampered as he was with his baggages. Two hours after sunset, Sindhia went to bed.

This morning the order was given to march. Bhao Bakhshi was invested with a five-piece *khil'at* and one string of pearls and accompanied by *chobdārs* and *jasuses* he started towards the east. After this Sindhia inspected the troops and the artillery. Then he read the news-letters from Surat and the Deccan. Six hours after sunrise Sindhia's conveyance was brought. Sindhia got Rānā Khān seated beside him. On the way Rao Raja joined them. When they arrived near Ramgarh,[4] Rao Raja said that that country had been a victim of the tyranny of the Mewatis, but from the day he pulled down the forts of Ramgarh and Lachhmangarh quiet and order had been restored and all were living peacefully. At about one o'clock Rānā Khān, Rai Chand, Ambaji and others came. A letter from Sindhia's family arrived saying that they had crossed the river Chambal. Then a letter to Deshmukh and an *'arẓī* to the King was sent. Letters were also written to Yāqūb Khān, the *'āmil* of Dig, and others. Sindhia then sent Rānā Khān and Dhara Rao towards Alwar and Lachhmangarh to select a suitable place for camping so that after leaving the baggages in Alwar they might come to Lachhmangarh to fight the Raja of Jainagar. (*OR 441; AR 4, p 417, no 132.*)

Sep. 3. **1621.** *Intelligence from the camp of Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia.* Imāmu'd-Dīn, who was sent to bring Zu'lfaqār Khān of Alinagar, report-

[1] Ẓafaryāb Khān was the son of Walter Reinhardt or Samru. In 1795 he put him self at the head of the disaffected European officers of his stepmother, Begam Samru, who was thereupon forced to fly. But she was overtaken by the rebels and was brought back to Sardhana. All her power passed temporarily into the hands of Ẓafaryāb Khān, and she was treated with great personal indignity till she was restored to power some months later by George Thomas. Zafaryāb died in 1802.

[2] lit. 'city of Shah Jahān', another name of the present day old Delhi, called after its founder, Emperor Shah Jahān.

[3] Lightning thunder.

[4] Town in Jaipur State, 100 miles north-west of the city of Jaipur,

ed that the Khān refused to come. From the news-letter of Rao Raja it was learnt that while consulting with his advisers, the Raja said that the arrival of Sindhia would save his country and that he was ready to spend five to seven lakhs of rupees without hesitation. He also observed that now the Raja of Jainagar would not dare to come to their forts and that with the help of the army of the Maharaja, he would drive him away from his territories. After this the troops of Daya Ram were placed under Mr Michael.[1] Jiwaji Bakhshi was ordered to call the troops of Mons. Lestineau from Dig. Najaf Qulī Khān's news-letter was read. It was written that the property, which Najaf had got from Rewari, he intends to send to Hansi[2] and Hissar.[3] To ascertain the above facts Sindha sent for Waḥīd Khān who came and said that he might be deputed to induce Najaf Qulī Khān to come to Sindhia's side. Sindhia said that the country and *parganas* of Najaf Qulī Khān would be bestowed upon him. Waḥīd Khān said that he had 5,000 Mewatis assembled near Kishangarh in Machhrauli and asked Sindhia to give him 2,000 cavalry then he would bring the head of Najaf Qulī Khān. Sindhia said that he would see to it the next day. Two hours after sunset Sindhia went to bed.

This morning, four hours after sunrise, Sindhia came out. Ambaji and Mirzā Raḥīm Beg came. A news-letter from Ghulām Qādir Khān was read. It was written that the Khān had plundered the *pargana* of Shikarpur[4] and had occupied Kapurgarh which was built by Majdu'd-Daulah. It was also known that the Khān had 17,000 soldiers and had written to the Raja of Jaipur that he had reduced the entire country dependant upon Shahjahanabad. The Khān further asked the Raja to send Malik Muḥammad[5] Khān, Mirzā Ismā'īl Beg and the Rajput army so that after reducing the whole country with their combined forces he would take the King on his side and come to the Raja. It was reported that the Raja of Jainagar intended to send some cavalry towards Akbarabad. The Raja of Jainagar consulted Bhojraj Bakhshi and expressed his fear that Rao Raja might come with the army of Sindhia into the interior of his state. Sindhia gave Rs 400 to Hiru Padhara ordering him to plunder the forest of Jainagar and to fetch as many cattle as possible. Moti Ram whom Ambaji sent to negotiate with the Raja of Jainagar then presented himself. After this Rao Raja had secret consultation with Sindhia. The latter said that leaving his baggages there, both of them would go to select a place for encampment. Rao Raja suggested that this could be done through the servants. Sindhia observed that he had fought so many battles and had faced heavy odds but this battle against the Raja of Jainagar was altogether

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[1] Probably Michael Filoze, a Neapolitan adventurer who took service under Sindhia about 1790. H. Compton: *European Military Adventurers of Hindustan.*

[2] Historic town in Hissar Dist., Punjab.

[3] Town and district in the Punjab.

[4] In Bulandshahr Dist., U. P.

[5] Malik Muḥammad Khān was appointed *nāib* of Dig by Afrāsiāb Khān in 1784. In 1787 he fought on the side of the Raja of Jainagar against Sindhia. He was with Ismā'īl Beg when the latter captured the city of Agra and invested the fort. But next year he deserted him and joined Ranjit Singh Jat.

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different from the rest. Sindhia then sent Gul Muḥamad, *chobdār*, with Rai Chand to Alwar. A letter through Dharam Rao Sindhia was sent to Birha Singh, Raja of Kishangarh. Then replies were written to the King's *shuqqa* and the *'arẓī* of Shahji. Sindhia then read a letter from Bapuji Vithal Rao who had gone towards the army of the Raja of Jainagar. Sindhia wrote to him that he must keep him informed of the conditions prevailing there. It was reported that the Raja of Jainagar on hearing the arrival of Sindhia had released the men of Rao Raja and had stopped the reduction of his forts. Rao Raja said that he had written a letter to Najaf Qulī Khān and was awaiting the reply. Then Rai Singh, *vakīl* of Ranjit Singh Jat, came and had a talk with Sindhia. At night Sindhia went to bed. Two hours before sunrise he got up. Rānā Khān, Ambaji and Mirzā Raḥīm Beg[1] presented themselves. A letter was written to Bhao Bakhshi saying that whatever was the will of the Englishmen he should carry out. A letter was received from Bapuji Vithal Rao. Kunwar Ram Singh came from the Raja of Jainagar and had a talk with Sindhia but to no effect. It was reported that the Raja of Jainagar had strongly expressed his intention to fight Sindhia. An *'arẓī* of Jankamal from Gokalgarh[2] said that the supply of grain had run short at that place. Rai Chand said that Rao Raja had placed the fort of Alwar at the disposal of Sindhia and that it could maintain his men for ten years. An *'arẓī* from Gul Muḥammad stated that Rao Raja was raising 5 lakhs of rupees for him and that Khush Hali Ram had promised to pay two lakhs to Sindhia as a loan. Raja Mannu Lal, *vakīl* of Begam Samru, came and presented an *'arẓī* from the Begam. After this Rozmal, *vakīl* of Baghel Singh, reported that Baghel Singh had called 2,000 Sikhs from the (Jullundur) Doab. Sindhia remarked that there were disturbances on all sides and entered the *deoghar*. (*OR 442 ; AR 4, p 417, no 132.*)

Sep. 3. **1622.** *Intelligence from the Court of the King.* 'Yesterday' in the afternoon the King came to *Dīwān-i-Khās*. After perusing the newsletter from Sindhia's camp he sent it to Shahji. It was learnt from the newspaper that Ghulām Qādir Khān had encamped near the brickfields from where he came to Shahdara and entered his camp. Today, two hours after sunrise, it was reported that Ghulām Qādir Khān and the Sikh cavalry were fighting with His Majesty's forces. It was reported that Madho Rao had entered Shahdara and that Shahji and Deshmukh had gone to Rajghat.

The rest is to the same effect as no 1596 above. (*OR 443 ; AR 4, p 417, no 133.*)

Sep. 3. **1623.** *Intelligence from the camp of Maharaja Sindhia.* To the same effect as no 1620 above. (*OR 444 ; AR 4, p 417, no 133.*)

Sep. 3. **1624.** From Ahalya Bai. Says that *dharamsālas*[3] and *ghāts*[4] are being constructed by her at Gaya, Kashi, etc., for charitable and pious

[1] He was one of Sindhia's confidential ministers. He was appointed *'āmil* of Dig in December 1786.

[2] A stronghold in Rewari.

[3] A place of accommodation for travellers and pilgrims.

[4] Steps on the bank of a river.

purposes. Solicits that her servants, who are engaged in constructing these pious structures, may not be interrupted in any way. (*OR 445 ; AR 4, p 398, no 134.*)

Sep. 3. **1625.** To the Prince[1] (Jahāndār Shah). Says that the Governor-General and the Company regard the friends of the Prince as their friends and his enemies as their enemies. The Prince is at liberty to go wherever he likes. He would be welcome at all times in their territories. If he comes out victorious in his wars it would give pleasure and satisfaction to them ; if he fails he can always count upon the English to afford him a safe and honourable asylum in their territories. (*OR 446.*)

Sep. 3. **1626.** From the King. Commends to the favour of the Governor-General, one of his dependants, Saiyid Raẓī Khān. (*OR 447 ; AR 4, p 409, no 135.*)

Sep. 4. **1627.** From the Prince. Says that the writer settled at Benares two years back according to the wish of Mr Hastings. As long as the said gentleman was here the writer was treated very kindly by Raja Mahip Narayan. He received the same treatment at the hands of Mr Fowke. When he set out for Lucknow he was accompanied up to Jaunpur[2] by Raja Mahip Narayan who carried out his commands promptly. When he arrived at Lucknow he was treated very honourably by the Nawab Vazir. As he was not satisfied with the conduct of Amīru'd-Daulah (Ḥaidar Beg Khān) he repaired to Benares and found that everything was well-ordered and satisfactory. But it is about a year now since the Raja has been neglecting him and he has forbidden his servants to attend him. Although the Raja had received his (Prince's) allowance from the Company yet he has not paid it to him. When Mr James Grant left this place to see the Governor-General the said Raja contrived to procure some *'arẓīs* regarding the atrocities of Mr Grant. Assures him that the allegations against him have no basis in fact and are quite false. When the Raja heard that the said gentleman had tendered his resignation he imprisoned Kalb 'Alī Khān, Mahdī 'Alī Khān, Rai Champat Ray and Umrao Singh who were at that time in his (Prince's) presence and he punished them severely. At the time when Lala Kashmiri Mal held the office of Treasurer to the *rāj* he transferred a *jāgīr* worth one lakh of rupees to his sons and embezzled lots of money yet the Raja did not check him at all. Says that the subjects and the inhabitants of the city are satisfied with Mr James Grant. The Governor-General and the members of his Council should not give ear to the false and groundless

[1] This appears to be the draft of a declaration demanded by the Prince from the Governor-General. The Prince had an interview with Lord Cornwallis as he was passing through Benares on a tour to the north. He made urgent applications for troops or money to assist in the re-establishment of his father's throne but this was refused. As however he was bent on going to Delhi to try his fortune he at last asked for an asylum for himself and his family within the Company's territories in the event of his being obliged to flee from his enemies. This request was granted and it was reduced to writing and signed by the Governor-General and Council, no 1758 below.—H. Beveridge : *A Comprehensive History of India,* vol. II.

[2] Town in United Provinces.

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reports against him. Asks the Governor-General to improve the management of the city, to check all this maladministration and not to trust the present Raja. (*OR 448 ; AR 4, p 420, no 136.*)

Sep. 4. **1628.** To Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. Has received his three letters, first in recommendation of Ganesh Das,[1] the second respecting a temple which is being built by Appaji and the third regarding a proper person to reside at his court. Will attend to the first two items. Regarding the third, he has already intimated to him the appointment of Major Palmer who has stayed back at Calcutta for two or three days to prepare for his journey. (*CI 19, pp 41-2, no 47 ; TI 34, pp 49-50, no 66 ; AR 4, p 454.*)

Sep. 4. **1629.** To Bhao Bakhshi. A complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 19, pp 42-3, no 48 ; TI 34, p 50, no 67 ; AR 4, p 442.*)

Sep. 5. **1630.** *Intelligence from the camp of Maharaja Sindhia.* Jiwaji Bakhshi got 'Abdullah Beg released from the prison. The servants of Maharaja Sindhia, who were in Dig, wrote that they had no money for their expenses and that they feared an attack from the Mewatis. It was written in reply that Surat Singh, one of the companions of Raiji Patel, was proceeding to 'this' quarter and that they should come along with him. An order was written to Khandoji Appa to send some troops under Devji Gole to Dig. After this a letter from Deshmukh Rao was read. It was written that the King had informed him that Ghulām Qādir had encamped 3 *kos* from Baghpat and had spread his army up to Shahdara, and threatened Shahjahanabad. His Majesty therefore desired that the Maharaja should send him army to 'this' side to crush Ghulām Qādir. The King had also written separately to Sindhia to come to Delhi at once and had written to Begam Samru, Baghel Singh and Shyam Rao Bakhshi[2] for help. Madho Rao is still waiting at Shahdara. After this Sindhia ordered Bapu Malhar to plunder the country of the Raja of Jainagar. The rest is to the same effect as no 1621 above. (*OR 449 ; AR 4, p 417, no 137.*)

Sep. 5. **1631.** From the King. To the same effect as no 1616 above. (*OR 450 ; AR 4, p 417, no 138.*)

Sep. 7 **1632.** To the King. Has received his *shuqqa* summoning him to the royal presence. Is greatly honoured by this royal favour but regrets that the rules of conduct prescribed by his superiors in authority would not admit of his gratifying his personal desire of paying a visit to His Majesty. As the King had long ago withdrawn himself from the protection of the English, it was inconsistent with the system of their government to comply with the royal commands at so short a notice. Moreover, from the time of His Majesty's departure they had withdrawn themselves from further interference in the royal affairs except to show respect to the King's throne and maintain allegiance to it. It is a cause

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[1] Ganesh Ray, according to the original of no 1592 above.

[2] One of Sindhia's officers. He obeyed the royal summons but arrived too late, for Ghulām Qādir had already been appointed *Mīr BaKhshī* when the Mahratta detachment arrived in the outskirts of Delhi.—*Poona Residency Correspondence*, vol. I.

of great happiness that all the nobles and chiefs with whom the English have friendly relations maintain allegiance to the King's throne. (*CI 19, pp 43-4, no 49 ; TI 34, pp 49-52, no 68 ; AR 4, p 448.*)

Sep. 8. **1633.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. Is pleased to learn that the Governor-General has reached Benares and would shortly proceed to Allahabad. On Thursday, he would go to Jhusi to receive him. (*OR 451 ; AR 4, p 425, no 139.*)

Sep. 8. **1634.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 452 ; AR 4, p 406, no 140.*)

Sep. 9. **1635.** *Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia to Col. Harper.* Is pleased to receive his friendly letter stating that as a precaution against the rebellious disposition of Umraogir Gosain, the Nawab Vazir had written a letter to him forbidding him to create disturbances and saying that if he intended to reside in his territories he must not carry on improper activities otherwise he would be turned out of the country. Notwithstanding the above instructions, the Gosain was found guilty of improper conduct and the Colonel therefore informed the Vazir of his mischiefs. Consequently the Vazir ordered the Gosain to disband the men he had gathered together. Another letter was written by the Vazir to Faiẓullah Khān asking him not to give assistance to Ghulām Qādir Khān. Says in reply that he has also received the copies of the Vazir's letters to the Gosain. Is convinced that the Englishmen are true to their treaties and engagements. It would always be his aim to strengthen this friendship. (*OR 453 ; AR 4, p 417, no 141.*)

Sep. 10. **1636.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Is anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Governor-General. Has sent fresh vegetables through Lal Singh for his lordship. (*OR 454 ; AR 4, p 425, no 142.*)

Sep. 10. **1637.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 455 ; AR 4, p 406, no 143.*)

Sep. 10. **1638.** To the Nawab Vazir. Complimentary, hoping to have the pleasure of seeing him soon. (*CI 19, p 45, no 50 ; TI 34, p 52, no 69; AR 4, p 455.*)

Sep. 10. **1639.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 19, pp 45-6, no 51 ; TI 34, p 53, no 70 ; AR 4, p 446.*)

Sep. 12. **1640.** From the Prince. Informs the Governor-General that he would arrive at Allahabad on Thursday and if by chance he is delayed then the Governor-General should wait for him for a day or two. (*OR 456 ; AR 4, p 420, no 145.*)

Sep. 12. **1641.** From Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as no 1633 above. (*OR 457 ; AR 4, p 408, no 146.*)

Sep. 12. **1642.** From Nawab Aṣafu'd-Daulah. Is anxiously awaiting the Governor-General's arrival at Jhusi where he has already arrived accompanied by Col. Harper. The colonel is going forward to meet him, (*OR 458 ; AR 4, p 425, no 147.*)

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Sep. 12. **1643.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 459 ; AR 4, p 406, no 148.*)

Sep. 12. **1644.** *Proclamation issued by the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah), dated 9 September 1787.* The Gosains, Umraogir and Himmat Bahadur, who were for a long time on friendly terms with Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia, being displeased with him, came and took protection in the Nawab's country. Whereas it is not the practice of his government nor the custom of the English to turn out those who seek protection and whereas his country and that of the English Company are the same, the Gosains were permitted to reside in his country upon this condition that they should commit no improper act. But when Sindhia, after the war of Jainagar, went to Dig, Umraogir collected a body of men in order to create disturbance in the country of Sindhia. Immediately on learning this the Gosains were ordered not to give trouble to Sindhia who was a friend both of the English and the Vazir but they acted contrary to his orders and took possession of several places[1] and turned out the officers of Sindhia. In consequence of mutual friendship this was displeasing to the English as well as to the Vazir. It is therefore proclaimed that in whatever district the said Umraogir or his children or dependants may be they should be apprehended and confined. They shall get such punishment as is due to their conduct so that the world may know the consequences of acting contrary to the wishes of the ruler. (*OR 460.*)

Sep. 12. **1645.** *Intelligence from the Court of the King.* His Majesty after perusing the newspaper of Sindhia sent it on to Shahji. He had secret consultations with Shahji and Deshmukh and then asked Shah 'Abdullah to bring Ghulām Qādir Khān to his Presence.

Intelligence from the camp of Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia, dated 30 Shawwāl (*15 Aug.*). The *vakīl* of Ranjit Singh (Jat) presented his letter and reported that his master was performing the duties of obedience to Sindhia but wanted more *jāgīrs*. After this Sindhia disarmed 500 gunners, disbanded them and ordered that no Hindustanis should be entertained in the artillery. Allāh Yār Beg Khān was ordered to go along with Sindhia's family and to take the artillery with him. The commanders were asked to disband all the Hindustani troops. Sindhia then wrote letters to the *Qil'adārs* of Aligarh,[2] Akbarabad, Firozabad and Sadabad to dispatch all movable articles to Gwalior and remarked that His Majesty was avaricious of money and sided with those who supplied him with it. An *'arẓī* from Begam Samru stated that she was asked by Ghulām Qādir Khān and the Raja of Jainagar to join them but she declined and is now proceeding to join Sindhia. She is encamped near Panipat.[3] A letter from Deshmukh

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[1] The Gosains had seized the *thāna* of Firozabad and, after driving out the Mahratta collectors of Atrauli, Chharra, Bhamauri, and other *maḥāls* in Aligarh district, attacked Sindhia's general, Abhaji, and routed two of his sepoy battalions, capturing their guns. J. Sarkar : *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, vol. III, p 318.

[2] District in United Provinces, 80 miles south-east of Delhi.

[3] Historic town in Karnal Dist., Punjab, scene of three decisive battles.

stated that the men of the artillery stationed with the King were demanding their pay from Mirzā Mendū, the *Dārogha*, and therefore the King observed that Sindhia was not remitting the expenses of the royal household even. After this it was learnt that Umraogir at the instigation of Ghulām Qādir Khān was preparing to create disturbances. It was also reported that the Raja of Jainagar went to the camp of Bakhtawar Singh[1] and others who had about 5 or 6 thousand soldiers under their command and induced them to join him. Raja Bijai Singh had written to the Raja of Jainagar that he would send him as many men and as much money as he required and that he had sent one force towards Ajmer.[2] The Raja of Jainagar was reported to be sending his *vakīl* to the King. It was written in the letter of the Raja of Kishangarh that Murād Beg Khān was marching to Kishangarh. After this, Sindhia consulted Rānā Khān and others and observed that there were disturbances on all sides and the army was depressed. Those present said that nothing could be done without money. At this Sindhia brought out the ornaments of his household and other articles and placing them before his advisers he said that that was all the property he possessed. Rānā Khān said that it was quite insufficient. Seven or eight of the advisers undertook to provide from among themselves a sum of thirteen lakhs of rupees. Sindhia directed that that money should be paid to the Mahratta soldiery and that they should watch the situation for another two months. It was also proposed to confiscate the property of Naubat Rai and his brothers.

Intelligence from the camp of Ghulām Qādir Khān. The Khān was pleased to hear of the retreat of Sindhia. He encamped at Jhunjhana.[3] Sarab Sukh Ray with Sardar Bhanga Singh at the head of 500 Sikh cavalry, came and joined the Khān. It was reported that other Sikh sardars would also join him. (*OR 461.*)

Sep. 13. **1646.** From Maḥabbat Khān. He was on his way to Benares in order to receive the Governor-General but came to know that his lordship had left that place. So he is now waiting anxiously at Allahabad for his arrival. Ever since the death of his father, the late Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān, he has been residing in the Company's territories. Professes his sincere friendship. (*OR 462 ; AR 4, p 419, no 149.*)

Sep. 16. **1647.** From Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain. Informs him that the Nizam has levied a crore of rupees on his *umarās* and *jāgīrdārs* in order to raise an army and that he is inclined to preserve the treaty with the

[1] He appears to be the adopted son of Pratap Singh, the Rao Raja of Macheri. He succeeded to the *gaddī* in 1791 and ruled till his death in 1815.

[2] District and city in Rajputana in the British province of Ajmer-Merwara. The district of Ajmer was given to the Mahrattas in 1756 by Bijai Singh, the Rathor prince, as *mund kati* or 'blood-money' for the murder of Jayappa Sindhia, the Mahratta General. In 1787 Mahadaji Sindhia invaded Jaipur and the Rathor princes joined together to aid their brethren. The Mahrattas were defeated and the Rathors regained Ajmer for a brief period. It was retaken by Sindhia in 1790.—*Imperial Gazetteer of India*, vol. V.

[3] A place about forty *kos* from Delhi. *Poona Residency Correspondence*, vol. I, p 231.

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Mahrattas but fears Ṭīpū Sulṭān who is concentrating his forces on the boundaries of the Nizam's country and who has prepared 500 boats such as are used for crossing a river. The Nizam has advanced Rs 5,000 to Mons. Aumont, a Frenchman, who has long been in his service, to purchase muskets from Pondicherry. (*OR 463 ; AR 4, p 415, no 150.*)

Sep. 16. **1648.** *The King (Shah 'Ālam) to Majdu'd-Daulah.* Has learnt from his *'arẓī* that Sindhia has not been neglectful in sending money to His Majesty but it was Shahji who appropriated it for his own use. Says that the addressee should ask Sindhia to send the particulars of the sums which he sent so that the treachery of Shahji may be known. Has also learnt that if Sindhia had been informed that the money was not being paid to the King he would have punished Shahji. Says that the information was repeatedly sent to him but to no effect. Says that if Sindhia desires that the royal favours should be bestowed upon him then he should send money and should himself write to the King. Says that he was compelled to bestow the honours on Ghulām Qādir Khān as there was neither money nor troops to check him.

The King (Shah 'Ālam) to Sindhia. He wrote him repeatedly to come and send troops to the royal presence but his commands were not obeyed. Says that in the absence of his troops a calamity fell on him and he was forced to bestow *khil'at* on Ghulām Qādir Khān. Asks him to inform His Majesty of his intentions. (*OR 464 ; AR 4, p 418, no 151.*)

Sep. 16. **1649.** *The Prince to the King.*[1] Is pleased to receive his *shuqqa.* Has learnt from it that Deshmukh Rao and Shah Niẓāmu'd-Dīn have fled from the Court and that Ghulām Qādir Khān had arrived on that side of the Jumna near Shahdara. Has also learnt that he is required to inform the Governor-General and the Nawab Vazir that they should repair to the royal presence to receive royal favours. Says that he had already mentioned the arrival of the Governor-General and the sincerity which he bears to His Majesty. Would communicate the result of his conversation with the Governor-General to His Majesty. Is desirous of flying to the royal presence after four years' absence from the Court. Assures him of his profound sincerity.

The King's reply. Informs him that Ghulām Qādir has taken upon himself all the offices held by Sindhia. Says that he was not inclined to invest him with the *khil'at* but was forced by circumstances to do so, otherwise some other person would have been placed on the throne. (*OR 465 ; AR 4, p 420, no 152.*)

Sep. 16. **1650.** *The King (Shah 'Ālam) to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.* Says that he must have heard the particulars of the Court of the King and the report of the conflict between Sindhia and the Raja of Jainagar. Informs him that Deshmukh Rao and Shahji fled from his Court and that he had not received a single pice from Sindhia for the last fourteen

[1] Enclosure from Capt. Kirkpatrick.

months. Appeals to him to come to the royal presence with his forces and persuade the Governor-General to repair to Shahjahanabad. Refers him to Col. (Capt.) Kirkpatrick's letter for further particulars. (*OR 466 ; AR 4, p 409, no 153.*)

Sep. 16. **1651.** *Akbar 'Alī Khān to the Resident at Benares.* Permission may be obtained from the Governor-General for the following points.

1. The draft of the declaration of the Governor-General has been sent for the approval of the Council and is expected in two or three days. When it arrives it should be sent to the Prince wherever he may be.

2. It has been decided that four or five battalions with four guns shall remain with the Prince as long as he remains within the boundaries of the Vazir. It should be ascertained from what station they should be requisitioned.

3. Letters of recommendation for Khwāja Ḥasan and Khwāja Ḥusain Maudūdī should be obtained from the Governor-General.

4. Mr Ives should be introduced to the Prince and directed to give his support to the dependants of the Prince at Lucknow.

5. If the Prince may not proceed by the route of Lucknow then it should be specified by which route he is to go.

6. Nawab Sher Jang should be permitted to return to Benares. A letter should be obtained from Lord Cornwallis in the name of Mr Duncan directing him to pay to the Prince 6 months' allowance in advance.

7. Two elephants and a number of coolies who have brought the baggages of the Prince from Chunargarh[1] may be allowed to accompany him up to Farrukhabad.

8. Nawab Amīru'd-Daulah (Ḥaidar Beg Khān) should be directed to supply coolies, *kahārs*,[2] etc. wherever the Prince may halt within the territory of the Nawab Vazir. (*OR 467.*)

Sep. 17. **1652.** *Mr Willes (Resident at Farrukhabad) to Ḥaidar Beg Khān.* Says that he had written twice to Col. Harper to send some person from the Vazir to take charge of his office but none has arrived. Informs him that Raja Himmat Singh (Bahadur) and others are creating disturbances. Strong-holds are being built by the interested parties in this country. The forts that were reduced with the help of the English battalions are being built anew by designing men. Hopes that someone would be sent to relieve him. (*OR 468 ; AR 4, p 418, no 154.*)

Sep. 17. **1653.** From Diler Himmat Khān, Nawab of Farrukhabad. Is pleased to receive his letter stating his arrival at 5 *kos* from Lucknow. Would set out shortly to meet the Governor-General. Professes friendship for the English. (*OR 469 ; AR 4, p 404, no 156.*)

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[1] Town with fortress, situated on the southern bank of the Ganges in Mirzapur Dist., U. P., at a distance of 19 miles from Benares.

[2] Palanquin-bearer, water-drawer.

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Sep. 18. **1654.** To Muzaffar Jang, Nawab of Farrukhabad. Hopes to see him soon. (*CI 19, p 46, no 52 ; TI 34, p 53, no 71 ; AR 4, p 445.*)

Sep. 19. **1655.** *Parwāna*[1] *issued by Col. Harper to faujdārs, zamindars, kotwāls and chaukīdārs.* They are directed not to interfere or molest but to afford a safe passage through their jurisdictions to the *beopārīs* who are taking provisions and other necessaries for the battalions stationed at Cawnpore. Dated 7 Jun. 1787. (*OR 470 ; AR 4, p 418, no 157*(*1*).)

Sep. 19. **1656.** *Parwāna*[1] *granted by Col. Harper to the beopārīs.* Duli Chand and Kishor Chand, *beopārīs,* are bringing provisions from the side of Pilibhit[2] for the use of the camp at Cawnpore. No one must molest or interfere with them on the pretence of duties and taxes. Dated 11 Jun. 1787. (*OR 471 ; AR 4, p 418, no 157*(*2*).)

Sep. 19. **1657.** *Parwāna*[1] *granted by Col. Harper to Capt. Ramsay, dated 7 Jul. 1787.* Be it known to the *faujdārs* and zamindars, etc., that the men of Capt. Ramsay are going towards Pilibhit for purchasing timber and other articles. No one should molest them in the execution of their duties. (*OR 472 ; AR 4, p 418, no 157*(*3*).)

Sep. 19. **1658.** *Parwāna*[1] *granted by Col. Harper to Lieut. Dandridge,*[3] *dated 11 Sep. 1787.* Be it known to *faujdārs,* zamindars, etc., of Sarai Ganesh that the men of Lieut. Dandridge are going to bring about thirty trunks of mango and other trees which are required for building a bridge. They must not be hampered or interrupted on any account. (*OR 473 ; AR 4, p 418, no 157.*)

Sep. 19. **1659.** *Parwāna*[1] *granted by Col. Harper to Lachhmi Das, dated 12 Sep. 1787.* Be it known to the *rāhdārs, chaukīdārs* and others that Lachhmi Das is proceeding from Kalpi to Benares accompanied by 100 men, 15 horses, etc. No interruption must be offered to him. (*OR 474 ; AR 4, p 418, no 157.*)

Sep. 19. **1660.** *Intelligence from Akbarabad, dated 3 Zu'lhijjah 1201 A.H.* (*16 Sep. 1787*). This day Mirzā Ismā'īl Beg Khān took possession of Akbarabad and his army dug trenches in the city. The City *Kotwāl* was dragged out of his place and Ismā'īl Beg's man was appointed in his room. An order has been issued that nobody should plunder the citizens. It was reported that Raiji Patel and Lakhwaji[4] were retreating towards Bharatpur. (*OR 475.*)

Sep. 20. **1661.** From Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. This day, Sunday (16 Sep. 1787), in the morning Ismā'īl Beg with his army attacked Akbarabad (Agra) and as the *Nāzim* of that place fled from his trenches into the fort, Ismā'īl Beg entered the town and took possession of it. All the guns on the trenches of Akbarabad were captured and the Rohillas also plundered the effects of the *Nāzim's* house. The trenches of Ismāīl

[1] Enclosure from Col. Harper.

[2] Town and district in U. P., 30 miles north-east of Bareilly.

[3] He was Field Engineer at Cawnpore in 1787. He died in England in 1789. Hodson : *Officers of the Bengal Army,* Pt. II, p 8.

[4] Better known as Lakhwa Dada.

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Beg are being dug close to the gates of the fort and an engagement has begun with the men in the fort. The inhabitants have not been molested. Raiji Patel and Mons. Lestineau have fled towards Bharatpur. It is also reported that Malik Muḥammad Khān is with Ismā'īl Beg. (*OR 476 ; AR 4, p 418, no 158.*)

Sep. 20. **1662.** To Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Informs him of his arrival at Allahabad and meeting with the Nawab Vazir. (*CI 19, pp 46-7, no 53 ; TI 34, p 53, no 72 ; AR 4, p 449.*)

Sep. 20. **1663.** To Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 19, p 47, no 54 ; TI 34, p 53, no 73 ; AR 4, p 450.*)

Sep. 21. **1664.** From the Prince. Professes friendship for the Nawab Vazir. Says that the Vazir is displeased with him as he left Lucknow for Benares without his knowledge at a time when the Vazir was away at Fyzabad. Assures him that he has not the slightest cause of complaint against the Vazir. Requests the Governor-General to reconcile the Vazir to him. Suggests a meeting for this purpose at Lucknow from where the Prince would set out for Farrukhabad. (*OR 477; AR 4, p 420, no 159.*)

Sep. 21. **1665.** From the Prince. Has sent Mirzā 'Abdu'r Raḥīm Beg to attend on the Governor-General on his behalf. (*OR 478 ; AR 4, p 421, no 160.*)

Sep. 23. **1666.** *Faizullah Khān to Col. Harper.* Acknowledges the receipt of his letter enclosing a copy of the proclamation issued by Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that if upon enquiry the family or dependants of Gosain Umraogir are found in his dominions he would act agreeably to his orders. Is pleased to learn from the letter of Uttam Chand, his *vakīl*, that the addressee has fully represented to the Governor-General the particulars of the writer's attachment and fidelity to the English. (*OR 479 ; AR 4, p 403, no 161.*)

Sep. 23. **1667.** The Nizam to Mr Macpherson. Says that Shah Abul Lais̤, of Rae Bareli,[1] was granted by the King (Shah 'Ālam) some villages in Allahabad as an *altamghā* for his maintenance. Requests that the possession of those villages may now be given to Saiyid Muḥammad, son of Shah Abul Lais̤. (*OR 480 ; AR 4, p 419, no 162.*)

Sep. 24. **1668.** *Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia to Col. Harper.* Is pleased to receive his letter enclosing a copy of the proclamation issued by Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah regarding the Gosain, Umraogir. Says that the friendship existing between the Company and him has been strengthened by this action. (*OR 481 ; AR 4, p 423, no 163.*)

Sep. 25. **1669.** From Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain. Says that the situation is now calm and quiet as Ṭīpū Sulṭān after posting some of his forces in various places has set out for his capital, Seringapatam. Consequently the Nizam has also ordered Sharfu'l-Mulk to withdraw his troops that are stationed on the bank of the river Kistna as a measure

[1] Town and district in Lucknow Division, U. P.

of precaution and has asked them to go away to their taluks. Says that the Nizam is making collections from the nobles of the state and the report of the amount of the contribution of Nawab Mushīru'l-Mulk is incorrect as he had paid not ten but five lakhs of rupees. The Nizam is awaiting a reply from England. (*OR 482 ; AR 4, p 415, no 164.*)

Sep. 25. **1670.** From Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain. Thanks him for his orders regarding the writer's monthly allowance and the remittance of a sum of five thousand rupees *in lieu* of his arrears. Reports that Ṭīpū has returned to his capital, Seringapatam, and Sharfu'l-Mulk and his brother, Ḥashmat Jang, who were stationed with troops on the bank of the Kistna, have come back. The wife of Balaji Rao has died and Hari Pandit is very ill. Najaf Khān's troops which were serving with Sindhia have deserted him and joined the Rajputs. (*OR 483 ; AR 4, p 415, no 165.*)

Sep. 25. **1671.** To the Prince. Has received his two letters informing him that the Prince had sent Mirzā 'Abdu'r-Raḥīm Beg, one of his confidential servants, to accompany the Governor-General to Farrukhabad and to communicate the royal orders to him. Says that he has not been neglectful of the royal commands. Has been greatly honoured by the title of brother conferred upon him by His Highness. Is of opinion that nothing can be more important among brothers than to remove disagreements on all subjects and says that it will give him great pleasure to comply with the Prince's orders. The Nawab Vazir has also out of allegiance to His Highness and his great friendship for him (the Governor-General), undertaken to remove the uneasiness of the Prince's mind. With regard to the Prince's intention of arriving at a place within 2 or 3 days' journey of Lucknow in order to meet the Nawab Vazir and then to set out for Farrukhabad, he will take care that every attention is paid to the Prince during his stay at that place on his way to His Majesty's presence. Suggests that it will be improper for the Prince to be accompanied by any armed men except those of the Nawab Vazir and the Company. The Governor-General will arrange for a proper escort to accompany him to the confines of the Nawab Vazir's dominions. As the Governor-General's time will be taken up too much by his conversation with the Nawab Vazir, it will not be possible for either of them to pay proper respects to the Prince, should he honour Lucknow by his presence. Therefore advises him to halt at about 10 *kos* from Lucknow and make them acquainted with the royal commands through the person whom the Nawab Vazir will depute for the purpose. He will exert his best to comply with all the royal orders. (*CI 19, pp 47-51, no 55 ; TI 34, pp 53-8, no 74; AR 4, p 452.*)

Sep. 27. **1672.** From Munnī Begam. Is sending Nāṣir Muḥammad Khān to attend on the Governor-General on her part. Dated 25 *Shawwāl* (10 Aug.). (*OR 485 ; AR 4, p 413, no 167.*)

Sep. 27. **1673.** To Munnī Begam. Acknowledges receipt of her letter received through Nāṣir Muḥammad Khān. (*CI 19, p 53, no 60 ; TI 34, p 58, no 76; AR 4, p 450.*)

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Sep. 27. **1674.** To Raja Pratap Singh. A complimentary reply to his two letters received at Benares and Allahabad. (*CI 19, p 52, no 58 ; TI 34, p 58, no 75 ; AR 4, p 448.*)

Sep. 27. **1675.** To the Nawab Vazir. Col. Harper having resigned his post of Resident at the Nawab Vazir's court the Governor-General has appointed Mr Edward Otto Ives to his place. Trusts that it will meet with the approbation of the Nawab and would be the means of increasing their friendship. (*CI 19, p 51, no 56 ; TI 34, pp 58-9, no 77 ; AR 4, p 455.*)

Sep. 27. **1676.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 19, pp 51-2, no 57 ; TI 34, p 59, no 78 ; AR 4, pp 446-7.*)

Sep. 27. **1677.** To Mahadaji Sindhia, the King, the Prince, Faiẓullah Khān, and the Begams at Fyzabad. To the same effect. (*CI 19, pp 51-5, nos 57a-63a ; TI 34, pp 59-60, nos 79-83 ; AR 4, pp 444, 446-8, 452, 454.*)

Sep. 28. **1678.** From the Prince. Hopes that the Governor-General has received the letter in which he wrote about the disagreement of the Nawab Vazir with the Prince. In accordance with the Governor-General's wishes he has set out for Lucknow. Says that this day, 12 *Ẕu'lḥijjah* (24 Sep. 1787) at 2 o'clock he received a *shuqqa* from His Majesty. Would discuss the particulars of the *shuqqa* with the Governor-General and the Vazir at Lucknow. He is therefore repairing to that place with all expedition. Hopes that suitable action would be taken to ameliorate the affairs of the King. (*OR 484 ; AR 4, p 421, no 166.*)

Sep. 28. **1679.** *Raja Rajindar Gir*[1] *to Col. Harper.* Complimentary. (*OR 486 ; AR 4, p 408, no 168.*)

Sep. 28. **1680.** To the Begams at Fyzabad.[2] Intimates his arrival at Lucknow and his meeting with the Nawab Vazir. Is afraid that he will not get any time to visit Fyzabad. Sends some presents to each through Col. Harper. (*CI 19, p 53, no 61 ; TI 34, p 60, no 84 ; AR 4, p 444.*)

Sep. 29. **1681.** From Maharaja Gaj Singh. Complimentary. (*OR 487 ; AR 4, p 405, no 170.*)

Sep. 29. **1682.** From the Raja of Jainagar. Solicits a passport for Fath Ram and Pratap Gir, Brahmins, who are going to Baijnath on the part of the Raja with 25 *bahangīs* of *Gangājal.*[3] (*OR 488 ; AR 4, p 409, no 170.*)

Sep. 29. **1683.** From the King. Has sent Ghulām 'Alī Khān to attend the Governor-General on his behalf. Urges upon the Governor-General to repair to the royal presence as early as possible and if there is any delay in his coming then troops should be sent for his assistance. (*OR 489 ; AR 4, p 409, no 171.*)

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[1] Apparently the writer is Himmat Bahadur though the seal on the letter is that of Raja Rajindar Gir who died in 1753.

[2] City and cantonment in U. P., former capital of Oudh.

[3] Water of the Ganges, considered sacred by the Hindus.

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Sep. 29. **1684.** *The King to Col. Harper.* To the same effect as the foregoing. *(OR 490 ; AR 4, p 409, no 172.)*

Sep. 29. **1685.** From the Prince. Acknowledges the receipt of the Governor-General's letter. Has received other letters from His Majesty contrary to the former ones. Is anxious to consult the Governor-General and to have an interview with the Vazir so that a reconciliation may take place between the Prince and the Vazir. Is proceeding unattended to meet Lord Cornwallis. Will confer with Ḥaidar Beg if he should be sent to meet him. Expresses his anxiety to be reconciled to the Vazir. *(OR 491 ; AR 4, p 421, no 173.)*

Sep. 29. **1686.** To the Prince. Has received his *shuqqas* informing him of the Prince's arrival at Mohan[1] by the way of Bijnor.[2] *(TI 34, pp 60-1, no 85 ; AR 4, p 452.)*

Sep. 30. **1687.** *The King to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.*[3] Complains that he has written repeatedly to him and to the English but received no answer. Desires him to repair to the royal presence and to send troops to assist him without the least delay. Says that some districts will be assigned to him for his services. The time is most opportune and he should avail himself of it. He should consult the English and send troops from Daranagar.[4] Asks him to send a speedy reply. *(OR 492 ; AR 4, p 409, no 174.)*

Sep. 30. **1688.** From Dil Diler Khān. Thanks the Governor-General for his fixing an allowance for him, his mother and Rai Dip Chand from the commencement of the *Faṣlī* year 1195 (Sep. 1787). Professes friendship for the English. Says that as the Governor-General has approved of his residence in the Company's territories so he has sent his family to Benares where he would take up his residence. Asks the Governor-General to write to the Resident at Benares that the allowances of the writer, his mother and Rai Dip Chand as fixed by his lordship for their maintenance may be paid to them from the beginning of the year. *(OR 493 ; AR 4, p 402, no 175.)*

Sep. 30. **1689.** From the mother of Nawab Muẓaffar Jang. Says that since hearing the news that the Governor-General had fixed allowances for her and for Dil Diler Khān and Rai Dip Chand, Muẓaffar Jang is keeping her closely confined. Requests his lordship to effect her release. Says that she will remain at Farrukhabad if his lordship should afford her protection there, otherwise she would proceed with Dil Diler Khān to settle in the Company's territories. *(OR 494; AR 4, p 404, no 176.)*

Sep. 30. **1690.** From Bahū Begam. Is pleased to hear that the Governor-General is coming on a tour to this (Lucknow) side. *(OR 495.)*

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[1] Town in Unao Dist., U. P.

[2] Town and district in U. P.

[3] Enclosure from Col. Harper.

[4] Daranagar, small town on the left bank of the Ganges in Bijnor district, six miles south of the district headquarter. A detachment of the British subsidiary force in the service of the Nawab Vazir used to be stationed here.

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Oct. 1. **1691.** To the mother of Nawab Vazir (Bahū Begam). Informs her that his speedy departure for Farrukhabad prevented him from paying a visit to her. (*CI 19, p 56, no 65 ; TI 34, p 61, no 86.*)

Oct. 1. **1692.** To the Prince. Has received his *shuqqa* desiring him to send Mr Cherry[1] to him, if he is unable to come personally. Says that he has many matters of importance to settle, and is therefore unable to comply with the Prince's desire. With regard to the deputation of Mr Cherry says that the occupation of that gentleman detains him with the Governor-General and that in his absence business would suffer. (*CI 19, pp 56-7, no 66 ; TI 34, pp 61-2, no 87 ; AR 4, p 452.*)

Oct. 2. **1693.** From Fāṭima Begam, sister of Nawab Najaf Khān. Solicits protection of the Company. Is pleased to hear that the Governor-General is touring in 'this' side of the country. Refers him to Col. Harper for further particulars. (*OR 496 ; AR 4, p 403, no 179.*)

Oct. 3. **1694.** From Prince Jahāndār Shah. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. Expresses his anxiety for a meeting so that he may acquaint the Governor-General with the contents of the *shuqqa* from the King addressed to the Prince, the Vazir and the Governor-General. Refers him to Saiyid Ḥasan Khān Ṣalābat Jang for further particulars. Will set out to meet the Governor-General where he is, in case there should be any delay in his coming to this quarter. (*OR 497 ; AR 4, p 421, no 180.*)

Oct. 3. **1695.** From Dhokal Singh. His family has been attached to the English since the time of his late father (Raja Hindupat). Professes friendship and refers him to Ḥaidar Beg Khān for further particulars. (*OR 498 ; AR 4, p 402, no 181.*)

Oct. 3. **1696.** From Beni Das Huzuri. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 499 ; AR 4, p 400, no 182.*)

Oct. 3. **1697.** From Nawab Muẓaffar Jang. Thanks his lordship for recalling Mr John Willes from Farrukhabad and investing him with powers to rule his country under the suzerainty of the Nawab Vazir. Agrees that he shall be responsible for the regular payment of the annual tribute to the Nawab Vazir. (*OR 500 ; AR 4, p 404, no 183.*)

Oct. 3. **1698.** From 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Is regularly attending the work of the court of Benares. Mr Duncan is very friendly with him. Attends to all the enquiries of Mr Duncan. (*OR 501 ; AR 4, p 398, no 184.*)

Oct. 3. **1699.** From Babu Bhup Narayan Singh. Requests the Governor-General to grant him a *jāgīr* for his maintenance and to direct Mr Duncan

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[1] George Frederick Cherry (1761-99), son of George Cherry, entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1778. He accompanied Lord Cornwallis as his Persian Secretary to Madras in 1793. He was afterwards appointed Resident at the court of Oudh. In July 1796 he was appointed Head Judge at Benares Court of Appeals and subsequently he became Agent to the Governor-General at Benares. Here on January 14, 1799 he was assassinated by Vazīr 'Alī, the reputed son of Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.—Buckland : *Dictionary of Indian Biography* ; I. R. D. : *Press List of the Public Dept.*

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to restore his allowance which has been suspended. (*OR 502 ; AR 4, p 400, no 185.*)

Oct. 3. **1700.** To the Prince. Has heard of his arrival in the neighbourhood of Lucknow. Will depute Capt. Kennaway,[1] one of his family, to whom the Prince may communicate his commands. (*CI 19, p 57, no 67 ; TI 34, pp 62-3, no 88 ; AR 4, p 452.*)

Oct. 3. **1701.** To the Prince. Has received his *shuqqa* through Saiyid Ḥasan Khān to whom he has communicated his answer to the royal commands. Has charged Capt. Kennaway with a letter to him on this subject. He will wait on the Prince 'tomorrow'. (*CI 19, p 58, no 68 ; TI 34, p 63, no 89 ; AR 4, p 452.*)

Oct. 4. **1702.** From the King. Has learnt from the newspaper that the Governor-General intends to send a force towards Akbarabad. Is endeavouring to oppose Ghulām Qādir Khān and repel him by every means in his power. Says therefore that troops stationed at Daranagar should be ordered to attack the *maḥals* of Ghulām Qādir Khān so that his attention may be diverted towards his own affairs. Is extremely anxious that both his lordship and the Vazir should repair to the royal Presence. (*OR 503 ; AR 4, p 410, no 186.*)

Oct. 4. **1703.** From the King. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 504 ; AR 4, p 410, no 187.*)

Oct. 4. **1704.** From the King. To the same effect. (*OR 505 ; AR 4, p 410, no 188.*)

Oct. 4. **1705.** Wajīhu'd-Daulah to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Says that the Nawab must have learnt the particulars of the affairs at the Court of the King. Appeals to the Vazir either to obtain monetary help for His Majesty from the English or to provide it himself. Urges upon him not to delay sending troops to the assistance of His Majesty. Says that 4 lakhs of rupees may be lent to the King at this critical juncture. (*OR 506 ; AR 4, p 425, no 189.*)

Oct. 4. **1706.** From Beniram Pandit. Encloses Mudhoji Bhonsla's letter (below). Solicits a reply to his previous letters and refers him to Bishambhar Pandit for further particulars. (*OR 508 ; AR 4, p 400 ; no 191.*)

Oct. 4. **1707.** From Mudhoji Bhonsla. Is pleased to learn from the Governor-General's letter that he expressed a strong desire to continue and strengthen the subsisting friendship between him and the Company. Has also learnt that he considers their communication of every particular to each other as most desirable. Has been intimated that the

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[1] Sir John Kennaway (1758-1836), served as cadet in the Select Picket, Second Mysore War, 1781-85 and Persian Secretary to Col. Thomas Deane Pearse, commanding the detachment ; A. D. C. to Lord Cornwallis ; Resident at Hyderabad from 28 Apr. 1788 till 1794 ; furlough 1794 till retirement. Granted in Nov. 1796 an annuity of £500 per annum in consideration of the important services rendered by him to the East India Company. Appointed Colonel, East Devon Legion, Yeomanry Cavalry and East Devon Local Militia in 1805.—Hodson : *Officers of the Bengal Army, 1758-1834.*

Governor-General would set out to visit the military stations towards the end of *Ramazān* (July). Professes sincere friendship for the English. Says that he had already intimated his lordship about the return of his son, Khandoji Bhonsla, from the Carnatic and other particulars of importance. Expects to hear from him every now and then.

PS.—Is extremely pleased to accept the presents from Europe sent through Bishambhar Pandit. (*OR 507 ; AR 4, p 414, no 190.*)

Oct. 5. **1708.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Complimentary. (*OR 509 ; AR 4, p 406, no 192.*)

Oct. 5. **1709.** *Ḥaidar Beg Khān to the Prince.* Has been honoured with the receipt of the Prince's letter. Assures him that the Nawab Vazir has not been neglectful of the duties of attachment and service to him but is employed to perform them. Says that the Governor-General is ready to obey his commands as he has already assured the Prince. (*OR 510 ; AR 4, p 406, no 193.*)

Oct. 5. **1710.** From Bishambhar Pandit. According to the reports received from Mudhoji Bhonsla, the peace established between the Mahrattas and Ṭīpū Sulṭān is not expected to last long as it appears that Ṭīpū would not abide by his engagement. The Nizam is also dissatisfied with its terms. Professes friendship for the English. (*OR 511 ; AR 4, p 400, no 194.*)

Oct. 5. **1711.** To Nawab Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Sends him three *shuqqas* from His Majesty addressed to the Nawab Vazir and a letter under the seal of Nawab Wajīhu'd-Daulah which the Nawab Vazir gave to Mr Cherry for the information of the Governor-General. Says that these may be laid before the Nawab Vazir and an answer may be obtained to the *shuqqas* and forwarded to him. (*CI 19, p 58, no 69 ; TI 34, pp 63-4, no 90 ; AR 4, p 447.*)

Oct. 5. **1712.** To the King (delivered to the Prince). Has received his *shuqqas* through the Prince. Says that being on the march, he is obliged to postpone answering them till his arrival at Fatehgarh. (*CI 19, p 59, no 70 ; TI 34, p 64, no 91 ; AR 4, p 448.*)

Oct. 5. **1713.** To 'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān. Has received his letter informing him that the Khān is diligently transacting the business of the *'Adālat* and that there is full co-operation between him and Mr Duncan. Is perfectly satisfied with the Khān's work. (*CI 19, p 59, no 71 ; TI 34, pp 64-5, no 92 ; AR 4, p 442.*)

Oct. 6. **1714.** From Khān Jahān Khān. Has submitted certain representations to the Council at Calcutta.[1] Hopes that a favouable consideration will be given to them. (*OR 512 ; AR 4, p 411, no 195.*)

Oct. 6. **1715.** From Raja Gobind Ram. Informs him that Nawab Amīru'd-Daulah (Ḥaidar Beg) having obtained permission from the Vazir is proceeding to Benares to meet his lordship there. Is sending Lala

[1] This seems to refer to his representation no 1407 above.

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Bhawani Parshad to attend on the Governor-General on his behalf. (*OR 513 ; AR 4, p 405, no 196.*)

Oct. 6. **1716.** *Ḥaidar Beg Khān to Mr Cherry, Deputy Persian Translator to the Governor-General.* Transmits drafts of letters to be written by the Nawab Vazir to Mr Willes for his lordship's approval. In case there is no objection the first would be given to the *vakīl* of Nawab Muẓaffar Jang so that he may take over charge of his country and the other will be made over to Mr Willes. (*OR 514 ; AR 4, p 406, no 197.*)

Oct. 6. **1717.** To Dil Diler Khān. In reply to his letter says that he is always desirous of promoting the ease and comfort of the Khān. Will shortly arrive at Farrukhabad and afford satisfaction in all matters to him, his mother and Ray Dip Chand. (*CI 19, pp 61-2, no 73 ; TI 34, p 65, no 93 ; AR 4, p 443.*)

Oct. 6. **1718.** To the mother of Nawab Muẓaffar Jang. Has received her letter expressing thanks for his friendship and a desire to reside with Dil Diler Khān in the Company's provinces. Shall arrive at Farrukhabad and afford her every satisfaction in promoting the comfort and prosperity of her family. (*CI 19, p 62, no 74 ; TI 34, pp 65-6, no 94 ; AR 4, p 445.*)

Oct. 6. **1719.** To the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah). In consequence of the frequent causes for complaint of great losses to the Nawab's revenue having arisen from abuses in the bazars of the camps belonging to Company's troops stationed in his dominions, the Governor-General has thought it necessary to issue orders (copy enclosed) which will tend to prevent any recurrence of such abuses and will also increase the welfare and prosperity of the people. In addition to the articles of grain, cattle, goats, sheep, ghee, betel-nut and tobacco, mentioned in the order as being exempt from duty, the Governor-General trusts that the Nawab would issue necessary orders to his officers that arms, clothing and all military stores that may be dispatched with proper certificates from the Company's provinces for the use of troops stationed in his dominions, may be permitted to pass without delay and interruption.

Enclosure.—The Right Honourable the Governor-General has agreed with His Excellency the Vazir that no exemption of duties shall be demanded by any person in His Excellency's dominions residing under the British protection for any article of merchandize whatever except for the quantity of grain, cattle, goats, sheep, ghee, betel-nut and tobacco that may be actually wanted for the consumption of the troops stationed in those provinces and, on the other hand, His Excellency has engaged to give effectual orders that all persons who shall produce a certificate signed by the commanding officer or commissary of bazars of each station or detachment of their being employed to provide supplies for the troops shall be permitted to pass the different *chaukīs* with the above articles without paying any duty and without delay or interruption. All other articles of merchandize are to be subject to the duties that are usual in the different parts of the country. And to put an end to the frauds upon the revenues that have been complained

of the Right Honourable the Governor-General and His Excellency the Vazir have also agreed that if any of the above articles of grain, cattle, goats, sheep, betel-nut and tobacco shall be exported from the military bazars, the officers of His Excellency the Vazir shall be at liberty to levy the same duties upon them that they must otherwise have paid at the different *chaukīs* if they had not been exempted as supplies for the troops. These orders will be enforced at all the military stations in the Vazir's dominions from the 20th October 1787. (*CI 19, pp 60-1, no 72 ; TI 34, pp 66-9, no 95 ; AR 4, p 455.*)

Oct. 7. **1720.** From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Is distressed at the separation from the Governor-General. Hopes to be favoured frequently with letters. (*OR 515 ; AR 4, p 425, no 198.*)

Oct. 7. **1721.** From Ṣadru'n-Nisā Begam. Is pleased to hear the news of the arrival of the Governor-General at Lucknow. (*OR 516 ; AR 4, p 403, no 199.*)

Oct. 7. **1722.** To the mother of Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah. Intimates his arrival at Nanamau[1] after taking leave of the Nawab Vazir. (*CI 19, pp 62-3, no 75 ; TI 34, p 69, no 96 ; AR 4, p 451.*)

Oct. 7. **1723.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Expresses his satisfaction at the conduct of Maulavī Ghulām 'Aẓīm and other servants of the Nawab Vazir who had waited on the Governor-General from Allahabad to Nanamau. (*CI 19, p 64, no 76 ; TI 34, pp 69-70, no 97 ; AR 4, p 447.*)

Oct. 7. **1724.** To the Nawab Vazir. A complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 19, pp 64-5, no 77 ; TI 34, p 70, no 98 ; AR 4, p 455.*)

Oct. 8. **1725.** From the King. To the same effect as no 1702 above. (*OR 517 ; AR 4, p 410, no 200.*)

Oct. 8. **1726.** *Advertisement issued by the Governor-General in Council.* Notice is hereby given, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council will receive, on or before the 5th November, proposals for paying money in Bombay or Surat rupees, into the Honourable Company's treasuries at Bombay or Surat, for advances to be made here in certificates bearing the established interest. Persons who may wish to engage in this remittance must specify in their proposals the time when they will require payment of their advances, and the time of making their payments, the amount of each, and the security they can give for the due performance of their engagements. (*CI 18, p 171, no 226.*)

Oct. 8. **1727.** To Nawab Muẓaffar Jang of Farrukhabad. Understands that agreeable to the Nawab Vazir's letter, Mr Willes will make over the concerns of Farrukhabad to him (Nawab Muẓaffar Jang). As the Governor-General will soon visit that quarter he advises the Nawab to postpone this matter until his arrival. (*CI 19, p 65, no 78 ; TI 34, p 70, no 99 ; AR 4, p 445.*)

[1] The old village of Nanamau stands on the bank of the Ganges in Cawnpore Dist. at a distance of 4 miles from Bilhaur. In early days the ferry at Nanamau was largely used as it lay on the direct route from Lucknow to Farrukhabad.

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Oct. 8. **1728.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. A complimentary reply to his letter of regret at the Governor-General's departure. *(CI 19, pp 65-6, no 79; TI 34, pp 70-1, no 100; AR 4, p 447.)*

Oct. 8. **1729.** To Beniram Pandit. Has received his *'arẓī* and the *kharīṭas* from the Maharaja. As his journey prevents him from writing letters, he is obliged to postpone answering the Maharaja's *kharīṭas* till his arrival at Farrukhabad. *(CI 19, p 66, no 80; TI 34, p 71, no 101; AR 4 ,p 443.)*

Oct. 9. **1730.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān from Mr Cherry, Deputy Persian Translator. Has been ordered to inform him that the making over charge of the affairs of Farrukhabad by Mr Willes is to be postponed till the Governor-General's arrival at that place. Nawab Muẓaffar Jang and Mr Willes have already been informed. *(CI 19, pp 96-7, no 116; TI 34, pp 71-2, no 102; AR 4, p 447.)*

Oct. 10. **1731.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Is anxious to hear from him about his heatlth. Informs him that the whole of the city (Murshidabad) has been flooded due to heavy rains. *(OR 518; AR 4, p 412. no 201.)*

Oct. 10. **1732.** To the King. Has received his *shuqqa* ordering him once again to attend the royal presence. Says that the King's representations, both to the Vazir and to himself of the present commotions that are raging round the throne, have deeply impressed him but regrets that in view of his public situation he cannot gratify his personal inclination of paying his respects to His Majesty. Thinks that it would be unworthy of the character of the English nation to make promises to His Majesty and not to fulfil them afterwards. A regard for truth renders it necessary for him to declare that as long as the Princes and the States of India do not give any cause for provocation to the Company and their allies, the laws of his country and the orders of the Company forbid him to enter into any hostilities whatsoever. Similarly the Nawab Vazir who is an ally of the Company would follow the same pacific line of conduct. Under those circumstances, regrets his inability to remedy the evils represented by His Majesty. *(CI 19, pp 66-7, no 81; TI 34, pp 72-4, no 103; AR 4, p 448.)*

Oct. 12. **1733.** From Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Has not received his letter for a long time. Although he learns about the Governor-General's welfare from other sources yet his heart is not satisfied unless he hears from him direct. *(OR 519; AR 4, p 424, no 202.)*

Oct. 12. **1734.** From Prince Jahāndār Shah. Is pleased to receive his letter intimating that Mr Ives has been appointed Resident at Lucknow in the place of Col. Harper who is proceeding to England. *(OR 520; AR 4, p 421, no 203.)*

Oct. 12. **1735.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Complimentary. *(OR 521; AR 4, p 406, no 204.)*

Oct. 12. **1736.** From the mother of Nawab Muẓaffar Jang of Farrukhabad. Is pleased to receive the Governor-General's letter saying that he would

attend to her affairs on his arrival at Farrukhabad. Appeals to him to rescue her from the clutches of Muzaffar Jang and remove her to the place of Dil Diler Khān. (*OR 522 ; AR 4, p 404, no 205.*)

Oct. 12. **1737**. From Raja Rajballabh.[1] Complimentary. (*OR 523 ; AR 4, p 422, no 206.*)

Oct. 13. **1738**. To Faizullah Khān. Acknowledges receipt of his letter mentioning that the Khān had sent his son, Muhammad 'Alī Khān,[2] to meet the Governor-General. In reply says that Muhammad 'Alī Khān had not arrived at Farrukhabad when the Governor-General reached there. (*CI 19, p 68, no 82 ; TI 34, p 74, no 104 ; AR 4, p 444.*)

Oct. 14. **1739**. From Haidar Beg Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter enclosing three *shuqqas* from His Majesty to Nawab Vazir and the *'arzī* of Nawab Wajīhu'd-Daulah. Says that the Vazir has ordered him to send a reply to the King in the terms of the answer written by his lordship. (*OR 524 ; AR 4, p 406, no 207.*)

Oct. 14. **1740**. *Haidar Beg Khān to Mr Cherry, the Deputy Persian Translator to the Governor-General.* Says that two drafts to Mr Willes approved by Lord Cornwallis were received from the addressee on 25 *Zu'lhijjah* (8 October 1787). The letters were accordingly issued by the Nawab Vazir, the first calling upon Mr Willes to make over charge of the *thānas*, etc. to Nawab Muzaffar Jang and the other directing the said gentleman to submit accounts of the revenue collection and the bonds for the arrears. The first letter was made over to Khiradmand Khān who waited at Lucknow on the part of Muzaffar Jang, the second was sent direct. After the letters had been issued his lordship's instructions arrived that action should be kept pending till his arrival at Farrukhabad where he was proceeding to settle the affairs personally. His lordship has, it is understood, written the same thing to Nawab Muzaffar Jang and Mr Willes. Says that a letter will be issued to the same effect by the Nawab Vazir also if his lordship so desire. (*OR 525 ; AR 4, p 406, no 208.*)

Oct. 14. **1741**. *Nawab Āsafu'd-Daulah*[3] *to Nawab Muzaffar Jang.* Asks him to delay delivering his letter addressed to Mr Willes and to obey the order of his lordship who will shortly arrive at Fatehgarh. Dated 10 October 1787. (*OR 526.*)

Oct. 14. **1742**. From Raja Mahip Narayan Singh. Says that on 22 *Zu'lhijja* (5 October 1787) Mr Duncan suspended the *niābat* and invested him with full powers over the affairs of the *rāj* (of Benares). (*OR 527 ; AR 4, p 400, no 209.*)

Oct. 14. **1743**. To Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. A complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 19, p 68, no 83 ; TI 34, p 74, no 105 ; AR 4, p 454.*)

Oct. 14. **1744**. To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. A complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 19, pp 68-9, no 84 ; TI 34, p 74, no 106 ; AR 4, p 449.*)

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[1] Son of Maharaja Durlabh Ram.

[2] Muhammad 'Alī succeeded his father on the *masnad* but was murdered by his younger brother, Ghulām 'Alī.

[3] Enclosure from Haidar Beg Khān.

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Oct. 14. **1745**. To Raja Gobind Ram. Has received his *'arẓī* informing him that the Raja has deputed Bhawani Parshad to attend on the Governor-General on his part. Trusts that he has taken leave of the Nawab Vazir and repaired to Benares. Hopes that the Raja's health has been restored and he will accompany him down to Calcutta. (*CI 19, p 69, no 85; TI 34, pp 74-5, no 107; AR 4, p 445.*)

Oct. 16. **1746**. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Complimentary. (*OR 528; AR 4, p 425, no 210.*)

Oct. 16. **1747**. From Faiẓullah Khān. Is pleased to receive his letter. Although he is anxious to meet the Governor-General yet he cannot do so due to his weak health. Is sending Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, his son, to pay respects to the Governor-General on his behalf. Says that Moti Lal has been sent to attend on the Governor-General on his behalf as Fath Singh, his *vakīl*, died at Azimabad on his way to 'this quarter'. (*OR 529; AR 4, p 403, no 211.*)

Oct. 16. **1748**. From Nawab Dil Diler Khān. Says that in consequence of his lordship's kindness, Nawab Muẓaffar Jang has released his mother and agreeable to his orders he advised her to stay at Farrukhabad but she is unwilling to stay with him (Muẓaffar Jang). So she has come to the writer. Requests the Governor-General that his mother being now with him, her allowance may be paid along with his own and that of Rai Dip Chand. Begs that a letter may be written to the Resident at Benares to pay their allowances and the arrears of two months. He would set out for Benares as soon as he obtains permission from the Governor-General. (*OR 530; AR 4, p 402, no 213.*)

Oct. 16. **1749**. From Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, son of Nawab Faiẓullah Khan. To the same effect as no 1747 above. (*OR 531.*)

Oct. 16. **1750.** *Parwāna*[1] issued from the (Supreme) Council in favour of Khān Jahān Khān. (*CI 18, pp 171-2, no 227.*)

Oct. 17. **1751**. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received *shuqqas* from His Majesty (Shah 'Ālam). Would write what answers his lordship pleases as he did previously when *shuqqas* were received at the time of the deaths of Mirzā Najaf Khān, Mirzā Muḥammad Shafī' and Afrāsiāb Khān. Encloses copies of the *shuqqas* and requests the Governor-General to prepare the drafts of the answer which the writer should send to the King. (*OR 532; AR 4, p 425, no 214.*)

Oct. 17. **1752**. *The King to Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah.* These are copies of the six *shuqqas* nos 1682, 1687, 1702-4 and 1725 above. (*OR 533; AR 4, p 425, no 214.*)

Oct. 17. **1753**. From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as no 1751 above. (*OR 534; AR 4, p 406, no 215.*)

Oct. 17. **1754**. From Munnī Begam. Has received no letters from the Governor-General for a long time. Hopes to hear about his health in the near future. (*OR 535; AR 4, p 413, no 216.*)

[1] This *parwāna* is badly worm-eaten rendering the contents unintelligible.

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Oct. 17. **1755**. From Munnī Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 536 ; AR 4, p 413, no 216.*)

Oct. 17. **1756**. From Ṣadru'n-Nisā Begam. Has learnt from the letter of the Governor-General that Mr Ives has been appointed Resident at Lucknow in place of Col. Harper who, having resigned his post, is proceeding to England. (*OR 537 ; AR 4, p 403, no 217.*)

Oct. 17. **1757**. From Bahū Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 538 ; AR 4, p 403, no 218.*)

Oct. 17. **1758**. To the Prince. In consequence of the Prince's command at Benares, he (the Governor-General) is pleased to declare after consultation with the members of the Supreme Council in Calcutta that the Prince can seek refuge in the Company's dominions whenever it shall be thought advisable by the situation of His Highness's affairs to do so. Will not neglect the duties of friendship if in any war, His Royal Highness suffers reverses and has to return to the Company's dominions. (*CI 19, pp 69-70, no 86 ; TI 34, pp 75-6, no 108 ; AR 4, p 452.*)

Oct. 17. **1759.** To Nawab Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Says that some days ago he wrote to the Nawab Vazir on the subject of the camp bazars and enclosed a copy of the order issued to the Company's military stations in the Nawab Vazir's dominions. This action was taken solely with a view to strengthening their friendship and increasing the prosperity of the Nawab Vazir's government. Is not writing to the Nawab Vazir on the subject of the appointment of Mr Ives in the terms suggested in the Khān's letter as he is perfectly sure that a change in the Residency at Lucknow cannot effect any change in their mutual relationship which would rather become more permanent through the exertions of Mr Ives. Trusts that the Khān would satisfy the Nawab on this head. (*CI 19, pp 71-3, no 89 ; TI 34, pp 76-7, no 109 ; AR 4, p 447.*)

Oct. 17. **1760**. To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Refers him to their conversation at Lucknow on the subject of an advance payment of the Prince's stipend. As no definite conclusion was arrived at, the Governor-General now wishes to know the Nawab Vazir's mind on this subject and also what amount it would be possible for him to advance to the Prince in order to enable him to settle his private affairs 'here' previous to his departure for Delhi. Requests an early reply. (*CI 19, p 71, no 88 ; TI 34, pp 77-8, no 110 ; AR 4, p 447.*)

Oct. 17. **1761**. To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Has finished his inspection of the station and troops at Farrukhabad and will set out for Cawnpore where, as previously arranged, the Governor-General was to have the pleasure of meeting them. As his time at Cawnpore would be taken up with visiting the troops, it will not be possible for him to pay due attention to them. Therefore, requests them not to take the trouble of coming such a long distance and assures them of his desire for their prosperity. (*CI 19, p 70, no 87 ; TI 34, pp 78-9, no 111 ; AR 4, pp 446-7.*)

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Oct. 18. **1762**. *Ithal Rao,*[1] vakīl *of Maharaja Sindhia at the court of Nawab Vazir, to Major Palmer.* Says that some time ago agreeably to the instructions of Maharaja Sindhia, he had informed him of the conduct of Himmat Bahadur and had requested that he should be punished severely and that his family who reside in the village of Kachhaura[2] should be confined. He had also told Ḥaidar Beg Khān about this affair. The Khān had replied that Major Palmer had been acquainted with the particulars and would take necessary action in this matter. Requests him to represent these matters to the Governor-General. Informs him that the relations of Bhao Bakhshi are in the fort of Firozabad and that it would give satisfaction to him also if Himmat Bahadur's activities are checked. *(OR 539 ; AR 4, p 418, no 219.)*

Oct. 18. **1763**. From Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Is glad to learn from the Governor-General's letter that with a view to preventing losses to the Nawab's revenues on account of the camp bazars established in the different stations of the Company's troops serving in the Nawab's dominions, it had been ordered that no inhabitant of the Vazir's country living under the protection of the Company's flag shall demand an exemption of duties for any merchandise in his dominions except grain, cattle, goats, sheep, ghee, betel-nut and tobacco which are required for the consumption of the Company's troops stationed in his country. In case any of the above-mentioned articles is sent out of the camp bazars the Vazir's officers shall have power to collect the duties on them at the usual rates. Thanks him for this attention to his concerns. Informs his lordship that he has also issued orders to his *'āmils* not to levy duties on goods meant for the consumption of the English troops, if such goods are accompanied with *dastaks* and *parwānas* signed by the commander of the troops or the commissary. *(OR 540 ; AR 4, p 425, no 220.)*

Oct. 19. **1764**. From Raja Gobind Ram. Hopes that Lala Bhawani Parshad must have delivered to the Governor-General the letter sent by the writer through him. Encloses a letter from Maharana Bhim Singh of Udaipur and requests an early reply. Is awaiting his permission to proceed to Benares. *(OR 541 ; AR 4, p 405, no 221.)*

Oct. 19. **1765**. From Rana Bhim Singh of Udaipur. Complimentary. *(OR 542 ; AR 4, p 420, no 222.)*

Oct. 20. **1766**. *Parwāna* issued by Col. William Blair[3] to the *foujdārs*, zamindars and others of Etawah[4] and Phaphund[5] under Almās 'Alī Khān. The men of Mr Macleod, purveyor, are going to purchase sheep for the consumption of the (camp) hospital. They are directed to afford them

[1] Obviously Vithal Rao.

[2] A village in Agra district.

[3] Col. William Blair (1730-1814) entered Bengal Army as a Major in 1768. He was governor of Chunar fort in 1780. He resigned his post in Jan. 1788 and proceeded to England where he died on 27 April 1814, aged 84.—Hodson : *Officers of the Bengal Army, 1758-1834.*

[4] Town and district in Agra division, U. P.

[5] Town in Etawah district, U. P. (on the E. I. R.)

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every facility in this business. This order will remain valid for three months from date. Dated 4 May 1787. (*OR 543.*)

Oct. 20. **1767**. From Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Has learnt from the letter of the Governor-General that after inspecting his troops stationed at Fatehgarh he intends to proceed to Cawnpore. Says that in compliance with his orders he has resolved not to proceed to Cawnpore. Hopes to hear from him frequently. (*OR 544 ; AR 4, p 408, no 223.*)

Oct. 20. **1768**. From Maharaja Sindhia. To the same effect as no 1756 above. (*OR 545 ; AR 4, p 423, no 224.*)

Oct. 20. **1769**. To Raja Rajballabh. A complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 19, p 73, no 90 ; TI 34 p 79, no 112 ; AR 4, p 453.*)

Oct. 20. **1770**. To Faiẓullah Khān. Has received his letter informing him that his indisposition prevents him from meeting the Governor-General and that he has, in consequence, deputed his son, Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, and also that he has deputed Lala Moti Lal to attend on the Governor-General in place of Fath Singh. Trusts that the Khān would soon recover. The meeting with the Khān's son afforded him great pleasure. Assures him that he will treat Lala Moti Lal, his new *vakīl*, with kindness. His son has taken leave of him and will acquaint the Khān with the particulars of their friendship. (*CI 19, pp 73-4, no 91 ; TI 34, pp 80-1, no 113 ; AR 4, p 444.*)

Oct. 21. **1771**. To Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah). Has learnt that the son-in-law of Bhao Bakhshi has been surrounded in the fort of Firozabad by the evil-minded Himmat Bahadur. Requests him immediately to apprehend Himmat Bahadur's family and confine them as hostages and security for the safety of the relation of Bhao Bakhshi. Urges upon the Nawab the necessity of strictly adhering to his proclamation concerning the Gosain chiefs. (*CI 19, pp 74-5, no 92 ; TI 34, pp 82-4, no 115 ; AR 4, p 445.*)

Oct. 21. **1772**. Mr Cherry to Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Is directed to inform him that the Governor-General has written to the Nawab Vazir on the subject of apprehending the family of Himmat Bahadur residing at Kachhaura.[1] His lordship has learnt that a relation (son-in-law) of Bhao Bakhshi is in the fort of Firozabad and that Himmat Bahadur, out of evil intentions, has commenced disputes with that relation, thereby disobeying the Nawab Vazir's proclamation respecting the Gosains. The friendship and treaties which exist between the Company and Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia are well known and as Bhao Bakhshi is the Maharaja's minister, the Governor-General thinks it highly necessary and proper for the Nawab Vazir to comply with his wishes regarding the confinement of the family of Himmat Bahadur as a security for the relation of Bhao Bakhshi. Requests a speedy answer. (*CI 19, pp 97-8, no 117 ; TI 34, pp 81-2, no 114 ; AR 4, p 447.*)

Oct. 22. **1773**. From Bhao Bakhshi. Is pleased to receive the Governor-General's letter. After taking leave of the Maharaja (Sindhia) he

[1] Kujora, according to vol. of translations.

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proceeded to meet his lordship and has now reached Gohad. For further particulars refers him to Bhagwant Rao. (*OR 546 ; AR 4, p 399, no 226.*)

Oct. 22. **1774**. From the King. Has learnt that Mr Ives has been appointed Resident at the court of Oudh as Col. Harper is proceeding to England. (*OR 547 ; AR 4, p 410, no 226.*)

Oct. 22. **1775.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Has received the Governor-General's letter saying that the Prince has arrived at Farrukhabad and repeatedly mentions the difficulties he has to face on account of his expenses. Says that at Lucknow his lordship mentioned the subject of an advance of money to the Prince but at that time nothing was decided definitely. In compliance with his lordship's orders the writer consulted the Nawab Vazir who says that the payment of arrears according to the accounts delivered by Col. Harper up to the end of September 1787 is being checked at Lucknow and with respect to any further advances the Vazir has communicated his ideas to Raja Bachhraj who will explain them to his lordship. (*OR 548 ; AR 4, p 410, no 226.*)

Oct. 22. **1776.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Intended to see the Governor-General at Cawnpore. Has now abandoned that idea according to his wishes. Refers him to Raja Bachhraj for further particulars. (*OR 549 ; AR 4, p 407, no228.*)

Oct. 22. **1777.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Informs him that he has complied with the requests of Dil Diler Khān and Rai Dip Chand to reside at Benares and that the mother of Muẓaffar Jang has consented to remain at Farrukhabad. Says that Dil Diler Khān and Rai Dip Chand are to receive their respective allowances of Rs 2,000 and Rs 500 a month from the Resident at Benares and that the mother of Muẓaffar Jang will receive her allowance of Rs 500 per mensem from the paymaster at Fatehgarh and that these sums will be debited to the accounts of the Nawab Vazir. Has granted the just claims of Nawab Muẓaffar Jang on the lands previously held by Dil Diler Khān on the ground that the latter now received a separate allowance. Trusts that these measures will be supported by the Nawab Vazir who is equally desirous of the prosperity of Nawab Muẓaffar Jang. (*CI 19, pp 75-6, no 93 ; TI 34, pp 84-6, no 116 ; AR 4, p 447.*)

Oct. 23. **1778.** From the King. Has learnt from the letter of Ghulām 'Alī Khān the reasons of his not coming to the Presence. Asks the Governor-General to secure a sum of money by way of loan from the Vazir. Says that Mr Ives may be instructed to continue the allowance of Ghulām 'Alī Khān who attends the Governor-General on his behalf. (*OR 550 ; AR 4, p 410, no 229.*)

Oct. 23. **1779.** From Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. Has sent Sadoba Bhao (Bhao Bakhshi) to the Governor-General to represent verbally the particulars of his friendship. Due to the excessive rains however the road through Akbarabad became unsafe and Bhao Bakhshi was obliged to stay for some time at Bharatpur and is now resuming his journey through Gwalior in order to meet him. For further particulars refers him to Bhagwant Rao. (*OR 551 ; AR 4, p 423, no 230.*)

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Oct. 23. **1780.** From Ṣadru'n-Nisā Begam. To the same effect as no 1721 above. (*OR 552 ; AR 4, p 403, no 231.*)

Oct. 23. **1781.** From Irādatullah Khān. Complimentary. (*OR 553 ; AR 4, p 409, no 232.*)

Oct. 23. **1782.** *Col. Harper to Ḥaidar Beg Khān.* Says that agreeably to his request he had written to the Governor-General that the Khān desired that papers regarding the instalments (of subsidy) for 1193 *Faṣlī* (1785) be returned to him. A reply has just been received saying that as a result of the new treaty[1] the instalments have become null and void with effect from the 1st of March 1787. But as the papers belong to a previous administration it is not the custom to return them. They should be deposited in the office at Calcutta. Dated 4 *Muḥarram* (16 October 1787). (*OR 554 ; AR 4, p 418, no 223.*)

Oct. 23. **1783.** From Bahū Begam. To the same effect as no 1721 above. (*OR 555 ; AR 4, p 403, no 234.*)

Oct. 23. **1784.** *Parwāna*[2] to the same effect as no 1766 above. (*OR 556.*)

Oct. 24. **1785.** From Ghulām Qādir Khān. Professes friendship for the English. Has removed all the military stations of the Mahrattas (Sindhia) from the Doab and has been invested with a *khil'at* by His Majesty and the offices of *Mīr Bakhshī* and *vakīl-i-mutlaq* have been bestowed upon him. His lordship should consider all the possessions of the Khān as his own. Should his lordship so desire he can station his own troops there or the writer can establish his own *thānas* wherever the Governor-General may direct. (*OR 557 ; AR 4, p 404, no 235.*)

Oct. 24. **1786.** From Rai Sarup Sukh. Is sorry not to have been able to pay his respects to the Governor-General when he visited 'these' parts. (*OR 558 ; AR 4, p 422, no 236.*)

Oct. 24. **1787.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Acknowledges the receipt of his lordship's letter enclosing the notification issued to the commanding officers regarding the camp bazars. Has learnt that Col. Harper has been replaced by Mr Ives. Assures him that the Nawab Vazir has full trust in his friendship and sincerety. (*OR 559 ; AR 4, p 407, no 237.*)

Oct. 24. **1788.** To the Nawab Vazir. Has received his two letters, one on the subject of camp bazars, the other on that of the answers to be written to His Majesty's *shuqqas* respectively. Has written two *'arẓīs* in answer to the King's *shuqqas*, copies of which have been transmitted to the Nawab Vazir through Ḥaidar Beg Khān to give him an idea of the answers which the Nawab may write to the King in such instances in future. (*CI 19, pp 76-7, no 94 ; TI 34, pp 86-7, no 117 ; AR 4, p 455.*)

Oct. 24. **1789.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. In answer to his three letters says that he has written to the Nawab Vazir on the subject of answers to the King's *shuqqas* and that he has communicated his views to Raja Bachhraj on the subject of the amount to be advanced to the Prince. (*CI 19, pp 78-9, no 95 ; TI 34, pp 87-9, no 118 ; AR 4, p 447.*)

[1] *Vide* nos 1287 and 1487-8.

[2] Enclosure from Col. Harper.

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Oct. 25. **1790.** From Raja Gobind Ram. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter saying that his lordship reached Fatehgarh on 30 *Zu'lhijjah* (13 Oct. 1787) and that the writer after taking leave of the Nawab Vazir must have set out for Benares. Says that owing to the *Muharram* observances he could not obtain leave. Would start for Benares after the ten days of *Muharram* are over. (*OR 560 ; AR 4, p 405, no 238.*)

Oct. 25. **1791.** From Maharaja Sindhia. Professes friendship for the English. Sends Ithal Rao to represent further particulars. (*OR 561 ; AR 4, p 423, no 239.*)

Oct. 25. **1792.** To the Prince. Has no doubt that Mr Becher[1] would have paid him the sum of Rs 34,000 on account of the month of *Muharram*. With respect to the advance of five months' allowance to him, says that he has thought much over the subject and now represents that from the difficulty of raising money in this season of the year and heavy expenses of the Vazir and the Company, it has not been possible to comply with the Prince's demand in full. He has after a good deal of exertion succeeded in obtaining a bill of exchange for one lakh of rupees on Delhi and this will be presented to the Prince by 'Abdu'r Rahīm Beg accompanied by Raja Bachhraj at Lucknow. (*CI 19, pp 82-3, no 98 ; TI 34, pp 89-90, no 119 ; AR 4, p 452.*)

Oct. 25. **1793.** To Ghulām Qādir Khān. It afforded him great pleasure to learn that the King had bestowed a *khil'at* on him. Congratulates him on the occasion. (*CI 19, pp 83-4, no 99 ; TI 34, p 90, no 120 ; AR 4, p 445.*)

Oct. 25. **1794.** To Mudhoji Bhonsla. Has received his three letters through Beniram Pandit, expressing his great friendship for the Company. It has given him great satisfaction to learn of his (Raja's) friendly sentiments. As he finds that Beniram Pandit is unable, on account of old age, to undertake long journeys, he has deputed Mr Forster[2] to assure the Raja of the Governor-General's sincerity of regard for him and also to strengthen their relations. (*CI 19, pp 79-81, no 96 ; TI 34, pp 90-1, no 121 ; AR 4, p 449.*)

Oct. 25. **1795.** To Mudhoji Bhonsla.[3] As Ṭīpū has invaded the Company's dominions without the smallest provocation and in defiance of the principles of justice, a severe vengeance must be exacted from him for this violent and perfidious conduct. And as the injuries done by Ṭīpū and

[1] J. Becher, Deputy Paymaster of Chunar detachment.

[2] George Forster was deputed in October 1787 to Nagpur with a view to ascertaining the Raja's disposition towards the Company, and if possible, to induce him to join in a confederacy against Ṭīpū. On arrival he found the State weak and completely under the influence of Poona. So he did not perceive any advantage would accrue by entering into a new treaty with the Raja. He was recalled in Dec. 1788. He was deputed again in Feb. 1790 to procure a passage through the Raja's territory for an English army which was proceeding to fight Ṭīpū. Forster met with a sudden death at Nagpur on 5 Jan. 1791.—*Poona Residency Correspondence*, vol. V.

[3] Mr Forster was directed to deliver this letter to Mudhoji Bhonsla in case Ṭīpū should have actually commenced hostilities against the English or any of their allies.—I. R. D. : *Secret and Political Proceedings*, 8 Nov. 1787.

his father, Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān, to the Mahratta States have been very great, the Governor-General has no doubt that the Mahratta chiefs would take this opportunity to obtain reparation and to recover their territories which have been unjustly seized by Ḥaidar 'Alī and Ṭīpū Has authorized Mr Forster to enter into agreements with the Raja if the latter should be inclined to take joint action against the common enemy. (*CI 19, pp 81-2, no 97 ; TI 34, pp 92-3, no 122 ; AR 4, p 449.*)

Oct. 26. **1796.** To Bhao Bakhshi. Intimates his departure from Cawnpore and hopes to see him at Benares. (*CI 19, pp 84-5, no 100 ; TI 34, p 93, no 123 ; AR 4, p 443.*)

Oct. 27. **1797.** To Munnī Begam. A complimentary reply to her letter. (*CI 19, p 85, no 101 ; TI 34, p 93, no 124 ; AR 4, p 450.*)

Oct. 27. **1798.** To Raja Gobind Ram. Acknowledges receipt of his *'arẓī* enclosing a letter from the Raja of Udaipur. Expresses satisfaction at the recovery of his health and hopes to see him at Benares. (*CI 19, p 86, no 102 ; TI 34, p 93, no 125 ; AR 4, p 445.*)

Oct. 31. **1799.** To Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. A complimentary reply to his letter, adding that Mr Cherry would inform him that the Governor-General hopes to see him at Benares. (*CI 19, p 87, no 103 ; TI 34, pp 93-4, no 126 ; AR 4, p 454.*)

Nov. 1. **1800.** From Munnī Begam. Requests that her allowance for April and May amounting to Rs 24,000 which is in arrears may be paid. (*OR 562 ; AR 4, p 413, no 240.*)

Nov. 2. **1801.** From Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Has reached near Chunar. Sends Gokul Chand Chaube, his *vakīl*, to inform the Governor-General of his situation and invites him to a dinner. (*OR 563 ; AR 4, p 424, no 241.*)

Nov. 3. **1802.** From the King. Has learnt from the letter of Ghulām 'Alī Khān that the Governor-General is obedient to His Majesty. Asks him for 4 or 5 lakhs of rupees on loan. (*OR 564 ; AR 4, p 410, no 245.*)

Nov. 3. **1803.** From Kalyan Singh. Solicits the release of his *jāgīr* and encloses the copy of a letter written by Mr Hastings on this subject (below). (*OR 565 ; AR 4, p 410, no 243.*)

Nov. 3. **1804.** Warren Hastings to Nawab Shujā'u'd-Daulah.[1] Has learnt that the Nawab has confiscated not only the late Maharaja's *jāgīr* in the province of Oudh but that he has seized his *jāgīr* in the district of Allahabad also. Says that the late Maharaja was a devoted servant of the Company and a well-wisher of the Nawab. The Nawab should therefore be as anxious to promote the welfare of his family as the Company. It is therefore desirable that he should restore the late Maharaja's *jāgīr* to his son, Raja Kalyan Singh. Requests the Nawab also to restore

[1] Enclosure to the foregoing. A full summary of this letter has been published in the *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, vol. IV, no 759.

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to Raja Khayali Ram[1] that portion of his *jāgīr* which has been confiscated. (*OR 566 ; AR 4, p 410, no 243.*)

Nov. 3. **1805.** To the Nawab Vazir (Aṣafu'd-Daulah). Intimates his arrival at Benares. (*CI 19, pp 84-5, no 104 ; TI 34, p 94, no 127 ; AR 4, p 455.*)

Nov. 3. **1806.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 19, p 88, no 105 ; TI 34, p 94, no 128 ; AR 4, pp 446-7.*)

Nov. 4. **1807.** From Ghulām 'Alī Khān. Forwards the letter of the King (Shah 'Alam), and solicits a reply to the sa me as soon as possible. (*OR 567 ; AR 4, p 405, no 244.*)

Nov. 4. **1808.** From the King. Says that Munna Lal and Parshad Ray, brothers of Lalji Mal Sahu, are going to the Governor-General. Their debtors should be directed to pay off their debts. Gopal Das Sahu should be directed to refrain from harassing them. (*OR 568 ; AR 4, p 410, no 245.*)

Nov. 4. **1809.** From Prince Jahāndār Shah. Is pleased to receive the Governor-General's letter. Has received Rs 34,000 being his allowance for the month of *Muḥarram* through Mr Becher, the Paymaster. Is glad to learn that the addressee has sent 'Abdu'r Raḥīm Beg and Raja Bachhraj to Lucknow to deliver the bills for Rs 1,00,000 to the Prince. (*OR 569 ; AR 4, p 421, no 246.*)

Nov. 4. **1810.** From Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain. Acknowledges the receipt of his letter. Has delivered the presents, which his lordship sent through Sir Archibald Campbell, to the Nizam. On receiving intimation from Mr Sadlier that he had arrived in Masulipatam as the chief of that place, the Nizam sent him a *khil'at* and jewels according to custom. Informs him that Sharīf Muḥammad, nephew of Sharīf Sarwar, the Sultan of Mecca, has arrived at Hyderabad and had a meeting with the Nizam. (*OR 570 ; AR 4, p 415, no 247.*)

Nov. 4. **1811.** From Raja Pratap Singh. Is surprised to hear that the Governor-General did not intimate the Maharaja of his meeting with the Prince at Benares. Asks him to acquaint the writer of the particulars of his meeting with the Prince. (*OR 571 ; AR 4, p 409, no 248.*)

Nov. 4. **1812.** From Raja Bishan Singh. Congratulates his lordship on his appointment as the Governor-General and professes friendship with the English. Says that he may be kept acquainted with all matters of importance through Rai Ram Singh. (*OR 572 ; AR 4, p 401, no 249.*)

Nov. 4. **1813.** Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Is delighted to learn of the arrival of the Governor-General at Benares from Calcutta and forwards

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[1] Raja Khayali Ram was one of the *nāibs* of Raja Shitab Ray and his son, Kalyan Singh. In 1781 the farm of the whole of Bihar province was taken by Kalyan Singh who shared it with Khayali Ram. By the end of the year Khayali Ram was found seriously in arrears of revenue and he was thrown into prison. In Sep. 1782 his *jāgīrs* were attached. Four years later in July 1786 these were restored to his sons, Balgobind and Bakhshi Ram.—*Patna District Gazetteer*; James: *Revenue Chief of Bihar, 1781-6.*

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some presents for him as a token of his friendship and sincerity and hopes that they will be accepted. (*OR 573 ; AR 4, p 414, no 250.*)

Nov. 4. **1814.** From Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla. Says that Chintaman Nayak Onkar, a man of high position in Poona, is going on a pilgrimage to Gaya, Allahabad and Benares with his family and attendants. Requests that the authorities concerned may be ordered to exempt the party from all taxes and afford them all facilities. (*OR 574 ; AR 4, p 414, no 251.*)

Nov. 4. **1815.** From Nawab Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Invites the Governor-General to dinner "to-day" the 22nd *Muḥarram* 1202 A.H. (4 Nov. 1787). (*OR 575 ; AR 4, p 424, no 252.*)

Nov. 4. **1816.** To Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. A complimentary reply, accepting his invitation to dinner. (*CI 19, p 88, no 106 ; TI 34, p 94, no 129 ; AR 4, p 454.*)

Nov. 6. **1817.** To Mudhoji Bhonsla. A complimentary reply to his letter, accepting the presents accompanying it. (*CI 19, p 89, no 107 ; TI 34, pp 94-5, no 130 ; AR 4, p 449.*)

Nov. 7. **1818.** To Raja Bishan Singh. A complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 19, p 90, no 108 ; TI 34, p 95, no 131 ; AR 4, p 443.*)

Nov. 8. **1819.** To Raja Bhim Singh of Udaipur. A complimentary reply to his letter. (*CI 19, pp 90-1, no 109 ; TI 34, p 95, no 132 ; AR 4, p 451.*)

Nov. 8. **1820.** To Ḥasan Riẓā Khān and Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 19, p 92, no 111 ; TI 34, p 96, no 134 ; AR 4, pp 446-7.*)

Nov. 8. **1821.** To the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah). Is glad to learn from Col. Cockerell[1] of the zealous conduct of the Candahar Cavalry during the last war in western India and particularly of the courage and bravery of their commander, 'Abd'ur Raḥmān Khān. The Khān deserves every attention and kindness from the Vazir for these services rendered by him to the Company as also for his family's long attachment to the Vazir. (*CI 19, p 91, no 110 ; TI 34, pp 95-6, no 133 ; AR 4, p 456.*)

Nov. 9. **1822.** To the Raja of Jainagar (Pratap Singh). Has read his letter expressing his pleasure at the Governor-General's arrival in these provinces. Says that both the King and the Prince have repeatedly requested him to afford them assistance towards the adjustment of the Royal affairs. But, as the Company is at peace with all the chiefs and princes of Hindustan, he had to decline interfering in any respect in the unhappy disputes which at this time surround the throne. Lala Ram Singh has been accompanying the Governor-General and has exerted himself much. Has left him at Benares to perform the obsequies of his aunt. (*CI 19, pp 93-5, no 113 ; TI 34, pp 96-8, no 135 ; AR 4, p 448.*)

[1] John Cockerell: Arrived in India in 1764. Military Secretary to Robert Barker, Commander-in-Chief, Bengal (1767-74) whom he accompanied to England in the latter year. Returned to India in 1776. He accompanied Cols. Leslie and Goddard in the First Mahratta War (1779-84) as Quartermaster-General and took part in the Third Mysore War. Later on he was made Lt. Col. and Commander of Bengal detachment. Returned to England in 1793.—Hodson: *Officers of the Bengal Army, 1758-1834.*

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Nov. 9. **1823.** To Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia. Intimates that he is returning to Calcutta after completing his inspection of the stations of the Company's troops. Says that he remained at Fatehgarh and Cawnpore for some days with a view to meet his minister, Bhao Bakhshi, but owing doubtless to some accident, he did not arrive. As the multiplicity of the affairs of his own government would not allow of his prolonging his stay in these provinces, he has left Major Palmer at Cawnpore to await Bhao Bakhshi's arrival. Has entrusted every matter to the Major who will discuss every subject on his behalf. Bhagwant Rao has accompanied him during his journey and exerted himself in every way. (*CI 19, pp 92-3, no 112 ; TI 34, pp 98-100, no 136 ; AR 4, p 454.*)

Nov. 11. **1824.** *Bhao Bakhshi to Major Palmer.* Has received his letter at Jalaun[1] about the Governor-General's departure towards the east. Will reach Cawnpore on 22 *Muḥarram* (4 Nov. 1787) and then both of them will go to the Maharaja's (Sindhia's) camp together. (*OR 576 ; AR 4, p 399, no 253.*)

Nov. 12. **1825.** From Nawab Faiẓullah Khān. Is overjoyed to hear of the Governor-General's arrival in "these" parts and is sending his son Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, to pay his respects to him. (*OR 577 ; AR 4, p 403, no 254.*)

(*Nov. 12.*) **1826.** From Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah, Khān Zamān Khān (Shujā' Qulī Khān). Had a great desire to meet the Governor-General when he was on a tour (of Upper India). Is grieved to say that he could not proceed to meet the Governor-General because his son was ill at that time and died subsequently. (*OR 629 ; AR 4, p 424, no 301.*)

Nov. 12. **1827.** To Shujā 'Qulī Khān. Offiers condolence on the death of his son. (*CI 19, pp 95-6, no 115 ; TI 34, p 100, no 137 ; AR 4, p 454.*)

Nov. 13. **1828.** From Bhawani Sahai. Says that since the beginning of the English rule his father, Sardar Singh, had been appointed *peshkār* to the *Nāib* of Bihar at a salary of Rs 500 a month and his brother, Himmat Sahai, was also given a post in the same establishment at a salary of Rs 100. At the time of retrenchment their salaries were reduced so that his father received Rs 150 and brother Rs 75. In 1778 both of them died one after the other and the writer was left without anyone to support him. Requests that the allowances of his father and brother may be granted to him in view of the old connection and services of the family. (*OR 578 ; AR 4, p 401, no 255.*)

Nov. 13. **1829.** From Nawab Vazir. (Āṣafu'd-Daulah). Has received his letter saying that the fort of Firozabad[2] had been besieged by Himmat Bahadur who was in this way harassing the son-in-law of Bhao Bakhshi. The writer is well aware of the friendship subsisting between the Company and Maharaja Sindhia and also of the position of Bhao Bakhshi. Himmat Bahadur is no doubt a faithless and ungrateful person who does not

[1] District and town in Allahabad division, United Provinces.
[2] Town in Agra district, United Provinces.

realise the value of protection that he is enjoying in the writer's dominions. In acordance with his lordship's wishes, has issued orders to Nawab Muzaffar Jang of Farrukhabad and Almās 'Alī Khān to take into custody the members of Himmat Bahadur's family who reside in *Mauza'* Kachhaura. (*OR 579 ; AR 4, p 425, no 256.*)

Nov. 13. **1830.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 580 ; AR 4, p 407, no 257.*)

Nov. 13. **1831.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Has received his letter intimating that Nawab Muzaffar Jang's mother, Dil Diler Khān and Rai Dip Chand shall get their allowances separately from Nawab Muzaffar Jang. This has been approved by the Nawab Vazir who has ordered that Muzaffar Jang's mother and Rai Dip Chand will each be paid Rs 500 per month while Dil Diler Khān will receive Rs 2,000 per month. (*OR 581 ; AR 4, p 407, no 258.*)

Nov. 13. **1832.** From Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah). Requests that he may be favoured with letters from the Governor-General frequently. (*OR 582 ; AR 4, p 425, no 259.*)

Nov. 13. **1833.** From Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah). Has received his letter saying that the Governor-General started from Cawnpore on 13 *Muḥarram* (25 Oct. 1787) and reached Benares on the 21st. (*OR 583 ; AR 4, p 425, no 260.*)

Nov. 13. **1834.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Complimentary. (*OR 584 ; AR 4, p 407, no 261.*)

Nov. 13. **1835.** From the wives of Maharaja Kalyan Singh and Bhawani Singh. Say that when Mr John Shore came to Azimabad (Patna) to accomplish the settlement of Bihar he resumed the *jāgīrs* of Maharaja Kalyan Singh on account of the Government revenue having run into arrears and sanctioned a sum of Rs 500 per year for the dependants of the Maharaja *in lieu* of the income of the *jāgīrs*. But they (the petitioners) do not get a single pie out of that allowance and consequently they are in great distress. Had brought this to his lordship's notice previously also. Request that Mr Thomas Law may be directed to pay the amount to their *vakīl* and not to the agents of the Maharaja. (*OR 585 ; AR 4, p 411, no 262.*)

Nov. 13. **1836.** From Kunwar Daulat Singh. Says that when Mr Macpherson had sanctioned an allowance of Rs 500 per month for him the writer had told him that the amount was inadequate to meet his expenses. His father received Rs 1,000 per month during the lifetime of Maharaja Shitab Ray. Mr Macpherson had then promised that another sum of Rs 500 would be added to his allowance when his father's *jāgīr* which had been attached by the government was restored. He therefore accepted Rs 500 but he is now having a very hard time and has got involved in debts. Requests that a property carrying an income of Rs 12,000 yearly may be separated from his father's *jāgīr* and assigned to him. (*OR 586 ; AR 4, p 411, no 263.*)

Nov. 13. **1837.** From Kunwar Daulat Singh. Says that the valuable services rendered by his grandfather, Maharaja Shitab Ray, to the Company

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must be known to his lordship and that the records of the time of Lord Clive and Mr Hastings bear eloquent testimony to them. In recognition of those services the office of *Nāib Nāẓim* was conferred on his father, Maharaja Kalyan Singh. Now he has come of age and is supporting the dependants of his grandfather but is dissatisfied for want of work to do. Requests that the *khil'at* and *sanad* of deputyship to Maharaja Kalyan Singh may be conferred on him as was done in the case of his father during the lifetime of Maharaja Shitab Ray. (*OR 587 ; AR 4, p 411, no 264.*)

Nov. 13. **1838.** From Kunwar Daulat Singh. Says that during his lifetime Maharaja Shitab Ray used to āffix 3 seals—those of himself, Kalyan Singh and Bhawani Singh to all the *Niẓāmat* documents. After his death the writer's seal began to be used in the place of the deceased's seal. This practice continued up to the 21st regnal year (1780). For the last few years his name is being omitted and this omission is derogatory to him. Requests that the Judge of the court of Patna may be directed to proclaim to the city that no documents about government lands will be considered valid unless they bear three seals of the names of Maharajas Kalyan Singh, Bhawani Singh and the writer. (*OR 588 ; AR 4, p 411, no 265.*)

Nov. 14. **1839.** From Atma Ram and Sukhi Chand, the inhabitants of Fatwa,[1] district Patna. Say that the bridge of Fatwa was very old but it served a very useful purpose as it connected the town with the outside world and the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, other travellers and traders all came by it. This year it has been rendered unserviceable by natural calamities. Request that orders may be issued for repairing the bridge.[2] (*OR 589 ; AR 4, p 404, no 266.*)

Nov. 14. **1840.** To Ghulām Qādir Khān. Has judged it expedient to transfer some of the troops stationed at Fatehgarh to a place further up the river Ganges. Assures him of his friendship as long as the Khān by observing a system of friendship towards the Company and the Vazir would not allow any enemy to pass through his territories to disturb the dominions of the Nawab Vazir. (*CI 19, p 95, no 114 ; TI 34, pp 100-1, no 138 ; AR 4, p 445.*)

Nov. 15. **1841.** To Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received an *'arẓī* from Khān Jahān Khān complaining against the French and Dutch Directors. (The latter portion of the letter is badly worm-eaten and nothing could be made out of it.) (*CI 18, p 172, no 228.*)

Nov. 21. **1842.** From Rani Bhawani.[3] Says that two or three *maḥāls* of her zamindari have already been auctioned and the auction of one or two

[1] Village in Patna district.

[2] Capt. Garstin was ordered to repair the bridge over the Punpun at Fatwa.—I.R.D. : *Press List of Ancient Documents*, vol. II, p 35.

[3] Widow of Raja Ram Kanta, Zamindar of Nator (in Rajshahi) who was confirmed in his zamindari in 1733 and died in 1748 without leaving any male issue. Rani Bhawani outlived her husband about 58 years and during this period she devoted her time, energies and wealth to religious ceremonies and acts of benevolence. She herself managed the affairs of the vast zamindari and played an important part in the politics of the time until her adopted son, Maharaja Ram Krishna, attained majority.

more is under consideration. All this is for the arrears of only one year 1193 Bengali (1785-6). The sale of her ancestral estate is very derogatory to her. Has deputed Jai Narayan to represent her case to the Governor-General and requests that the ancestral property may be restored to her. (*OR 590 ; AR 4, p 401, no 267.*)

Nov. 21. **1843.** From Prince Jahāndār Shah. Says that Capt. Scott and Capt. Morrison, who were in attendance on him, have been granted leave along with their battalions. Conveys appreciation of their services and commends them to his lordship. (*OR 591 ; AR 4, p 421, no 68.*)

Nov. 21. **1844.** From Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain. Says that there is nothing fresh to report. The Nizam had gone to the fort of Golconda with his second wife and came back a few days before the *'Īd* festival. (*OR 592 ; AR 4, p 415, no 269.*)

Nov. 22. **1845.** From Gobind Das. Says that Babu Manohar Das had written to him to pay his respects to his lordship but unfortunately he could not do so on account of his falling ill with fever. Has sent Dharam Das to attend on him at Allahabad and hopes that he has reached there. (*OR 593 ; AR 4, p 405, no 270.*)

Nov. 24. **1846.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Says that in obedience to his orders he has removed Maharaja Sundar Singh from office. But the business of the *Niẓāmat* is sufferng on account of his removal. No one had or has any real grievance against him and he always worked for the good of the people. It will be very difficult to carry on the administration without him. Requests that he may be reinstated. (*OR 594.*)

Nov. 25. **1847.** From Mahadaji Sindhia. Is sending Bhao Bakhshi to the Governor-General in order to make certain representations of friendship and alliance which cannot be committed to writing. (*OR 595 ; AR 4, p 423, no 271.*)

Nov. 25. **1848.** From Bhao Bakhshi. Says that he started by boat on the 13th *Muḥarram* 1202 A.H. (25 Oct. 1787) and wanted to pay his respects to his lordship as early as possible but was unavoidably delayed on the way. He reached Cawnpore on the 25th *Muḥarram* where he was accorded a very cordial reception by Major Palmer. There he learnt that owing to the ill-health of Mr Shore the Governor-General was going back towards the East earlier and therefore he would not have been able to reach Benares in time to pay his respects to his lordship. Under Major Palmer's advice he had to postpone his visit to Benares. Has communicated all matters of importance to Major Palmer who will acquaint his lordship with them. (*OR 596 ; AR 4, p 399, no 272.*)

Nov. 30. **1849.** From Nawab Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān. Says that the case of the garden of Durga Kund, where he is residing, has been pending for the last 9 years and that if it is decided to make it over to those who claim it he should be provided with another residence. Requests that the decision may be communicated to him before enforcing it. (*OR 597 ; AR 4, p 424, no 273.*)

Dec. 1. **1850.** To the King. Informs him of his return to Calcutta. (*CI 19, p 123, no 164 ; TI 34, p 101, no 139 ; AR 4, p 448.*)

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Dec. 1. **1851.** To the Prince, Maharaja Mahadaji Sindhia, Raja Pratap Singh, the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah), Ḥasan Riẓā Khān, Ḥaidar Beg Khān, Begams at Fyzabad, Nawab of Farrukhabad, Faiẓullah Khān, Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān, the Peshwa, Nana Farnavis, Mudhoji Bhonsla, the Nizam, Mubāraku'd-Daulah, Babbū Begam, Munnī Begam and Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 19, pp 123-7, nos 165-75; TI 34, pp 101-2, nos 140-57; AR 4, pp 443-51, 453-4, 456.*)

Dec. 3. **1852.** To the Nawab Vazir (Āṣafu'd-Daulah). Says that in order to improve the existing commerce between their countries, he had deputed some time back Mr Barlow with certain propositions to be placed before the Nawab Vazir for his consideration. But that gentleman having been obliged to leave Lucknow before the completion of his mission, the Governor-General now has directed Mr Ives to submit them for the Vazir's further consideration. Hopes that the Nawab Vazir would come to a speedy determination on these proposals in order that the trade and manufacture of their countries may soon flourish. (*CI 19, p 98, no 118; TI 34, pp 102-3, no 158; AR 4, p 456.*)

Dec. 3. **1853.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 19, pp 98-9, no 119; TI 34, p 103, no 159; AR 4, p 447.*)

Dec. 4. **1854.** From the Prince (Jahāndār Shah). Says that Raja Bachhraj offers him a *hundī* for Rs 1,00,000 on condition that its amount would be paid only after he has actually arrived at Delhi. If he should remain some distance away it would not be cashed. This is a novel condition. Requests that Bachhraj and Ḥaidar Beg Khān may be directed to pay him in cash or by a *hundī* which will be payable on presentation either at Farrukhbad or Agra or Delhi. At present the writer is in the neighbourhood of Muttra. (*OR 598; AR 4, p 421, no 274.*)

Dec. 4. **1855.** From Barkatullah Ḥusainī.[1] Says that in the year 1191 *Faṣli* (about 1784 A.D.) the settlement of the *pargana* Haveli Azimabad and certain other *maḥāls* was made with him for a period of five years. But the writer's possession could not be established over a number of those *maḥāls*. When the matter was reported to the Council of Revenue at Patna, the writer was informed that a deduction from the amount of revenue would be allowed to him on their account. But no action has yet been taken in this matter. Hopes the Governor-General will now issue instructions that a deduction of Rs 19,400 may be allowed from the amount of the revenue payable by the writer this year. Dated 12 November 1787. (*OR 599; AR 4, p 419, no 275.*)

Dec. 4. **1856.** From Barkatullah Ḥusainī, 'Alī 'Aẓīm Khān, *aimmadār*,[2] has possessed himself of much more land in Hajipur[3] and other *parganas*

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[1] Mīr Barkatullah Ḥusainī took the farm of Hajipur in 1781. This was renewed with him for another term in 1783 when the farm of Haveli Azimabad was also given to him as he was the highest bidder and had a reputation for regular payment of revenue.

[2] *Aimmadār*, P. holder of land, granted for religious or charitable uses or to religious and learned Muhammadans.

[3] Subdivision and *pargana* in Muzaffarpur Dist., Bihar.

than has been granted to him by His Majesty the King and confirmed by the Company. On his reporting the fact to the Committee of Revenue in Nov. 1785 an *amīn* was appointed to fix the boundary of the Khān's property in accordance with his *sanads*. The *amīn* has now completed the survey. Requests therefore that the Khān may be directed to relinquish the 10,126 *bighas* of land which he has taken in his possession over and above the terms of his *sanad*. (*OR 600-1 ; AR 4, p 419, no 276.*)

Dec. 4. **1857.** *Rao Gopal Rao*[1] *to Col. Hampton.* Has received his letter asking that Ram Ghulam, son of the late Sheo Parshad, may be sent to the Colonel. Says that it will cause a great loss to the Company if Ram Ghulam leaves 'this' place at this time. He will proceed after a month or two when the collection of revenues will be completed. (*OR 602.*)

Dec. 4. **1858.** To Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain Khān. Acknowledges receipt of his several *'arẓīs* and forwards a letter to the Nizam through him. (*CI 19, p 127, no 176 ; TI 34, p 104, no 160 ; AR 4, p 450.*)

Dec. 5. **1859.** From Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Is delighted to learn from his letter that the Governor-General having left Cawnpore on 13 *Muḥarram* (25 October 1787) reached Benares safely on 21 *Muḥarram*. Is glad to learn that his lordship is fully satisfied with the conduct of Raja Khush Hal Ray, *nāib* of the *Niẓāmat* of Allahabad, and 'Abdu'sh Shakūr, *Qil'adār*, who attended on him. (*OR 603 ; AR 4, p 408, no 277.*)

Dec. 5. **1860.** From Ḥasan Riẓā Khān. Has received his letter saying that the Candahar Cavalry with their commanding officer, 'Abdu'r Raḥmān Khān, rendered valuable services to the English at Bombay and Surat and recommending that their allowances may be paid to them by the Vazir as usual with a special allowance to the Khān. Says that the Vazir will be pleased to carry out the wishes of his lordship. (*OR 604 ; AR 4, p 408, no 278.*)

Dec. 5. **1861.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as no 1859 above. (*OR 605 ; AR 4, p 407, no 279.*)

Dec. 5. **1862.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. To the same effect as no 1860 above. (*OR 606 ; AR 4, p 407, no 280.*)

Dec. 5. **1863.** From Munnī Begam. Complimentary. (*OR 607 ; AR 4, p 413, no 281.*)

Dec. 5. **1864.** From Tej Chand, Raja of Burdwan. Is delighted to learn that the Governor-General has safely returned from his tour of Upper India. (*OR 608 ; AR 4, p 401, no 282.*)

Dec. 5. **1865.** From Maulavī (Quṭbu'd-Dīn). To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 609 ; AR 4, p 402, no 283.*)

Dec. 5. **1866.** From Tej Chand, Raja of Burdwan. Says that incessant rains and storms have devastated his country. The people have been

[1] His full name was Rao Ganpat Rao Gopal, I. R. D. : *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, vol. V, no 1220.

rendered homeless and are starving. Is affording every possible help but it is difficult to relieve them of their mishap. Will endeavour his utmost to pay the Company's revenue as usual but at the same time it is necessary to draw the Governor-General's attention towards the distressed condition of his country. (*OR 610 ; AR 4, p 401, no 284.*)

Dec. 5. **1867.** From Fath Singh Gaikwar.[1] Has deputed his *vakīl*, Munshi Sarup Ram, to make certain representations about the settlement of the writer's affairs before the Governor-General. Is sorry not to have received any reply till now. Hopes that his requests will be granted. (*OR 611 ; AR 4, p 404, no 285.*)

Dec. 5. **1868.** Fath Singh Gaikwar to Mr Macpherson. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 612 ; AR 4, p 404, no 286.*)

Dec. 6. **1869.** From Raja Amba Shankar Pandit. In accordance with the desire of the Governor-General the writer waited upon Mr Duncan[2] who has promised to give him every assistance. (*OR 613 ; AR 4, p 398, no 287.*)

Dec. 6 **1870.** From Raja Sundar Singh (ex-*dīwān* of Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah). Being dismissed from his post in the court of Murshidabad the writer left for Gaya. His forefathers had held high posts at the Court of the Kings of Hindustan and he also occupied responsible posts in Bengal during the last twenty years. The people of Murshidabad were all pleased with his integrity. There are of course a few enemies who have caused the removal of the writer from his high office. Has a large family to support and there is no other income to depend upon for livelihood than the salary which he used to draw at Murshidabad. Requests the Governor-General to relieve him of his great hardship and to save his life and honour. (*OR 614 ; AR 4, p 424, no 288.*)

Dec. 6. **1871.** From Rao Ganesh Ray. Relies on his lordship's protection. (*OR 615 ; AR 4, p 405, no 289.*)

Dec. 6. **1872.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Is sorry to observe from the statement of the last accounts which he has received from Mr Ives that a large amount of payments due to the Company's troops stationed for the protection of the Nawab Vazir's dominions, remains outstanding. Recommends, as a friend, that the greatest regularity be observed in future in the payment of the annual subsidy agreed upon by the Nawab Vazir to the Company. Trusts that the Khān would exert himself in the preservation of friendship between the Nawab Vazir and the Company. (*CI 19, pp 99-100, no 120 ; TI 34, pp 104-5, no 161 ; AR 4, p 447.*)

Dec. 7. **1873.** From Nawab Faiẕullah Khān (of Rampur). Has received his letter intimating the appointment of Mr Edward Otto Ives as Resi-

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[1] Fath Singh, Gaikwar of Baroda (1778-89).

[2] Jonathan Duncan, Resident at Benares, 1787-94; Governor of Bombay, Dec. 1795-1811. He entered the Company's service in 1772. Both at Benares and Bombay he exerted himself specially for the suppression of infanticide. Born 15 May 1756 and died at Bombay on 11 Aug. 1811. Buckland: *Dictionary of Indian Biography.*

dent at Lucknow. Assures him of his loyalty and of co-operation with the Resident in all the affairs. *(OR 616 ; AR 4, p 403, no 290.)*

Dec. 7. **1874.** From Sultan 'Alāu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Shah, King of Achin.[1] Has heard of his lordship's arrival at Calcutta. Professes friendship for the Company and expects to receive letters from the Governor-General every now and then. Dated 10 *Shawwāl* 1201 A.H.=26 July 1787. *(OR 617, AR 4, p 411, no 491.)*

Dec. 9. **1875.** From Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain. Had received the articles of presents intended for the Nawab (Niẓām 'Alī Khān of Hyderabad) and delivered them to him. The Nawab also expected a letter from the Governor-General but there was none except the list of those presents.

Recently a *khil'at*, two elephants and two horses have been sent (by the Nawab) to Ṭīpū Sulṭān apparently as a gesture of goodwill.

At the time of *Muḥarram* celebrations when the Nawab got down from his elephant a man rushed towards him and took hold of his hand. But the Nawab pushed him away. The man did not give any explanation of his conduct and only talked incoherently. He was shot dead to serve as a warning to others. *(OR 618 ; AR 4, p 415, no 292.)*

Dec. 10. **1876.** From Saiyid Aḥmad 'Alī Khān, *Qāẓiu'l-Quẓāt*. Complimentary. *(OR 619 ; AR 4, p 402, no 293.)*

Dec. 11. **1877.** From the Vazir, Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Thanks the Governor-General for his present of a tent. *(OR 620 ; AR 4, p 425, no 294.)*

Dec. 11. **1878.** From the Vazir, Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Has received his letter recommending that more favours be extended towards 'Abdu'r Raḥmān Khān Qandahārī (Commanding Officer of the Candahar Cavalry) for his bravery and loyal services to the English at Bombay and Surat. Says that the distinguished qualities of the Khān are well known to him and have already won his approbation. The Khān will now receive further favours as recommended by the Governor-General. *(OR 621 ; AR 4, p 425, no 295.)*

Dec. 11. **1879.** To Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Says that the Treasurer of this Government has reported to him that the bills for Rs 2,04,173 and Rs 1,00,000 drawn by Kashmiri Mal and Raja Bachhraj upon Sheo Parshad and Bisheshwar Das of Calcutta and payable to the Company on account of the Nawab Vazir, were not paid when they became due. Does not think this a proper performance of engagements. Has given orders that protests should be made if any bill drawn on account of the Nawab Vazir is not regularly paid. Will be obliged, if necessity arises, to consider other means to obtain payment for the Company. *(CI 19, pp 100-1, no 121 ; TI 34, pp 105-6, no 162 ; AR 4, p 447.)*

Dec. 12. **1880.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓa Khān, Muẓaffar Jang. Is much grieved to say that his eldest son, Bahram Jang, breathed his last on 27 *Ṣafar* (8 December 1787) after suffering from fever for 20 days. *(OR 622 ; AR 4, p 414, no 296.)*

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[1] A small state in the north-western part of Sumatra.

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Dec. 12. **1881.** From Munshi Muje Lal. Says that a *jāgīr* has been assigned to him by the Vazir (Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah) and confirmed by the Company. But the officers of the Company at Bareilly are often the cause of much harassment to him. Requests that Ḥaidar Beg Khān and the English Resident at Lucknow may be asked to direct the said officers not to interfere in the management of his *jāgīr*. *(OR 623; AR 4, p 419, no 297.)*

Dec. 12. **1882.** From Kunwar Daulat Singh. The Governor-General must have safely reached Calcutta by now. Reminds him of the representations which were made by him at Patna and were entrusted by the Governor-General to Mr G. F. Cherry. Hopes his prayer will be granted. *(OR 624; AR 4, p 411, no 298.)*

Dec. 12. **1883.** From Vaziri Mal, *gumāshta* of Jagat Seth. Had reported about the theft committed by Ram Narayan, a servant of the firm of Jagat Seth. Requests again that orders may be issued for the recovery of the stolen articles from the possession of the culprit. *(OR 625; AR 4, p 425, no 299.)*

Dec. 12. **1884.** From the mother of Nazir Deo. Says that Sarvanand Gosain caused disunion in her family, deprived her of her zamindari and ruined her house. Has been appealing against the conduct of the Gosain for the last four years but to no avail. In the year 1193 Bengali (1785) Mr McDowall came to Rangpur (as the Collector of that district), summoned Birendra Narayan, her grandson, and kept him at his court for one year but did not settle her case. At the time of the departure (of Birendra Narayan) the Collector told her grandson that she should be reconciled to Raja Harendra Narayan and then justice would be done to her. Accordingly the writer made friends with the Raja who came to her house and began to live there (at Balrampur). They continued on good terms with each other and the Raja as well as the writer reported the news of their happy relationship to the Collector and represented to him that the Gosain had no concern in their affairs because they were managing their estates independently and paying the revenues separately. But the Collector took no notice of this and in conjunction with the Gosain he sent his troops under a certain Captain[1] with the men of the Gosain. They put a guard over her house and stopped the supply of provisions. In such circumstances, the writer asked the Captain, why he wanted to ruin her in spite of her allegiance to the Company. The Captain replied that the writer should send all the relatives of the Raja to (Cooch) Behar so that they might establish their possession in their respective estates. The writer agreed and it was settled that the Raja would leave for Cooch Behar early next morning. But at night the Captain with his army attacked her house and opened fire as a result of which several inmates were killed and many persons were injured. The actual figures of the casualties are not known to her nor is she aware of the fate of the two sons of Nazir Deo who were in

[1] Probably Lt. W. M. Duncanson. Joined the army in 1782 and resigned 1790.

the same house. The writer with her infant son, Bhagwant Narayan, has been brought under guard to Rangpur while the men of the Gosain have dug up her house and looted all her property. Regrets that being in the Company's protection she should run the risk of life and suffer the ruin of her property. The descendants of the late Nawab Ja'far 'Alī Khān who handed over the country (of Bengal) to the Company as well as all the others who rendered any service to the Company are in full enjoyment of their high rank and position. But the writer who is the mother of Nazir Deo who gave Thana Behar into the Company's possession is suffering so miserably. Requests the Governor-General to do her justice after hearing particulars of the case from the parties concerned. For further particulars refers him to her *vakīl*, Baijnath. Dated 5 *Aghan*, 278 Kohistani. (*OR 626-7*[1]*; AR 4, p 420, no 300.*)

Dec. 12. **1885.** From Rani Padmawati, Zamindar of *pargana* Idrakpur in *sarkār* Ghoraghat.[2] Says that her husband, Raja Gournath Ray, Zamindar of *pargana* Idrakpur in *sarkār* Ghoraghat, had assigned all his *jāgīr* to her at the time of his death and had also given her a *sanad* for it. Had accordingly asked the Council (of Revenue at Calcutta) also to grant her a *sanad* of confirmation for the same assignment. The Council as well as the Collector of Rangpur issued notices to find out if there were any objections against her confirmation to the said *jāgīr*. Since the term of the notice has expired and no other claimant has come forward the writer requests that the necessary *sanad* should be issued to her. (*OR 628.*)

Dec. 13. **1886.** To the Raja of Burdwan. Thanks him for his congratulations on the Governor-General's return to Calcutta. (*CI 19, p 128 no 178; TI 34, p 106, no 163; AR 4, p 443.*)

Dec. 13. **1887.** To Munnī Begam. A Complimentary reply to her letter introducing Nāṣir Muḥammad Khān. (*CI 19, p 129, no 179; TI 34, p 107, no 164; AR 4, p 450.*)

Dec. 13. **1888.** To Nawab Dil Diler Khān. Says that it has been agreed upon between the Governor-General and the Nawab Vazir to pay him a separate monthly allowance of Rs 2,000 from the Residency at Benares where, according to his wish, he has been allowed to reside. Assures him of the Company's protection so long as his conduct proves worthy of it. (*CI 19, p 101, no 122; TI 34, p 107, no 165; AR 4, p 443.*)

Dec. 13. **1889.** To the mother of Muẓaffar Jang. Says that he has given orders to the paymaster at Fatehgarh to pay to her a separate monthly allowance of Rs 500 at Farrukhabad where she has consented to reside. (*CI 19, pp 101-2, no 123; TI 34, p 108, no 166; AR 4, p 445.*)

Dec. 13. **1890.** To Rai Dip Chand. Says that the Nawab Vazir has allowed him a separate monthly allowance of Rs 500 which is to be paid by

[1] OR 627 is the Persian translation of OR 626 which is in Bengali.

[2] One of the 19 *sarkārs* into which Bengal was divided for purposes of rent during the Mughal reign. The city of Ghoraghat was once the seat of the Eastern Mughal Government, with a revenue of 90 lakhs of rupees. Hunter: *Statistical Account of Bengal*, vol. I; *Rangpur Distt. Gazetteer.*

the Resident at Benares where the Governor-General has permitted him to reside. (*CI 19, p 102, no 124 ; TI 34, pp 108-9, no 167 ; AR 4, p 444.*)

Dec. 14. **1891.** From Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain. Says that the Nawab (Niẓam 'Alī Khān) has sent an agent to Ṭīpū with presents in order to conduct some negotiations. Has made over to the Nawab (Niẓām 'Alī Khān) the presents which the Governor-General had sent for him and which had been delivered to the writer from Masulipatam. The Nawab was glad to receive them but was surprised that they were not accompanied with a letter. The Nawab has ordered some jewels to be sent to the Governor-General as a present from himself. (*OR 630.*)

Dec. 15. **1892.** From Dil Diler Khān. Says that he has arrived at Benares in accordance with the desire of the Governor-General. Mr Duncan, Resident at Benares, has allotted to him a suitable house. Hopes that he will be allowed to live in the same house as long as he is in Benares and that he will always receive the Governor-General's support. Requests that a *sanad* may be granted to him for the allowance which has been fixed for him. (*OR 631 ; AR 4, p 402, no 302.*)

Dec. 15. **1893.** From Faiẓullah Khān (Nawab of Rampur). Is delighted to receive his letter. Muḥammad 'Alī Khān, son of the Nawab, has returned after having had an interview with the Governor-General and is extremely grateful for the latter's kindness towards him. (*OR 632 ; AR 4, p 403, no 303.*)

Dec. 15. **1894.** To the Qāẓiu'l-Quẓāt (Maulavī Aḥmad 'Alī Khān). A complimentary reply to his letter of congratulations on the Governor-General's return to Calcutta. (*CI 19, pp 129-30, no 180 ; TI 34, p 109, no 168 ; AR 4, p 443.*)

Dec. 15. **1895.** To Maulavī Quṭbu'd-Dīn. Acknowledges receipt of his *'arẓī* and defers his permission for the Maulavī to visit Calcutta. (*CI 19, p 130, no 181 ; TI 34, p 109, no 169 ; AR 4, p 443.*)

Dec. 19. **1896.** From Radha Nath (Raja of Dinajpur). Congratulates the Governor-General on his safe arrival at Calcutta from his tour of Upper India and sends *naẓr*. (*OR 633 ; AR 4, p 402, no 304.*)

Dec. 19. **1897.** From Rai Ram Kanta (*Dīwān* of the Raja of Dinajpur). To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 634 ; AR 4, p 402, no 305.*)

Dec. 19. **1898.** From Saiyid 'Alī Khān (Nawab of Dacca). To the same effect. (*OR 635 ; AR 4, p 402, no 306.*)

Dec. 19. **1899.** From the Rani of Burdwan. To the same effect. (*OR 636 ; AR 4, p 401, no 307.*)

Dec. 19. **1900.** From Raja Udwant Chand. Complimentary. (*OR 637 ; AR 4, p 420, no 308.*)

Dec. 19. **1901.** From Raja Harendra Narayan Bhup. The Governor-General will have learnt particulars of the concerns of the writer from his *vakīls*. Says that Khagendra Narayan Kunwar (Nazir Deo), his aunt, Marich Mati, his son, Birendra Narayan Kunwar, his brother, Bhagwant

Narayan, and Baikunth Narayan together hatched a conspiracy against him. Ganesh Sanyasi and other *barqandāzes* collected a large number of men at Kholla from the parganas of Kholla, Bhitarband[1] and Gaybari.[1] The conspirators won over to their side Gulab Singh, *ṣūbadār*, who was on duty at the gate of the writer's house with a company of sepoys and on 32 *Jeṭh* they attacked the *Rājbāṛī* (at Cooch Behar), looted the property and apprehended the writer and his mother. They opened fire on his house, injured a woman inmate and killed the driver of the elephant with a sword. Seeing this all the Raja's men took to flight. Then the sepoys made the writer and his mother walk the distance of six *kos* to Balrampur, confined them in the house of Khagendra Narayan and subjected them to various hardships. Both the writer and his mother were forced to put their signatures on several blank sheets of paper and on various written documents. His seal was also affixed to those documents. At this Guru Deo Sarbanand who has held charge of the administration of the *rāj* since the time of the late Raja (the writer's father), reported the matter to Mr McDowall, Collector of Rangpur. The Governor-General also in compliance with the request made by the *vakīls* of the writer, issued orders to the Collector to chastise the oppressors. It is undoubtedly due to the efforts of Mr McDowall and to the kindness of the Governor-General that the writer and his mother have been saved from death and have arrived at Cooch Behar. Khagendra Narayan and his son, Birendra Narayan, have escaped. Khagendra's aunt and Bhagwant Narayan, Ganesh Gir Sanyasi and Baikunth Narayan are now placed under guard. Hopes that they will be punished exemplarily by the Collector and the absconders will also be pursued and punished similarly and that the property of the writer which has been seized will also be restored to him. Also states that Capt. Duncanson has taken the aforesaid *ṣūbadār* to Calcutta against the wishes of the writer. Requests that the *ṣūbadār* should be severely punished and dismissed. Further requests that the documents bearing his seal and signature which might be produced by the opposite party may not be accepted and that he as well as his mother have since replaced their seals by new ones. Hopes the Governor-General will extend similar support to him in future as on this occasion. Dated 25 *Aghan*. (*OR 638-9*[2] *; AR 4, p 408, no 309.*)

Dec. 19. **1902.** From the mother of Raja Harendra Narayan Bhup. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 640-1*[3] *; AR 4, p 408, no 310.*)

Dec. 19. **1903.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. Acknowledges the Governor-General's letter of condolence on the death of his son, Bahrām Jang. (*OR 642 ; AR 4, p 414, no 311.*)

Dec. 21.[4] **1904.** Khān Jahān Khān to the Director of the Dutch Company. Is surprised that his second letter on the subject of withdrawing the

[1] Both the *parganas* are in Rangpur District.

[2] OR 639 is the Persian translation of OR 638 which is in Bengali.

[3] OR 641 is the Persian translation of OR 640 which is in Bengali.

[4] According to a note which appears on the cover, this letter was written by Khān Jahān Khān in accordance with the Governor-General's orders, dated 21 December 1787.

guard from the house of the late Mirzā Muḥammad Kāẓim Khān[1] so much annoyed the Director that he lost his temper and challenged the authority of the writer to issue such orders. Encloses the copy of a letter of Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah to Mr Herclots deceased, for his information and guidance and directs him to refrain from such conduct in future. Asks him to withdraw the guard forthwith from the house of the late Khān as it is not situated in Chinsura. He is further directed not to interfere like this in future. (*OR 643.*)

Dec. 21. **1905.** To Munshi Muje Lal. Has received his *'arẓī*, requesting him to write to Ḥaidar Beg Khān and the Resident at Lucknow regarding certain villages in the Nawab Vazir's country that belong to him. Due to several causes, the Governor-General is unable to comply with his request. Is convinced that the Nawab Vazir, considering his fidelity, would be favourable to him. (*CI 19, p 105, no 128 ; TI 34, pp 109-10, no 170 ; AR 4, p 451.*)

Dec. 22. **1906.** To Faiẓullah Khān. Has received his friendly letter. Says that he was very anxious to have an interview with the Khān when he was in those districts but was unfortunately prevented by the Khān's indisposition. Says that the interview with his son afforded him great happiness. (*CI 19, pp 103-4, no 126 ; TI 34, pp 110-11, no 171 ; AR 4, p 444.*)

Dec. 22. **1907.** To the Nawab of Dacca. A complimentary reply to his letter of congratulations on the Governor-General's return to Calcutta, declining his *naẕr*. (*CI 19, p 104, no 127 ; TI 34, p 111, no 172 ; AR 4, p 444.*)

Dec. 23. **1908.** From Munnī Begam. Is delighted to receive his letter informing her of his safe arrival at Calcutta. (*OR 644 ; AR 4, p 413, no 312.*)

Dec. 23. **1909.** From Nawab Muḥammad Riẓā Khān. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 645.*)

Dec. 25. **1910.** From Diler Himmat Khān (Nawab of Farrukhabad). To the same effect adding that he has been discharging the *qisṭs* regularly to the Nawab Vazir. Hopes the Governor-General will always be inclined favourably towards him. (*OR 646 ; AR 4, p 404, no 313.*)

Dec. 25. **1911.** From Khiradmand Khān. Congratulates the Governor-General on his safe arrival at Calcutta. (*OR 647 ; AR 4, p 411, no 314.*)

Dec. 25. **1912.** To Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Refers him to their interview at Berhampore and says that he approves of the appointment of Mirzā Muḥammad Khalīl[2] as his *Dīwān* in the place of Raja Sundar Singh. (*CI 19, pp 102-3, no 125 ; TI 34, pp 111-12, no 173 ; AR 4, p 449.*)

Dec. 25. **1913.** To Munnī Begam. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*CI 19, pp 105-6, no 129 ; TI 34, p 112, no 174 ; AR 4, p 450.*)

Dec. 25. **1914.** To Babbū Begam. To the same effect. (*CI 19, pp 105-6, no 129 ; TI 34, p 112, no 175 ; AR 4, p 443.*)

[1] A former *Faujdār* of Hooghly ?

[2] He was the son-in-law of Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah and was appointed his *Dīwān* in 1787.

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Dec. 25. **1915.** To Muḥammad Riẕā Khān. To the same effect. (*CI 19, p 106, no 130 ; TI 34, p 113, no 176 ; AR 4, p 450.*)

Dec. 26. **1916.** From Bahadur Zamān Khān,[1] Zamindar of Birbhum. Says that in accordance with the decision of the Board (of Revenue) he had paid Rs 50,000 towards the discharge of the balance due from him and for the remainder he had obtained *qistbandī*. Is now ready to pay the amount of the *qistbandī* also as has been desired of him. (*OR 648 ; AR 4, p 401, no 317.*)

Dec. 26. **1917.** From Raja Gobind Ram. Is delighted to hear that the Governor-General has reached Calcutta safely. Is still under treatment but progressing satisfactorily. Hopes to reach Calcutta soon. Lala Bhawani Parshad will attend upon the Governor-General during the absence of the writer. Dated 3 *Rabī*' I, 1202 A.H.=14 December 1787. (*OR 649 ; AR 4, p 405, no 318.*)

Dec. 26. **1918.** From 'Umdatu'n-Nisā Bahū Begam. Had deputed Mīr Murād Bakhsh to Lucknow in order to attend upon the Governor-General when he was there. But the Mīr could not be granted an interview at that place. Is deputing him now to Calcutta to represent some of her affairs before the Governor-General. Hopes the Governor-General will pay due attention to her case. (*OR 661 ; AR 4, p 400, no 325.*)

Dec. 28. **1919.** From Ḥaidar Beg Khān. Has received his two letters, the first asking for the payment of the balance of the Company's dues and the other informing that the amount of the *hundīs* issued by Raja Bachhraj and Kashmiri Mal had not been received by the appointed time. Says that the balance will be paid as early as possible. Is however much astonished to learn that the amount of the *hundīs* had not been paid into the Company's treasury. Had delivered the amount of the aforesaid *hundīs* to *mahājans* in time for transmission to Calcutta with explicit instructions that the sum must reach there within the specified time. Will make an enquiry into the cause of the delay and will write to the Governor-General again on this subject. (*OR 650 ; AR 4, p 407, no 319.*)

Dec. 28. **1920.** Dhorap Singh and Gopal Singh, zamindars, to the Supreme Council.[2] Say that they have been in possession of their ancestral property consisting of six *parganas* in Deogarh[3] and Bihar. But the Raja of Birbhum has lately annexed to his country two of their *parganas* in Deogarh. Request that an *amīn* may be appointed to enquire into the matter and the said *parganas* may be restored to them. Their statement can be verified from the priest of Baidyanath[4] temple at Deogarh.

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[1] Muḥammad Bahadur Zamān Khān was the son of Badī'u'z-Zamān Khān and had inherited the zamindari of Birbhum after the death of his half brother, Asadu'z-Zamān Khān, about the year 1776. He died in 1789.

[2] According to the notes on the covers, this and the following three letters were received as enclosures from Hon'ble Charles Stuart, President of the Board of Revenue.

[3] Subdivision of Santal Parganas, Bihar.

[4] Baidyanath or Baijnath is the oldest of the 22 temples which form the group dedicated to Shiva and stand in one compound in Deogarh.

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Further state that their zamindari falls under the jurisdiction of four different districts and the management is therefore unsatisfactory as a whole. Request that the whole of their zamindari may be placed under Ramgarh[1] district for purposes of revenue collections. (*OR 651.*)

Dec. 28. **1921.** From Dhorap Singh and Gopal Singh, zamindars. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 652.*)

Dec. 28. **1922.** Mother of Raja Radha Nath, Zamindar of Dinajpur, to the Governor-General and the Supreme Council. Says that she has been paying regularly the revenues of the zamindari which after the death of her husband was granted to her son, Radha Nath, by a *sanad* from the Supreme Council. But in spite of his holding the *sanad* and paying the revenues regularly she and her son have been deprived of their right to manage the zamindari as a result of false complaints preferred against her by some wicked persons who have moreover applied for obtaining orders from the Supreme Council that her son, Radha Nath, should be placed under the guardianship of the *Dīwān*, Ram Kanta, and the Raja's seal should also be made over to the *Dīwān*. Hopes that their request will never be granted and the management of the zamindari will be restored to her. (*OR 653.*)

Dec. 28. **1923.** Mother of Khush-Hal Chand Jagat Seth to the Governor-General and the Supreme Council. Has grown old and constantly getting ill during these days. Has therefore by a deed of gift transferred all her property to the possession of her grandson, Jagat Seth Harak Chand, who now represents the house of Jagat Seth Khush-Hal-Chand, deceased. Hopes that her decision will meet the approbation of the Governor-General and the Supreme Council. (*OR 654.*)

Dec. 28. **1924.** To Fath Singh (Gaikwar), *Ṣūbadār* of Gujarat. Has received his two letters through his *vakīl*, Munshi Sarup Ram, one addressed to Sir John Macpherson and the other to himself. Says that the justice of the English is well known and he would therefore adhere to the treaties entered into by former Governors with the chiefs of Hindustan. (*CI 19, pp 106-7, no 131 ; TI 34, pp 113-14, no 177 ; AR 4, p 445.*)

Dec. 29. **1925.** *Intelligence from Agra.* The armies of Ismā'īl Beg Khān and of the Mahrattas are fighting each other and a fierce battle is going on between them near the village of Pithauli. Both the armies are sufficiently strong and no loss has yet been suffered by either side. The only casualties on the side of the Mahrattas are two killed and one taken prisoner. Ismā'īl Beg has ordered his army to capture the artillery of M. De Boigne. Mīr Saiyid 'Alī, *Nāib* of the *ṣūba* of Agra has been asked to be on his guard against all eventualities. The Mahratta army has been driven back to Pithauli village. Dated Agra, 15 December 1787. (*OR 655.*)

Dec. 29. **1926.** *Intelligence from Agra.* The events up to 2 o'clock have already been reported. Soon after, the elephant of the Nawab (Ismā'īl

[1] Old district of Bengal, stretching on the north-west as far as Gaya and on the east as far as Monghyr. This was broken up in 1831-2, parts of it going to Gaya, Monghyr, Manbhum, Ranchi and Hazaribagh.

Beg Khān) was injured as a result of firing by the Mahrattas. Thereupon the Nawab took a horse and turned 18 pieces of cannon towards De Boigne and fired. De Boigne fell back with his men and the Nawab occupied Pithauli. The Mahrattas are camping at a distance of one *kos* from Pithauli. (*OR 656.*)

Dec. 29. **1927.** From the Vazir (Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah). Is delighted to receive his letter informing that the Governor-General has reached Calcutta safely. (*OR 657.*)

Dec. 29. **1928.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. To the same effect as the foregoing. (*OR 658 ; AR 4, p 412, no 321.*)

Dec. 31. **1929.** From Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. Is delighted to receive his letter and the presents. Sends a *khil'at* and some jewels for the Governor-General. (*OR 659 ; AR 4, p 419, no 323.*)

Dec. 31 **1930.** From Mīr Muḥammad Ḥusain. Has already sent an *'arẓī* intimating that the presents from the Governor-General had been delivered to the Nawab (Niẓām 'Alī Khān). The Nawab has now despatched a letter to the Governor-General and some jewels also as presents for him. At this time the Nawab has assigned a *jāgīr* of the total value of Rs 15 lakhs among his three sons, Sikandar Jāh,[1] Farīdūn Jāh[2] and Zu'lfaqār 'Alī Khān.[3] The messenger who was deputed to Seringapatam with presents (for Ṭīpū) has reached his destination. An account of the conversation with Ṭīpū Sulṭān will be communicated to the Governor-General afterwards. (*OR 660 ; AR 4, p 415, no 324.*)

Dec. —. **1931.** From (the Raja of Cooch Behar). Complimentary on the Governor-General's safe arrival at Calcutta from his tour of Upper India. (*OR 662.*)

Dec. —. **1932.** (*From Faiyāẓ 'Alī Khān to Capt. Kirkpatrick*). On the night of 9 *Zulqa'dah* (23 August 1787) Raja Deshmukh, Shah Niẓāmu'd-Dīn, Murar Rao, Ithal Rao and other Mahratta chiefs slipped away from their place at about midnight without the King's permission. Although they had sufficient cavalry and infantry with them yet most of their effects and baggages were looted on their way between Kotla Firoz Shah[4] and Sarai Arab[5]. Earlier in the day 8 companies of the *tilangas*

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[1] His original name was Akbar 'Alī Khān. He was the second son of Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān. 'Alī Jāh, the eldest son, having died during the lifetime of his father, Sikandar Jāh succeeded Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān to the *masnad* in 1803. He was born in 1771 and died in 1829.

[2] Farīdūn Jāh, Mīr Subḥān 'Alī, was the third son of Niẓām 'Alī Khān. He died in 1810 at the age of about 37 years.

[3] Zu'lfaqār 'Alī Khān was the fourth son of Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān and was born in 1780.

[4] This is the citadel built by Fīroz Shah, the third King of the Tughlak dynasty, about the year 1380 A.D. and is situated to the south-east of Delhi. The buildings inside the citadel are now all in ruins. In the centre of the citadel, however, still exist the great mosque and the pyramid of cells on which Fīroz Shah set up the Asoka pillar.

[5] Sarai Arab was a walled village adjacent to Emperor Humāyūn's Tomb in old Delhi. This was founded by Ḥājī Begam, the widow of Humāyūn and mother of Akbar the Great in the year 968 A.H. (1560 A.D.). She settled there a party of 300 Arabs whom she had brought with her from Mecca on her return journey and the village was named after them.

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belonging to Deshmukh and Shah Niẕāmu'd-Dīn crossed the Jumna at noon to attack Ghulām Qādir Khān. A chief of Ghulām Qādir's army attacked them with two pieces of artillery and three or four hundred cavalry. He carried away one of the two pieces of cannons of Deshmukh and killed many of his men. Five days ago Madho Rao Phadke, Mahratta, had also crossed the Jumna to attack Ghulām Qādir with 500 horse, a battalion belonging to Muṯī'ullah, and 12 pieces of cannon. 'Today' 10 *Ẕu'lqa'dah* (24 August), Madho Rao went over to Ghulām Qādir's army. The King sent for the writer this morning and said that His Majesty was much pleased with the addressee (Kirkpatrick) on account of his excellent qualities. The King also said that he had written a *shuqqa* to the Governor-General personally. He appreciated the sincerity of Col. Harper and directed that the royal *shuqqas* for the Colonel should be sent to him through the Captain (Kirkpatrick). He then ordered the writer to write on his own behalf to the Captain stating that Mahadaji Sindhia had betrayed His Majesty, had not paid for the last 14 months the money which had been settled for His Majesty from the *maḥāls* of the *Khāliṣah* and had reduced the royal family to the greatest distress. Also that Sindhia had left only a few battalions near the Presence under Deshmukh and never complied with His Majesty's orders for the appointment of Ambaji or some other chief also in order to check Ghulām Qādir and Najaf Qulī Khān. Sindhia even withdrew the battalions under Deshmukh from the Presence. Sindhia who had caused complaints to be written against the Captain contrary to His Majesty's desire has now swerved from his engagements. The Captain must therefore avail himself of the opportunity and should arrive with three or four battalions to render useful service to His Majesty who needs his assistance most at this moment. Ghulām Qādir and Najaf Qulī Khān are just now waiting on His Majesty but the King cannot rely on them. The King then desired the writer to obtain an early reply from the Captain on the proposal mentioned above. Nawab Manẕūr 'Alī Khān, *nāẕir*, conveys his compliments. (*OR 663.*)

Dec. —. **1933.** *Intelligence.* Having ascertained that Ghulām Qādir Khān is anxious to take up the management of the royal affairs, the King has sent a *shuqqa* to the Khān on that subject. But Ṣāḥiba Maḥal[1] recommended that Begam Samrū and Najaf Qulī Khān should be invited to the Presence instead of Ghulām Qādir. The King also issued *shuqqas* to them. Ghulām Qādir Khān has promised a *jāidād* to Madho Rao if the latter should agree to serve him. But at the same time the Khān has given him the liberty of going away if the Rao should so prefer. (*OR 664.*)

Dec. —.[2] **1934.** From Nawab Mubāraku'd-Daulah. Has received his letter saying that the concerns of the Nawab have been receiving the attention of the Governor-General and that the latter will also be pleased to

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[1] Widow of Emperor Muḥammad Shah.

[2] According to a note which appears on the letter, it is the duplicate of the Nawab's letter written on 14 *Ramẕaān*, 29 regnal year=30 June 1787.

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forward to the authorities in England any representation which may be made by the Nawab. Says that he depends on the Goveror-General's support in all his affairs. Hopes that his allowance will be increased to relieve him from his hardships. (*OR 665.*)

Dec. —. **1935.** From the Raja of Dinajpur. Has been paying the revenues regularly for the last seven years and has also paid the *qists* for this year. Hearing that the Governor-General has returned to Calcutta from his tour the writer is now deputing a *vakīl* to attend on the Governor-General with a *nazr*. Hopes that an interview will be granted to him. (*OR 666.*)

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

1. Aumont, Joseph Jean-Baptiste was born on 21 April 1731 and was employed in one capacity or another at Hyderabad.—Goudart : *Catalogue des Anciennes Archives.*

2. Bhag Singh, son of Saṛdar Mit Singh, was a Dallehwalia Chief, and a brother of the famous Sardar Bhanga Singh of Thanesar.

3. Diwan Singh was a chief of the Dallehwalia *misal* with his headquarters at Sikandra in the Ambala District. He was originally a *kalāl* of Basti near Amritsar, and had come to the south of the Sutlej in 1763 in the train of the Dallehwalia *misaldār* when Sirhind was invaded by the Sikh Sardars. He was a subordinate to Sardar Hari Singh of Sialba.—Wynard : *Settlement Report of the Southern Parganahs of the Ambala District,* p. 21 ; Bute Shah : *Tarikh-i-Punjab.*

4. Gurdit Singh of Ladwa belonged to the Dallehwalia *misal.* Originally he belonged to the village of Veyeen Pooeen, about eight *kos* from Amritsar and was a Sansi Jat. After the conquest of Sirhind by the Sikhs in 1763, he and his brother, Sahib Singh Khundha, occupied the territories of Ladwa and Shamgarh. Gurdit Singh had about 1,200 sowars under his command and was highly respected by his contemporary Sikh Sardars as a brave and cool-headed soldier. On the death of his brother, Sahib Singh, in the battle of Meerut (Aug. 15, 1781), Gurdit Singh became the sole master of the Ladwa and Shamgarh estates.—Bute Shah : *Tarikh-i-Punjab,* Khushwaqt Rai : *Tarikh-i-Sikhan.*

5. Karam Singh Nirmala belonged to the Nishanwalia *misal* of the Sikhs. He was one of the followers of Sardar Sangat Singh, the standard-bearer of the *Dal Khalsa* and was called a Nirmala because of his leanings in early life towards the Nirmala order of Sikh religious zealots. He had his headquarters at Shahabad in the present district of Karnal and died in 1808.—Bute Shah : *Tarikh-i-Punjab* ; Khushwaqt Rai : *Tarikh-i-Sikhan.*

6. Khush-Hal Singh was the chief of the Faizullah-puria *misal* and a nephew of the famous Nawab Kapur Singh, the founder of this confederacy. He had extensive territories in the Jullundur Doab and had acquired a considerable share in the Sirhind province on its conquest in 1763. He died in March 1796 at Lambra in the Jullundur district and was succeeded by his son, Budh Singh.

7. Man Singh was the son of the sister of Sardar Tara Singh Ghaiba, the chief of the Dallehwalia *misal.*

8. Mohar Singh was a leading chief of the Nishanwalia *misal* and a son of Sardar Sangat Singh who was one of the founders of this confederacy of the standard-bearers. He had his headquarters at Ambala and was the master of an extensive territory including Singhanwala, Sahnewal, Serai Lashkri Khan, Doraha, Liddhar, Shahabad, etc. On his murder by the Muhammadans of Morinda, Mohar Singh was succeeded by Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh.

9. Najmu'd-Daulah,—G͟hulām Ḥaidar K͟hān, Najmu'd-Daulah, Saif Jang, Najmu'l-Mulk, had the monopoly to collect revenues on behalf of the government from the districts of Murtazanagar, Dewarkonda and Nalgonda. Apart from this, he also held the offices of *Amīn, Faujdār* and *Shiqdār* of the villages of Pangal, Bidar and Murtazanagar. Nawab Niẓām 'Alī K͟hān entrusted him with military services also and subsequently, he was made the *Qil'adār* of Bidar.

10. Rai Singh, son of Lakhmir Singh, belonged to the village of Chaumak, situated at a distance of about twenty miles from Amritsar. He was a member of the Bhangi *misal.* When the Sikhs conquered Sirhind in 1763 and occupied its territories the country around Jagadhri fell to the share of Rai Singh and his brothers. The family established its headquarters at Buria, with a fort called Dayalgarh. On the division of property between the brothers, Rai Singh received eighty-four villages in the district of Jagadhri and Dayalgarh while his brother Bagh Singh became the sole master of Buria estates. It was from Jagadhri that Rai Singh occasionally accompanied the Sikh Sardars on their expeditions to the eastern provinces. He died in 1805 without a male issue.—Bute Shah : *Tarikh-i-Punjab;* Khushwaqt Rai : *Tarikh-i-Sikhan;* Massey : *Chiefs and families of Note.*

11. Sharfu'l-Mulk.—Mīr Aḥmad Yār, Tahavvur Jang, Sharfu'd-Daulah, Sharfu'l-Mulk, Sharfu'l-Umarā was the younger brother of Mīr Mūsā K͟hān Ruknu'd-Daulah. Nawab Ṣalābat Jang granted him a *manṣab* and the title of K͟hān. Later on, during the

reign of Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān, his *manṣab* was increased to six thousand and the titles of Tahavvur Jang, Sharfu'd-Daulah were bestowed upon him. He was appointed a courtier to Prince Asadu'l-Mulk 'Ālījāh Bahadur in 1197 A.H. (1782-3 A.D.). His *manṣab* was again raised to seven thousand and the title of Sharfu'l-Mulk was granted to him. When Ṣāḥibzāda Mīr Akbar 'Alī Khān Sikandar Jāh went to Poona to participate in the marriage ceremony of Narayan Rao Peshwa, Sharfu'l-Mulk was sent by the Nizam to accompany the young prince. He was honoured with the important title of Amīru'l-Umarā. He took active part in several battles.

12. Tegh Jang.—Tegh Jang Abul Fatḥ Khān was a descendant of the famous saint, Shaikh Farīdu'd-Dīn Shakarganj. His ancestors lived at Shikohabad. His grandfather, Shaikh Bahāud-Dīn, held responsible posts during the reign of Aurangzeb and, his father, Abul Khair Khān, was given a *manṣab* and the title of Khān by the same Emperor. Tegh Jang served Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān in many battles. He was a great general. The Nizam often consulted him in matters of importance and even offered him the premiership but Tegh Jang always declined the honour. His *manṣab* was increased to nine thousand and a Paigah contingent of ten thousand was placed under his command. He was given *jāgīrs* of an income of Rs. 30 lakhs per annum. Besides favouring him with Naubat, Naqāra and Māhī Marātib and the titles of Shamsu'd-Daulah, Shamsu'l-Mulk, Shamsu'l-Umarā Bahadur, the Nizam bestowed upon him a unique favour of certain jewels that were hitherto confined to the members of the Royal Family. Tegh Jang died in the year 1205 A.H. (1790-1 A.D.). His family has held the highest place amongst the Hyderabad nobles and is closely connected with the family of the Nizam by frequent intermarriages.

13. Zorāwar Jang.—Saiyid Mīrak Khān, Zorāwar Jang, Rif'atu'd-Daulah, Rif'atu'l-Mulk was a *jagīrdār* holding several villages in Nanded District. Nawab Niẓām 'Alī Khān conferred on him the abovementioned titles in recognition of his loyal services.

A list of Vakils of the different Chiefs and Notables of India with the Governor-General at Calcutta.

Serial No.	Vakils.	Constituents.
1	'Alī Ẓāmin Khān . . .	Saiyid Muḥammad Khān, Nawab of Dacca.
2	Baijnath	Mother of Nazir Deo.
3	Bakhshi Nand Ram . . .	Bijai Singh, Maharaja of Jodhpur.
4	Beniram Pandit . . .	Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla.
5	Bhagwant Rao	Mahadaji Sindhia and Bhao Bakhshi.
6	Bishambhar Pandit . . .	Maharaja Mudhoji Bhonsla.
7	Dharindhar Upadhaya . .	Kirtibum, Raja of Mallehbum, Nepal.
8	Dinanath Upadhaya . . .	Raja of Nepal.
9	Fath Singh	Nawab Faizu'llāh Khān.
10	Faẓl 'Alī Khān	Khadija Sulṭān Begam.
11	Gokul Chand Chaube . .	Sa'ādat 'Alī Khān.
12	Jagannath	Sri Kishan Singh, Raja of Champaran.
13	Jagannath Talapatra . . .	Maharaja of Cooch Behar.
14	Jai Narayan	Rani Bhawani of Nator.
15	Jankiram	Maharaja of Cooch Behar.
16	Jiwan Ram	Babu Jagdeo Singh of Benares.
17	Kali Parshad	Nawab Murtaza Khān *alias* Mīr Saidu.
18	Khiradmand Khān . . .	Diler Himmat Khān, Nawab of Farrukhabad.
19	Lakhipat Ray	Mohar Singh, Rai Singh and other Sikh Chiefs.
20	Lala Chaman Lal . . .	Madho Rao Narayan Peshwa.
21	Lala Shankar Lal . . .	Madho Rao Narayan Peshwa.
22	Lala Sukh Lal	Lala Champat Ray.
23	Makkhan Lal	Raja of Tippera.
24	Mansa Ram	Indarjit, expelled Raja of Nepal.
25	Mīr Jānī	Nawab Munīru'd-Daulah.
26	Mirza 'Alī Naqi . . .	'Alī Ibrāhīm Khān, Judge of Benares.
27	Moti Lal	Nawab Faizu'llāh Khān.

Serial No.	Vakils.	Constituents.
28	Mulchand	Arjunji Nathji.
29	Murad Bakhsh	'Umdatun-Nisa Bahu Begam.
30	Munshi Lalji Das . . .	Nawab Faizu'llāh Khān.
31	Munshi Sarup Ram . . .	Fath Singh, Gaikwar of Baroda.
32	Pandit Raghunath . . .	Har Kumar Dat Sen.
33	Rai Bal Kishan . . .	Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh of Jaipur.
34	Rai Ganga Bishan . . .	Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh of Jaipur.
35	Rai Ganga Parshad . . .	Sheo Chand, Raja of Nadia.
36	Rai Manik Chand . . .	Munni Begam.
37	Rai Ramkanta	Radha Nath, Raja of Dinajpur.
38	Rai Ram Singh . .	Bishan Singh, Raja of Bundi. Pratap Singh, Maharaja of Jaipur.
39	Raja Gobind Ram . .	Nawab Āṣafu'd-Daulah. Rajputana Chiefs. Raja Sarnet Singh.
40	Ram Gopal	Kishan Ballabh Pal Srichandan.
41	Ram Singh	Sheo Parsanna Singh of Benares.
42	Ram Singh	Babu Ajaib Singh.
43	Rao Shankar Das . . .	Sivaji Vithal Rao.
44	Ruḥu'llāh Khān . . .	Maulavi Qutbud Din Khān.
45	Sa'duz-Zamān Khān . . .	Saiyid 'Alī Khān, Nawab of Dacca.
46	Sadanand Ray	Radha Nath, Raja of Dinajpur.
47	Saiyid Ḥasan Khān . . .	Prince Jahāndār Shāh.
48	Saiyid Muḥammad Akbar 'Alī Khān.	Prince Jahāndār Shāh.
49	Saiyid Muḥammad Khān, Sher Jang.	Prince Jahāndār Shāh.
50	Sarabjit Singh	Mahip Narayan Singh, Raja of Benares.
51	Sardar Singh	Nawab Naqi 'Alī Khān.
52	Sristidhar Ray	Raja of Cooch Behar.
53	Vaziri Mal	Raja Harak Chand.

INDEX.

A. = Arabic; A.-P. = Arabic Persian; Beng. = Bengali; Bhut. = Bhutanese; H. = Hindi; Mar. = Marathi; P. = Persian; S. = Sanskrit; T. = Turki; Tam. = Tamil; *a. n.* = Additional Notes at the end of Persian Correspondence.

References are to letters and *not* pages.

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